

YEAR

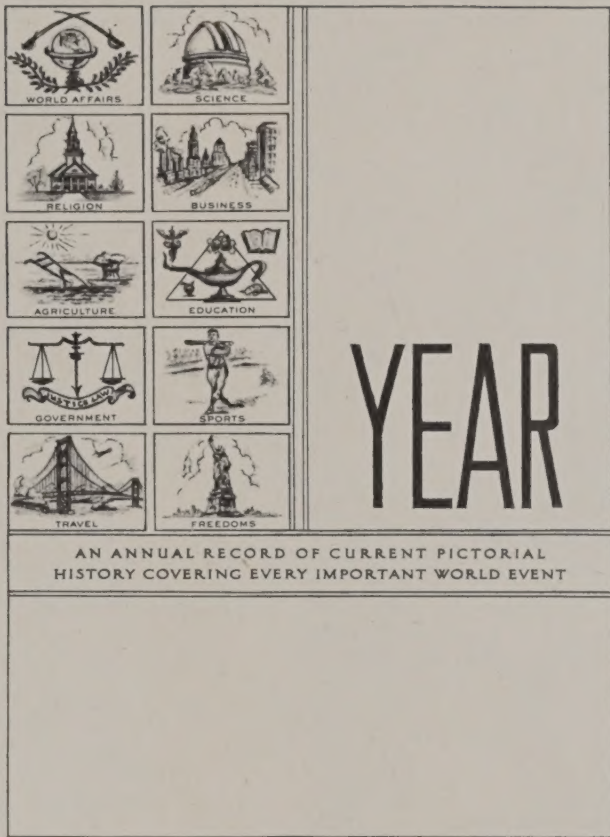
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YOUR LIFETIME IN PICTURES

YEAR

THE ANNUAL PICTURE-HISTORY

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RALPH J. BUNCHE
NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

Foreword

Another post-war year of deep anxiety and crisis has been recorded. The "cold-war" has been waged with great intensity; aggravations, provocations and crises have been many and recurring. But even so, taken in balance, 1952 has not been a disheartening year.

Only the unregenerate cynic could ignore the facts that despite all adversity much can be found in the year past that is encouraging and hopeful. There has been a substantial strengthening of determination and effective unity among peace-loving peoples and nations all around the world. The will to oppose aggression by collective action has gained new vitality, as the defensive forces of many nations are in process of being intensively manned. As a result, any new acts of aggression could be taken only at the cost of greatly increased risk. Moreover, there has been a growing realization that alleviation of conditions of misery and suppression in the underdeveloped areas of the world is indispensable to security and stability in the world order and is, therefore, a matter of prime international concern.

Unquestionably, hopes for the ultimate secure peace have been greatly fortified. In this sense, 1952 has been a vital if not decisive year in contemporary history. Atomic world war, to be sure, is still a possibility, even an awesome threat, but it can be little doubted that it is less imminent, less in prospect than it was a year ago.

In this year also, we, on these western shores, have had it inexorably impressed upon us that whether we like it or not, we live inescapably in an international age and we must learn to make our way in an international world. Increasingly, and not without shock, we become aware of the startling magnitude of our unparalleled international responsibilities—responsibilities which in our national self-interest and in the interest of peace and freedom throughout the world we dare not shirk.

We may conclude with ever greater assurance that peace can be won and freedom preserved if our will to do so is resolute and our policies are wise, but the costs will be high and the sacrifices demanded of each individual will be great.

Although the world continues sharply and ominously divided, in it there are cohesive forces of great and promising compulsion. All nations and peoples are unavoidably inter-related and inter-dependent. No nation can for long hope to live alone or to be safe alone. Moreover, there is an insistent and virtually universal longing of mankind for peace and a better way of life. Mankind gropes for the way to human understanding and brotherhood.

Progress has been made during the year and there is great hope for the future if men do not weakly surrender to cynicism and despair.

Ralph J. Bunche

Publisher's Note

This 1952 Edition of YEAR is the fifth volume in The Annual Picture-History series designed to record your lifetime in pictures. It continues the picture-caption-and-text editorial formula with which the first YEAR was launched in 1948 and which has received a gratifying public acceptance in intervening years.

As in preceding issues, YEAR's purpose has been to present the world's memorable news events and personalities of the past 12 months, edited in long-range perspective and presented through the combined media of vivid pictures and authoritative text.

With this volume YEAR's collected series now comprises over 6,000 pictures and almost 500,000 words, to include a compelling description of every significant national or world event that has taken place since the beginning of the Twentieth Century. (YEAR's 1950 volume—a national best-seller—was published as a special Mid-Century Edition, capturing in over 2,000 photographs the dramatic news events and colorful personalities of the turbulent half century, 1900 to 1950.)

The time span covered in this 1952 Edition represents the editorial year from September to September. This 12-month period is adhered to in each successive volume because news cycles in most fields of human endeavor follow a seasonal rather than a calendar year.

Several new features have been added to this latest edition of YEAR. In the National Affairs section are such timely subjects as The State Department, New Weapons, and The Economic Challenge, which is a probing analysis of the fiscal dangers that the Western economy faces in matching Russia's rearmament program.

In the World Affairs section the accelerating world-wide Communist movement has been more deeply studied. Greater attention also has been given to North Africa because of growing nationalistic trends in Egypt and Tunisia. Ireland, Cuba, Chile, Colombia and Austria likewise have been covered more fully. The increasing importance

of Canadian industry and natural resources has justified a larger section devoted to Canada.

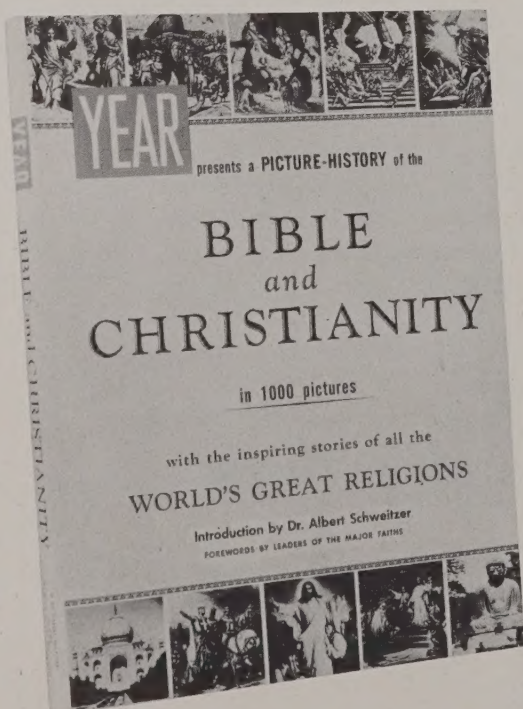
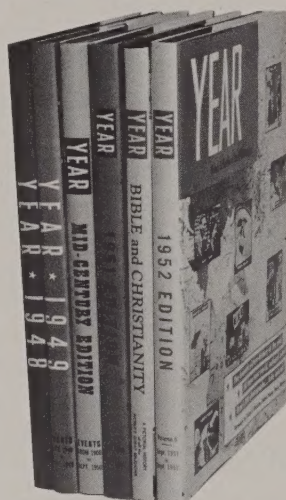
YEAR'S editors strove to report the American presidential election campaign, possibly the most important single news event of the year, impartially and objectively. Since YEAR's editorial span ends in September, the major emphasis was given to the campaigning, the personalities and the conventions—brought home so dramatically to millions of voters this year through television. Balloting and final analysis of the election will, of course, be fully covered in the next Edition, YEAR 1953, in the same way as the 1948 presidential election itself was reported in YEAR 1949.

To the pages of the American Scene, the Editors have added a section on Americana. In this department are events such as contests, fairs and festivals, which though transitory in themselves, reveal a colorful aspect of U.S. life. Special coverage was given in this 1952 issue to a complete review of the 15th Olympic Games. The cartoon section—Wit and Humor—was enlarged as a result of popular reader demand.

During the past year the number of YEAR's Foreign Editorial Representatives has been signally increased to where YEAR now has correspondents in practically all major countries of the world. In many cases these foreign representatives have provided the editors with significant and exclusive pictures that have never before been published in America. In the sections, for example, on Canada, Nationalist China, Italy, Iceland and Indonesia, such photographs account for four out of five of those reproduced.

The Editors are deeply indebted to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche for his kindness in writing the foreword for the 1952 Edition. Likewise, YEAR wishes to express its appreciation to the agencies, libraries, institutions and numerous individuals who cooperated in helping to make this volume as complete and accurate as possible.

BALDWIN H. WARD, PUBLISHER



The Editors of YEAR announce the publication of the first of a series of picture-histories on individual subjects —

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WORLD'S GREAT RELIGIONS

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FOREWORDS BY LEADERS OF THE MAJOR FAITHS

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National Affairs-1952

American people, engrossed in explosive presidential campaign, still faced the challenges of inflation, mobilization and war

While politics seemed to dominate the stage in election year 1952, the nation's most momentous problems were economic and military. Still unsolved were home-front inflation, the Korean stalemate and the question of how to finance Western defenses and stay solvent. All of these were bound up in the basic aims of mid-century America—stopping world Communism and winning world peace. Despite mistakes and inept leadership, Americans were making headway toward these goals.

One encouraging sign was the vitality of the U.S. economy. With defense production in high gear at last, American factories were still able to meet consumer demand. The shortages which experts had been predicting for two years failed to appear. Despite merciless drought, U.S. agriculture also came through with the third biggest harvest in history. U.S. industry, employing a record-breaking 62,570,000 persons, was showing new reserves of energy.

However, the nation could not overcome the relentless march of inflation. Government borrowing and low interest policies were stretching the money supply. Political pressure from both labor and management undermined the controls on wages and prices. Establishment of a Wage Stabilization Board outside the Defense Mobilizer's jurisdiction virtually removed the lid on wages. The Caperhart amendment did the same for prices. The nation lacked a full realization of the economic collapse which threatened from uncontrolled inflation.

Equally pressing was the question of how far America could go in financing Western rearmament without overstraining its economy. With tax revenues reaching the point of diminishing returns, the Federal budget was still badly unbalanced. Apparently out of reach was the "pay as you go" mobilization which leaders of both parties had previously agreed was the only safe plan. In election year 1952 both candidates shied from this issue, but it was becoming clear that for its very survival, America would have to accept some of the sacrifices it was expecting of its European Allies.

Aid to Europe Still Vital

Yet there seemed no doubt that in Europe, at least, the U.S. had improved its military frontier. The European Defense Community, by which Germany could be integrated into Western mobilization, was nearing reality. Coordination of a dozen national armies was proceeding at SHAPE headquarters in Paris. But while the end of 1952 promised to bring considerable fulfillment of the Lisbon program, Europe was still incapable of stopping the Soviets without the added force of U.S. atomic power.

In this field, intensive tests in Nevada had shown vast new developments. The atom weapon was ready for use on the battlefield, both in projectiles and "baby A-bombs." There was hope that the Allies could make up in firepower what they lacked in manpower.

Meanwhile, the gearing up of U.S. defense industry brought new life to the mobilization program. Deliveries of military goods permitted a substantial boost in draft quotas. Also increased were U.S. arms shipments to Europe and U.S. military orders placed in European factories.

The American defense worker became the most important man in the world, and in general he was fulfilling his trust. Union labor was criticized for calling strikes in time of emergency, but even putting aside the merits of labor's cause, the fact was that 98 percent of workers kept on the job.

Diplomatically, America was less than triumphant. It was making

definite progress in the European cold war, and in Pacific pacts with Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. But in the world's real trouble spots, the State Department seemed too fearful of Communist propaganda or of the attitude of its Allies to take a firm stand. In the explosive Near East, U.S. policy was ruled by indecision, expediency and subservience to British and French interests. By showing little concern for the national aspirations of Arab peoples, it buttressed false Communist charges of American imperialism.

Failure Below the Border

Especially evident was U.S. failure to keep the respect of Latin Americans. In many republics below the border, rising popular resentment and in some cases open antagonism revealed that American diplomacy had too long taken our hemispheric neighbors for granted.

Biggest overseas problem remained the Korean War. Unable to win and unable to quit, the U.S. had a bull (or a Chinese dragon) by the tail. It could only hope that stalemate might be better than risking world war by attacking China or losing the peace by bowing to Red demands.

There was a field for optimism on the political scene, despite Washington scandals and paralyzing antagonism between Congress and the President. An epoch-making definition of the powers of the executive was made by the Supreme Court in the steel seizure case. The decision refuted occasional charges that the court was ruled by politics, and showed that the American concept of free government demanded Constitutional curbs on Presidential power.

Neither the Administration nor Congress, however, gave Americans much reason for civic pride. Exposure of government corruption was made by Congressmen of both parties, but a general attitude of cover-up and denial came from the White House. Election politics plus rejection of Truman leadership caused the 82nd Congress to turn in a singularly barren record. Congressmen tried to justify this on grounds of economy, but they failed to pass urgent measures which were not involved with expense. One of these was statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Another was civil rights, which despite 1948 platform pledges had powerful enemies in both parties.

Yet political lethargy did not extend to the American people. Their rising interest in government was whetted by the magic growth of television, which performed its greatest service in unmasking the ballyhoo of party

conventions. Many Americans began to wonder why the people could not participate in the nomination of party candidates through a direct nationwide primary. The purpose of existing primaries had been stultified by both parties in 1952: the Democrats had nominated a man who had not been entered in a single primary. Rank and file Democrats might approve the choice, but the point was that they had not been consulted.

Changes loomed in both parties. A rift between GOP Old Guard and Young Turks caused diehards to bolt the Republican camp and start splinter parties. Fair Deal Democrats declared war on Southerners, and a breach was prevented only by the nomination of Stevenson.

As election time neared the high-toned principles of the early campaign were marred by attempts to smear Vice-Presidential candidates. The campaigns headed by "non-political" men promised an old-fashioned mudslinging fight such as U.S. had not seen in five elections.



"After the years they've been cleaning us, it's a pleasure to see the Internal Revenue Department get cleaned up!"

★ ★ ★

KEY MAN in fighting for world security was the American defense worker, who was setting pace for mobilization on both sides of the Atlantic. Despite a damaging steel strike, Washington controls and overburdening taxes, U.S. defense industry was geared up and rolling by fall 1952. Results of planning, designing

and tooling were seen in increasing volume of tanks, guns and airplanes coming off assembly lines for Korean War and European defense. Employment was at the record high of over 62,500,000, up a million over 1951. At right, operator handles giant machine tool at Northrop Aircraft, Inc., in California.





"THY WILL BE DONE" said Illinois' Adlai Stevenson as he accepted the call of the Democratic Party as its Presidential candidate. Next day, as the Party's new leader, he presented his running mate Senator John Sparkman of Alabama to the Convention (above). Sparkman was Democrat's logical choice for Vice-President, in an effort to soothe Southern delegations aroused over the Civil and State Rights issue. Stevenson, reluctant to run for the presidency, won nomination without campaigning or entering a single state primary.



IN THE WINGS Adlai Stevenson had his convention badge pinned to his lapel by campaigner Harry Truman. The President introduced the Illinois Governor to the Democratic National Convention. Stevenson's speaking ability soon electrified the worn delegates.



SPRINGFIELD, Illinois turned out to welcome its resident Governor as the Democratic nominee. Stevenson, whose great-grandfather was Vice-President under Grover Cleveland, rested with his family (two sons, and sister) before active campaigning.



PARTIES SELECT NOMINEES

**"Ike" Eisenhower and
Adlai Stevenson fight
for support of South;
split on most issues**

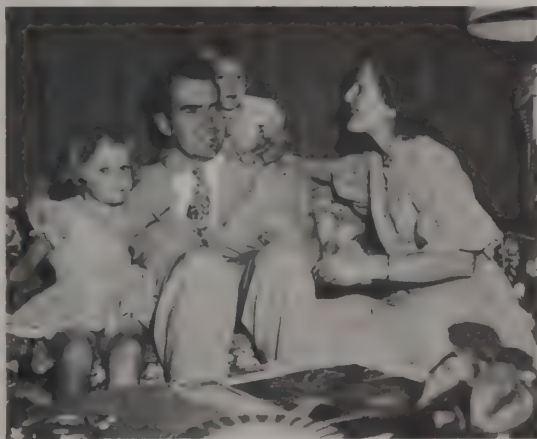
Millions of American voters had their first glimpse into the inner sanctum of their political system in 1952. Television brought the Chicago Conventions into family living rooms. Thanks to TV more people turned out to vote in state primaries than ever before in the nation's history.

When President Truman declared he would not run for another White House term, eligible Democrats by the score tossed their hats into the ring. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee appeared to be the leading candidate, carrying 14 of the 16 state primaries he entered. Averell Harriman strode into Chicago with the vote of the New York delegation and Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia had a sizeable Southern bloc. Deadlocked favorites were Vice-President Alben Barkley and Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

Republican delegates divided their votes between General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft. Ike took the majority of the primary votes while Taft captured many state convention groups to keep the candidates' strength about even. The state convention battles in Texas, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri and Florida seemed to hold the key which could unlock a majority for either candidate. Earl Warren of California, with 76 delegates, was a strong dark horse.



GRANDPA IKE took life easy at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where the Eisenhowers retreated after the Republican convention. The 61-year-old General enjoyed a brief respite with his son John's family before plunging into the rigors of the presidential campaign.



FIGHTING QUAKER Richard Nixon's private political fund came under fire from Democrats and some Republicans. Nixon defended himself vigorously on a coast-to-coast TV-radio broadcast. The avalanche of telegrams showed voters' endorsement of him.

Both parties were threatened by a fight which might split them through the middle. Republican delegate disputes which had apparently been settled in the pro-Taft National Committee burst out anew in the Credentials Committee. Young State Senator Donald Eastvold, Washington's nominee for State Attorney General, led the fight in the Committee for Ike. Georgia voted 30 to 21 in favor of the pro-Taft delegation. Taft men offered a compromise on the Louisiana and Texas disputes but Ike men rejected this offer. Eastvold presented his argument on the Georgia question and Taft stalwart Everett Dirksen of Illinois opposed him. Pivotal states like California and Pennsylvania cast heavy majorities for Ike in the roll-call. The Taft group was defeated 607 to 531, and never regained the offensive.

The Democratic Convention one week later also began with disharmony. Northern factions led by Sen. Herbert Lehman (N.Y.), Blair Moody of Mich., Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (N.Y.), Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), etc., tried to break the Southern strength behind Russell by proposing the "Loyalty Pledge," by which delegations would not be seated unless they agreed in advance to support the convention's nominee. A compromise was put forth by the



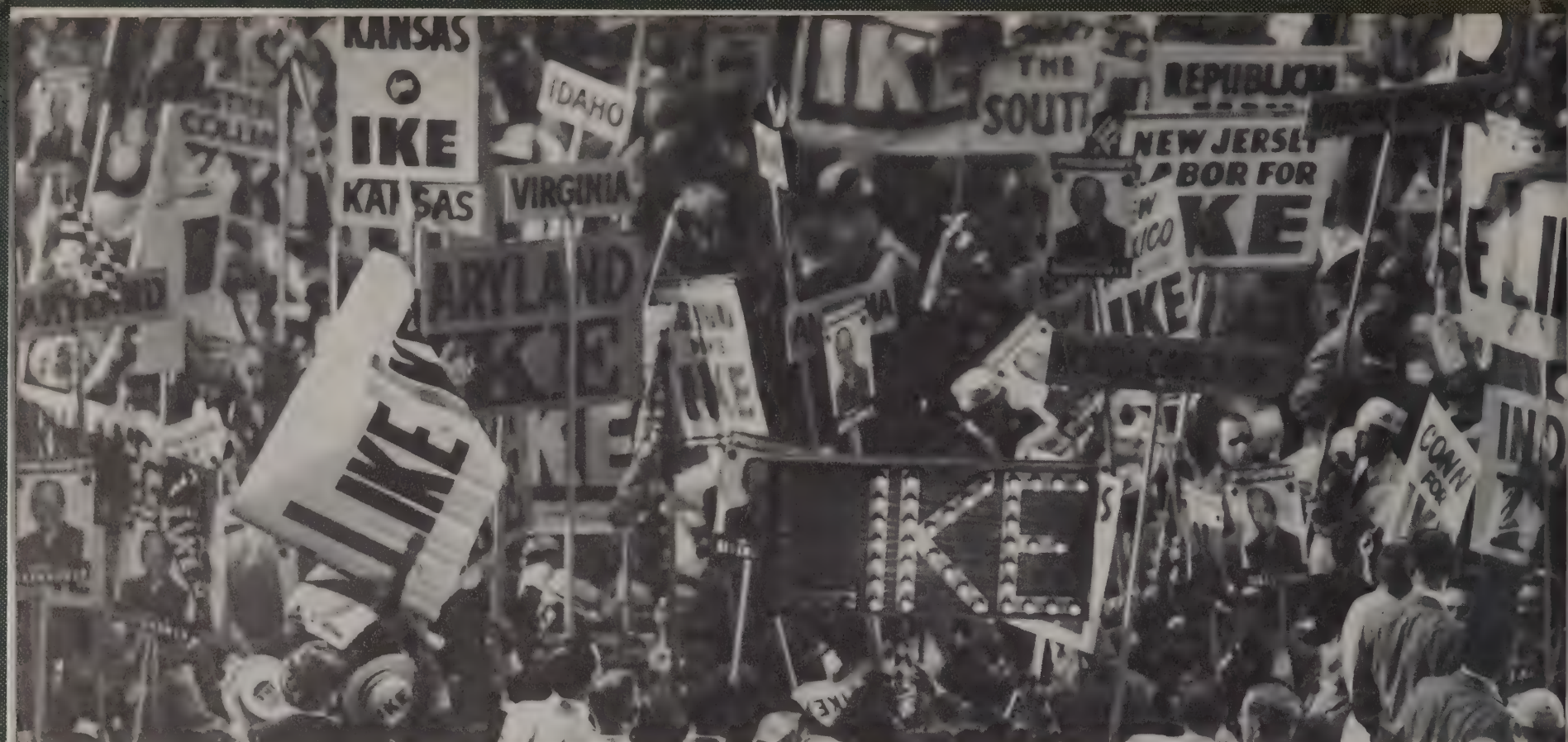
GOP CRUSADERS Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon, presidential nominee and running mate, stand triumphant before 3,204 delegates and alternates in the amphitheatre in Chicago's stockyards. Ike was kept waiting thirty minutes to make his acceptance speech by the roaring slogan that swept the nation, "I Like Ike." Nominees pledged a fighting crusade against "wastefulness and corruption by a party too long in power." Coming from the key state of California, with his anti-Communist record, Nixon won second spot.

Southerners but was refused. Chairman Dever ruled the Moody amendment carried by voice vote. Southerners refused to sign and waited. The moderate bloc later overruled the liberals and seated the contested delegations.

As the national election campaign gathered momentum the bitter fight over Southern delegations was upsetting time-worn political trends. Many Southern Democrats, including Governors Shivers of Texas and Byrnes of South Carolina, supported Republican Eisenhower.

In Wisconsin, Mississippi and Nevada election results provided more upsets. Sen. McCarthy won by a landslide in Wisconsin's Republican primary in the face of bitter opposition from all sides. The combination of two Congressional seats in Mississippi bypassed demagogue John Rankin, ending his 32-year hold in state politics. In Nevada powerful Sen. Pat McCarran's hand-picked candidate Alan Bible was trounced by a political unknown, Tom Mechling, who had campaigned by old-fashioned door-to-door methods. *Chicago Tribune* publisher Col. Robert McCormick seemed to share the unsettled feeling that affected many veteran politicians in a year when Southerners voted Republican, and newcomers beat the machines. Disgruntled with both parties he set out to organize a third one for 1956.





WILD ABANDON of Eisenhower supporters after his nomination was reminiscent of the great ovation for Wendell Willkie in 1944. Some disappointed Taft backers joined wholeheartedly in demonstrations which lasted 45 minutes. Delegates

already hoarse from days of speeches and conferences cheered and sang "There'll be a Great Day." Ike men brought out straw hats emblazoned with "Ike" in red, white and blue, and even held a portable neon sign that blinked "I like Ike."



BOOSTERS Senators James Duff (Penn.), Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.) and former ECA director Paul Hoffman advise political novice Dwight D. Eisenhower on the inner workings of a political campaign. Lodge had led the "Ike" movement from beginning.

CAMPAIGN TACTICS for Eisenhower were managed by Gov. Dewey, Sen. Lodge (below) and their supporters. Floor leader Gov. Sherman Adams succeeded Lodge as Ike's campaign manager after Convention. Dewey aide H. Brownell handled publicity.



GENERAL TOPPLES "MR. REPUBLICAN"

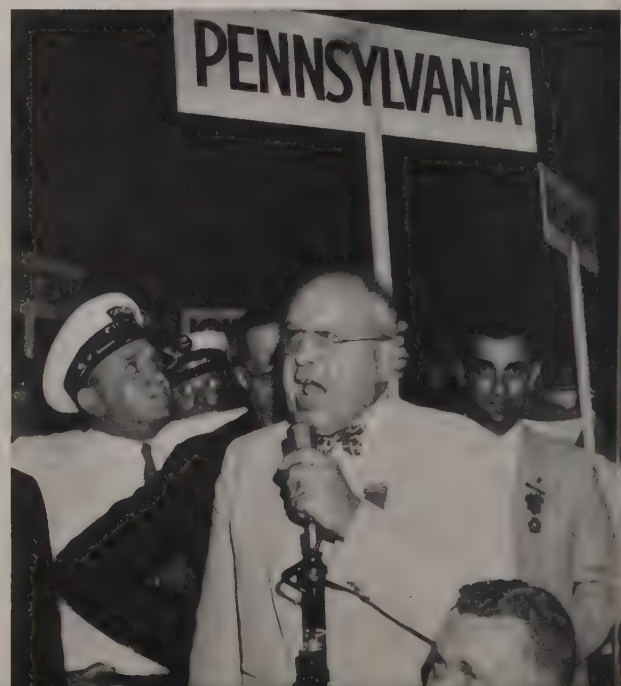
After bitter primary battles Eisenhower and Taft came to Chicago with the largest number of committed delegates, both confident of victory. Taft was the favorite of the GOP Old Guard, and succeeded in capturing the convention machinery with the help of the pro-Taft National Committee. As neither candidate had enough votes for the nomination, the balance hung on the outcome of contested delegations from Texas, Louisiana and Georgia. Taft leaders won on the Credentials Committee, but lost when the fight was carried to the convention floor. Favorite sons such as Warren and Stassen supported Eisenhower on this issue. After the first call the totals were Ike 595—9 short of nomination, Taft 500, Warren 80, Stassen 20 and MacArthur 10. The switch of Stassen's Minnesota vote to Ike started the bandwagon, and he was nominated with 845 votes to Taft's 284, Warren's 77 and MacArthur's 4. In a surprise move Richard Nixon of California was nominated for vice-presidency.

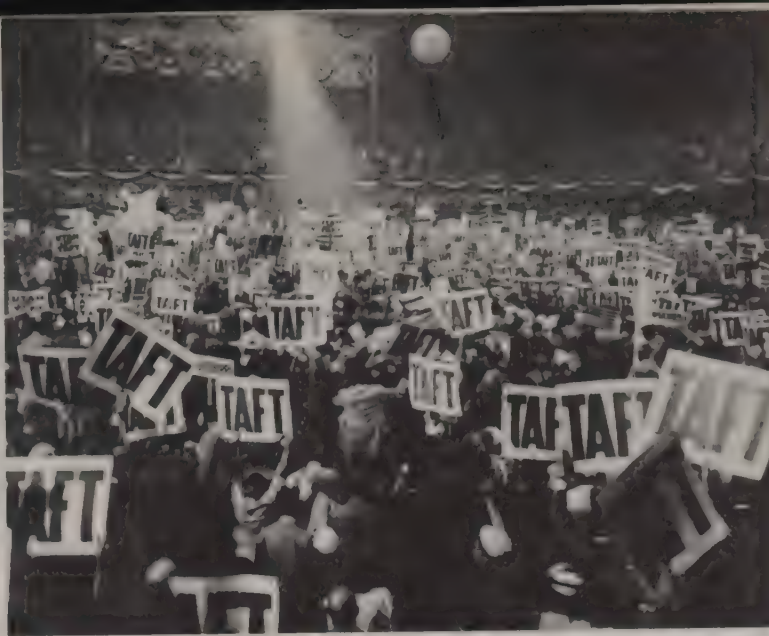
COMIC RELIEF was supplied to a fever pitched convention when Marcelini Romani demanded a poll of the three man Puerto Rican delegation. He insisted that his vote be recorded favoring Ike supporters' minority report of the credentials committee battle.



LONE STAR state's heated delegate dispute was dramatically displayed to the nation through the efforts of the "Youth-For-Eisenhower." They staged demonstrations in the lobby of Chicago's Hilton Hotel as a committee listened to witnesses upstairs.

DEFYING THE CHAIR Pennsylvania's Gov. John Fine stalked out of the hall after Chairman Hallanan refused a 45 minute recess. Later he shouted "Pennsylvania never passes!" when his state delegation was ordered either to cast its vote or pass temporarily.





THE VICTOR AND THE VANQUISHED met in Sen. Robert Taft's hotel room after nomination of Eisenhower. Bitter struggles during the six-day conclave ended Taft's hopes of being nominated for president. Dave Ingalls, Taft's cousin, ran his strategy while Rep. Clarence Brown of Ohio acted as floor manager. Taft promised his full support to the General. Taft proved his ability to garner primary votes was not limited to Ohio. His total popular vote exceeded Eisenhower's. Ike's popular vote was large considering that he had not made any personal appearance. Taft lost out in New Hampshire but swept Ohio and Illinois. He withdrew from the New Jersey race when Gov. Alfred Driscoll came out in sup-

port of Ike. "Mr. Republican" lost again in Minnesota but walked away with the Nebraska primary on write-in votes. The "big steal" of delegates in Texas was considered the clinching factor in the Senator's defeat. It appeared as though he were steam-rolling his own convention as his father had done 40 years earlier. Many committee chairmanships and key positions went to Taft supporters. The 47-minute floor demonstration for Ohio's Senator included supporters like young Jimmy Stewart (r.) who served as a page at the convention. Mrs. Martha Taft who had always been the Senator's best campaigner flew to the convention but had to spend her time there confined to a wheel chair due to a recent stroke.



HAROLD STASSEN of Minnesota campaigned actively for nomination but ended up only with his home state's 26 votes. During primaries he offered half of his delegate votes to Ike. In the convention, before the counting of the first ballot, Stassen switched his vote to Ike giving him the nomination.



KEYNOTER General Douglas MacArthur who was expected to stampede the convention for Taft avoided mention of personalities and hewed to the line of party principles. His speech was a scathing indictment of the Democrats. Temporary chairman Hallahan here tries to restore order after the speech.



DARK HORSE California governor Earl Warren arrived in Chicago with his wife and three daughters with the hope that a deadlock between Ike and Taft might give him the nomination. His campaign manager, Senator William Knowland, was among those mentioned for vice-presidential spot on the ticket.

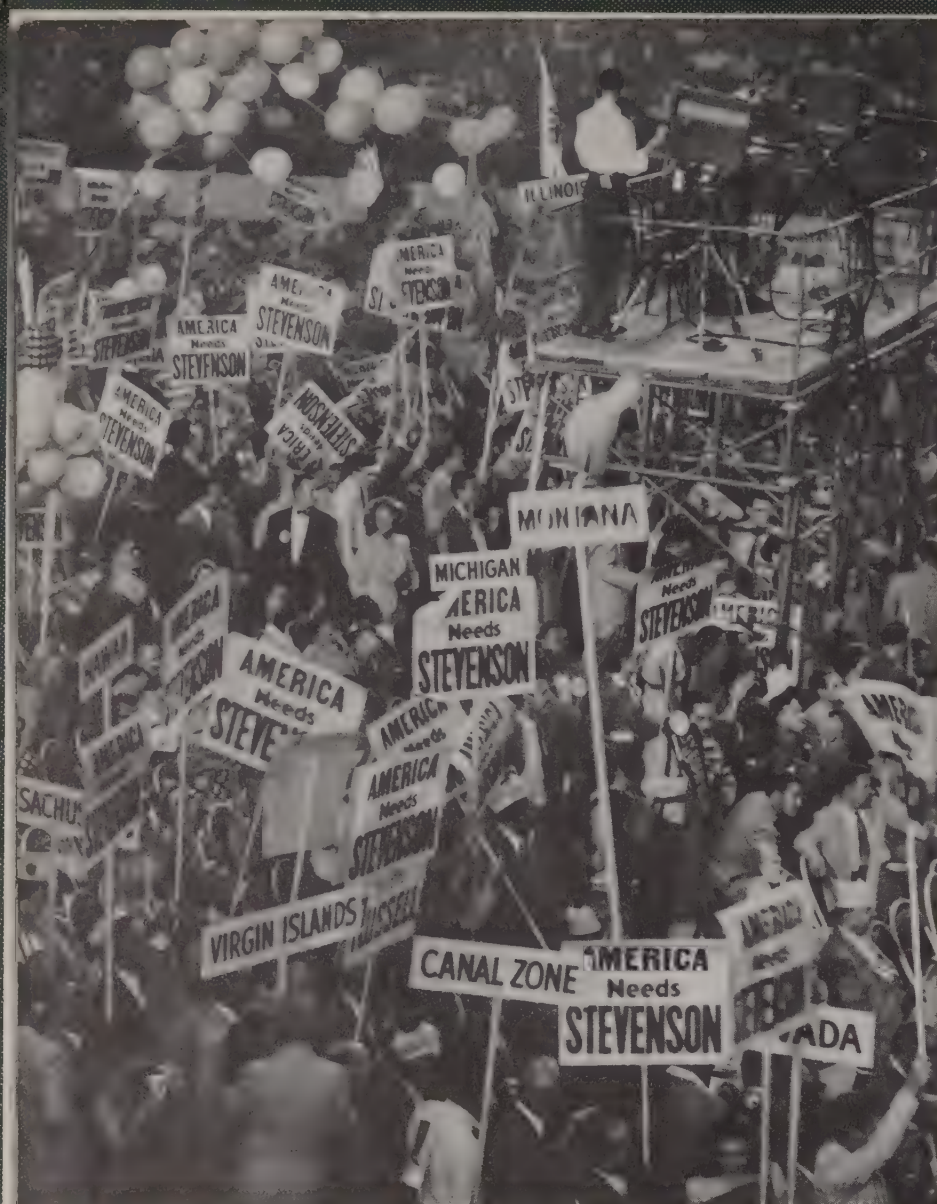
"DON'T TAKE US DOWN TO DEFEAT AGAIN" was the impassioned plea made by Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois. This statement, a direct challenge to Dewey, failed to win necessary support for seating of pro-Taft delegates from Texas, Georgia, Louisiana.

GAVEL BANGER Joe Martin presided over GOP convention for the fourth consecutive time. Martin staunchly defended the right of the chair to rule but did not allow his Taft leanings to influence decisions.

"RED HERRINGS," labeled with well-known names bobbed through the aisles as Wisconsin's Senator McCarthy said "you can't fight communism with perfume." McCarthy's controversial methods of condemnation were made a major campaign issue by Democrats.

McCARTHY defended his tactics rigorously at the conventions. In September he won the Wisconsin primary by an overwhelming majority.





JUNGLE OF PLACARDS filled the Democratic convention floor to capacity following the nomination of Adlai Stevenson. These demonstrations and the individual polling of delegations for chance in the spotlight exhausted delegates.



SOUTH DAKOTA walks out over the arbitrary ruling on voting procedure by Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The convention was never out of Rayburn's control after he took the gavel from Gov. Dever of Mass.



LADIES' DAY saw candidate India Edwards charge delegates with rudeness during speeches.



FIRST LADY of the Democratic Party, Mrs. F. D. R. received a standing ovation following her speech about America's role in U.N.



"THE VEEP" Alben W. Barkley stood before the Democratic convention after he had been rejected as a candidate by labor leaders as "too old." His speech, spoken without notes, brought delegates to their feet in a 50-minute ovation. Party big-wigs clamored to shake his hand as 74-year-old Barkley said goodbye.



PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE names representing 20 years of U.S. politics gathered in Chicago to give impetus to the Democratic National Convention. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. embraces Illinois Democrat Jake Arvey (r.) and Harry Truman (l.) quiets delegates before introducing nominee, Adlai Stevenson.

ADLAI DRAFTED

North and South duel splits Party

July 24th, the nominating day at the Democratic Convention, saw Russell, Kefauver, Kerr, Fulbright, Harriman, Ewing, and finally Stevenson placed in nomination. In the midst of gay demonstrations, the battle between the North and South broke out again. Louisiana's Gov. Kennon refused to sign the Loyalty Pledge and Maryland's Lansdale Sasscer moved to seat the Virginia delegation even though they would not sign. When a roll call was taken on the question it was clear the power was on the side of party harmony. Delegates were seated by a vote of 615 to 529. By voice the convention also seated the other contested groups and recessed.

Next day voting began in earnest. On the first ballot, there were no surprises. Kefauver held his lead of 340 to Stevenson's 273 and Harriman's 123½. On the second ballot, favorite son strength switched, giving Kefauver 362½, Stevenson 324½ and Harriman 121. During the recess that followed President Truman arrived in Chicago. Behind-the-scenes conferences were held. Before the third ballot Gov. Dever of Massachusetts and Harriman had capitulated in favor of Stevenson. As the roll call progressed Kefauver strode to the rostrum with Sen. Paul Douglas of Ill. Rayburn refused to allow Kefauver to speak when parliamentarian Clarence Cannon of Missouri ruled "the roll call could not be interrupted for any purpose." Still stubborn opposition left the Illinoisan 2½ votes shy of the nomination at the end of the third roll call. Kefauver took the platform and gave his votes to Stevenson. Utah's switch made the victory official. Final tally was Stevenson 617½, Kefauver 275½, Russell 261 and Alben W. Barkley 67½.

Nominee Stevenson walked into the convention on the President's arm to be formally introduced. Truman's speech bitterly denounced the opposition party and promised success to Democrats because "we gave the people what they want." Senator John Sparkman of Alabama was picked for Vice-President. It was hoped that he would be able to cool Dixie tempers and stave off a rising revolt in the South.

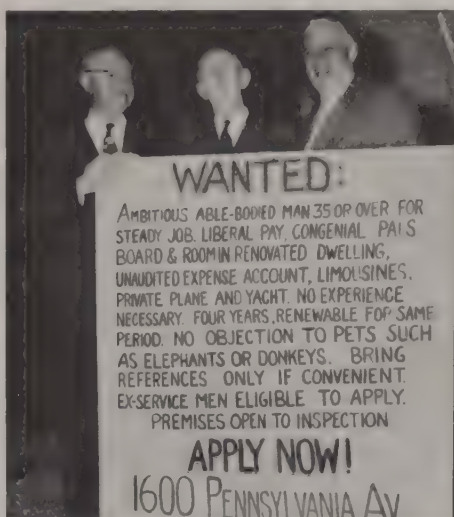


"THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE" in Democratic primaries, Crimebuster Estes Kefauver sits on the platform with Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Chairman Sam Rayburn refused to interrupt the roll call in nomination balloting to allow Kefauver to make a speech of withdrawal. Without precedent in convention procedure, Kefauver made an earlier appearance on the floor with his father and touched off a 15 minute demonstration (c.) which caused tempers to flare. When the

roll call ended the third ballot, the Senator from Tennessee asked his backers to give their votes to Gov. Adlai Stevenson who lacked 2½ votes for nomination. Kefauver and his wife, Nancy (c. holding sign) had spent months stumping the country racking up an impressive total of primary delegates. But they failed to gain the support of key party leaders for the nomination. Ironically, after Stevenson's victory, the convention sang "Happy Birthday" to defeated Kefauver.



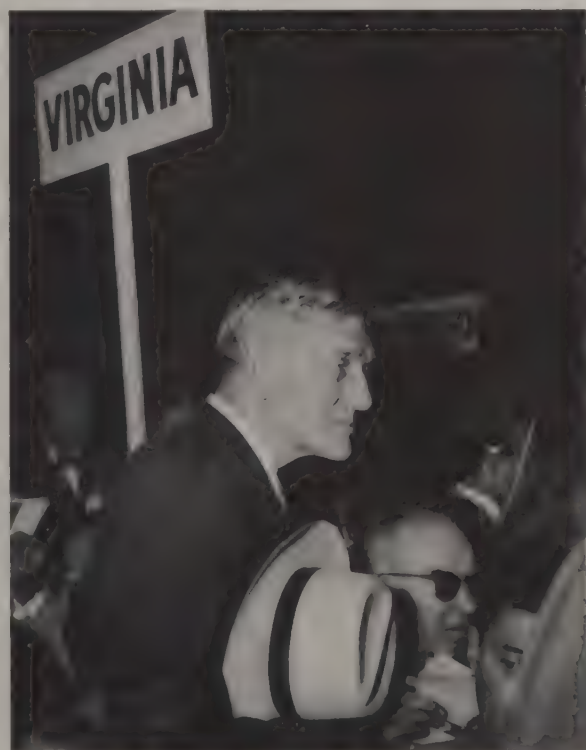
MICHIGAN'S MOODY proposes famous "loyalty pledge" by which each delegate promised to see that convention nominee's name was not kept off his state's ballot. In 1948 some of the Southern states which had bolted the Democratic party refused to put candidate Harry Truman's name on their ballots. 1952's feared Southern split materialized anyhow.



WHITE HOUSE HOPEFULS Sen. Robert Kerr, Richard Russell and Robert Taft join in pre-convention publicity. Oklahoma's Sen. Kerr was defeated by Kefauver in the Nebraska primary despite abundant spending. Russell barely won over Kefauver in Florida.



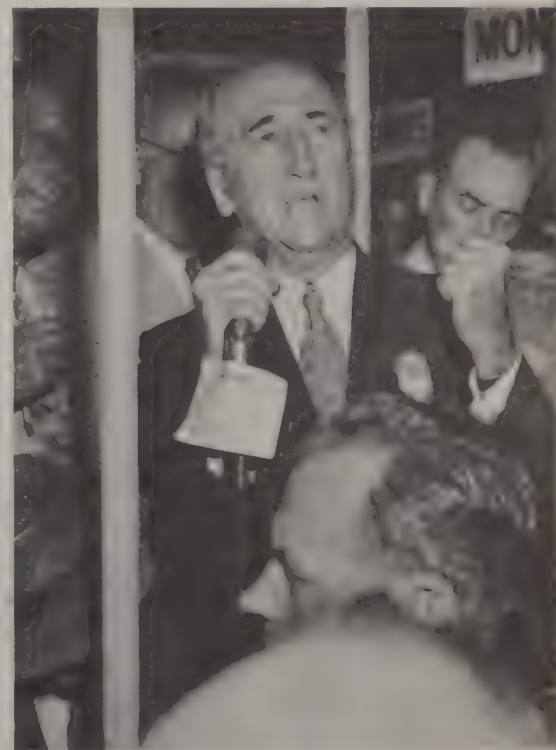
NEW YORK'S Averell Harriman threw his powerful support to Stevenson on the third ballot. Former head of ECA, Mutual Security Administrator and President Truman's foreign policy adviser, Harriman advocated New and Fair Deal. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., was his campaign manager.



SOUTHERN SOLDIER, determined Governor John Battle of Virginia stands to challenge the Chair to rule on the question of the "Loyalty Pledge." The status of the delegates from Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana hung on Sam Rayburn's ruling. After long and bitter debate party harmony prevailed and the delegates were seated.



GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR Herman Talmadge holds up his fist as he serves notice to the Democratic National Convention that his state will not pledge itself in advance to the Democratic nominee. This statement plunged the delegates into a bitter floor battle between Northern and Southern factions of party over rules governing conclave.



STRATEGIST Gov. Jimmy Byrnes of S.C. spearheaded the South's move to overthrow the Loyalty Pledge. After a fire broke out on the floor he soothed the convention by dryly stating, "I wish to announce that I did not set the place on fire."



FORGOTTEN FAVORITES' campaign posters litter the floor of Convention hall after the gavel banged to end the 1952 Republican Convention. Engineers installed air-conditioning to keep delegates cool in Chicago's sultry heat. TV and radio technicians spent weeks preparing to report the first televised Conventions.



NEWSHAWKS lie on their stomachs to listen for developments in an Illinois caucus held behind closed doors. ABC reporter Martin Agronsky earned a reputation for being the most informed commentator on the scene. Newsmen spent many sleepless hours tracking down rumors and corraling newsworthy delegates.



GOTHAM CRIMEBUSTER Rudolf Halley, chief counsel for the Kefauver investigation committee, celebrates after being elected president of the New York City Council. Halley won popularity as prosecutor on the televised crime committee hearings. He was elected as candidate of Independent-City-Fusion-Liberal ticket.



ELDER STATESMAN Herbert Hoover displays the gold badge awarded him by The Republican National Convention after his address. He noticeably moved the delegates when he stated: "This is likely to be the last time I shall attend your convention." Earlier the grand old man of the Republican party tried desperately to soothe discordant factions in delegate dispute with diplomatically worded wire.

CARTOONISTS VIEW ELECTIONS



"... and that is the chair they're fighting for!"



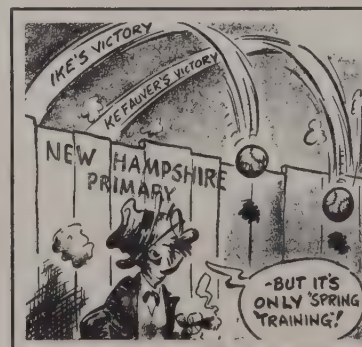
"—Weary and Ill at Ease—"



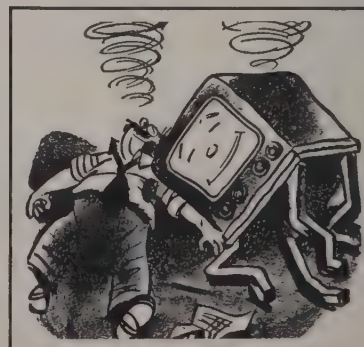
"Not this time!"



Communist Cominform's view



"Home Runs"



"Over at last!"



SNO CAT brings residents of Waterville Valley, N.H., to polls during hard-fought first 1952 primary. Eisenhower beat Taft, Kefauver trounced Truman.



"HE CAN'T WIN" was the stigma which Senator Robt. Taft set out to disprove in the New Hampshire primary. His failure to do so influenced the Convention decision.

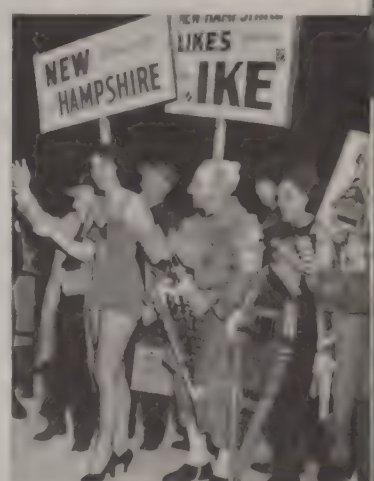


EYEWASH was the label which Harry Truman gave to all primary contests. He was the loser in the only one in which his name appeared.



NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

The first presidential primary of 1952 was held in New Hampshire. In typical New England fashion, 129,000 voters braved snow, sleet and rain to get to the polls and cast their vote. They preferred Eisenhower to Taft 46,497 to 35,820 for the Republican nomination and gave the nod to Kefauver over Truman 20,147 to 16,298. Both popular winners won the state's 12 delegates to the National conventions. Eisenhower had not yet announced that he would run. While Taft vigorously campaigned in New Hampshire, Ike men worked for the General while he was still in Europe. But the enthusiasm with which they carried on the campaign (right) seemed to overcome the edge Taft held by his presence. Kefauver worked energetically and was accompanied by his lovely wife, Nancy. They braved New England's wintry weather to shake hands with thousands of voters and exchange views face-to-face, even gave a stalled voter a push (left).



DEFEATED in his bid for renomination by GOP Gov. Fred Payne, Sen. Owen Brewster contemplates loss. Maine GOP nomination was as good as election.



TAX SCANDAL touched big names in politics. Frank McKinney shows banner headlines involving him in a stock deal which he said was ethical and honest. Transaction took place three years before McKinney became Democratic National chairman.



CANDIDATE for President on the Independent Progressive ticket, Vincent Hallinan spent six months in jail for contempt of court defending longshoreman head Harry Bridges in perjury trial.



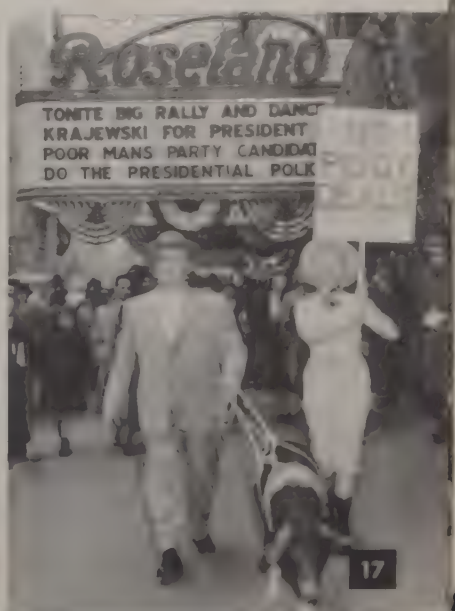
WARHORSE Kenneth McKellar was defeated in his seventh bid to return to the Senate from Tennessee. McKellar served for 36 years.

PROHIBITION Party Candidate Stuart Hamblen, cowboy singer-evangelist, was dark horse, defeated Dr. Enoch Arden Holtwick who was his running mate.

RIGHTEOUSNESS was the platform on which Bishop Homer A. Tomlinson was running for President. He and his wife are shown on their 60-day campaign tour of 42 states. He was overseer of Church of God in New York.

AMERICAN RALLY candidate Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge attempted to qualify a group of delegates for the California primary. His supporters tried to crash a caucus of Calif. delegates during the Democratic convention.

PIG FARMER Henry Krajewski of Secaucus, N.J., offered himself as the "Poor Man's" candidate. He campaigned so strenuously he landed in a hospital.





SEVEN FEET of apparent futility was stacked for cameraman after a year of truce talks at Kaesong and Panmunjom. U.S. Chief Yeoman John J. Koval, U.N. command stenographer, stands (left) alongside pile of truce talk records which grew daily as war moved into its third year and negotiations into their second. Maj.



Gen. William K. Harrison, who succeeded Vice Admiral C. Turner Joy as U.N. truce chief, is shown at right with his delegation as they entered the conference tent to be confronted with more of the endless Red stalling. Exasperation of the American people with the truce "talkathon" was aptly caught in cartoon above.

STALEMATE IN KOREA

Front settles into deadly trench warfare as year-long truce talks drone on

World War I took five days from the first move toward an armistice to a final cease fire; World War II in Europe took two days; World War II in the Pacific took four days. The Korean War's peace moves had by September taken more than 14 months and gave no sign of ending.

After riots in the Kojima Island prison camps had been effectively quelled by a new "get tough" policy, the Allies stepped up the tempo of the air war. The bombing along the Yalu River border of Manchuria brought protests from London and Paris. Britain's Nye Bevan flayed the surprise action as a reckless bid for World War III. But when Secretary of State Dean Acheson was reported to have apologized to the British, American anger flared. The State Department hastily explained that Acheson had not apologized for the bombing, but only for not notifying the British in advance.

The Pentagon announced flatly that advance publicity would have defeated the coup, and

went grimly ahead with more raids on North Korean power plants and supply centers. Early in September, the Allies were bombing on the Siberian-Korean frontier and U.S. Navy cruisers joined in pounding the vital port of Chongjin.

In summer of 1952, there was still no ground offensive. Two huge armies seesawed in local but often deadly combat for control of strong points such as Heartbreak Ridge and Bunker Hill. The long truce lull had been well used by the Reds to build formidable power. But no all-out Red offensive had begun, and Allied chiefs expressed confidence no such offensive could succeed. Nor, it was felt, could an Allied offensive win without prohibitive losses.

The ugly stalemate continued to cost the Allies a weekly average of more than 200 killed and wounded. The cost in money was estimated at from \$5 billion to \$7.5 billion a year.

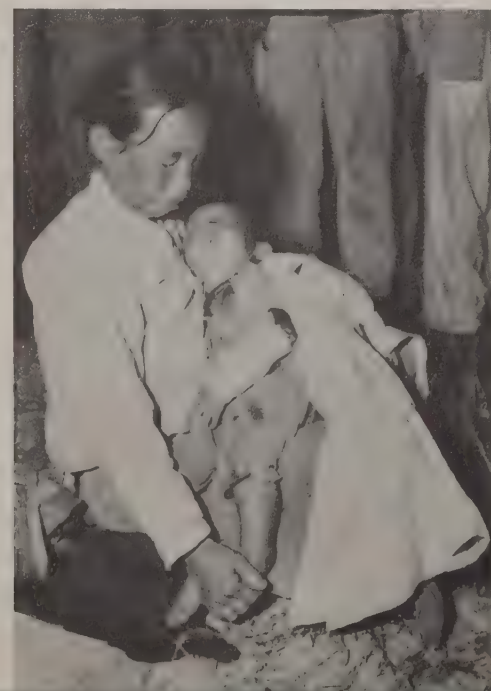
The intensified air war stirred growing hope of a break in the deadlock. The enemy's rear

sources of vital supplies and critical materiel were being so thoroughly smashed as, in time, to severely weaken his front line strength. Contrary to expectations, the vastly expanded Red air force was proving ineffective against the Allied forays. Ground fire from radar-controlled guns still took a heavy toll, but the massed flights of allied fighter-bombers ranged almost unopposed by Red aircraft. When Russian MIG's did meet U.N. planes they were no match for U.S. and Allied pilots. The score was 8 to 1 in favor of the newly-improved U.N. jets.

Allied experts feared Reds were keeping their full airpower under wraps for later all-out attack, perhaps in support of a major offensive. "They could hit us once," said General O. P. Weyland, U.N. air commander. "But, if they tried to sustain it, they'd lose their air force."

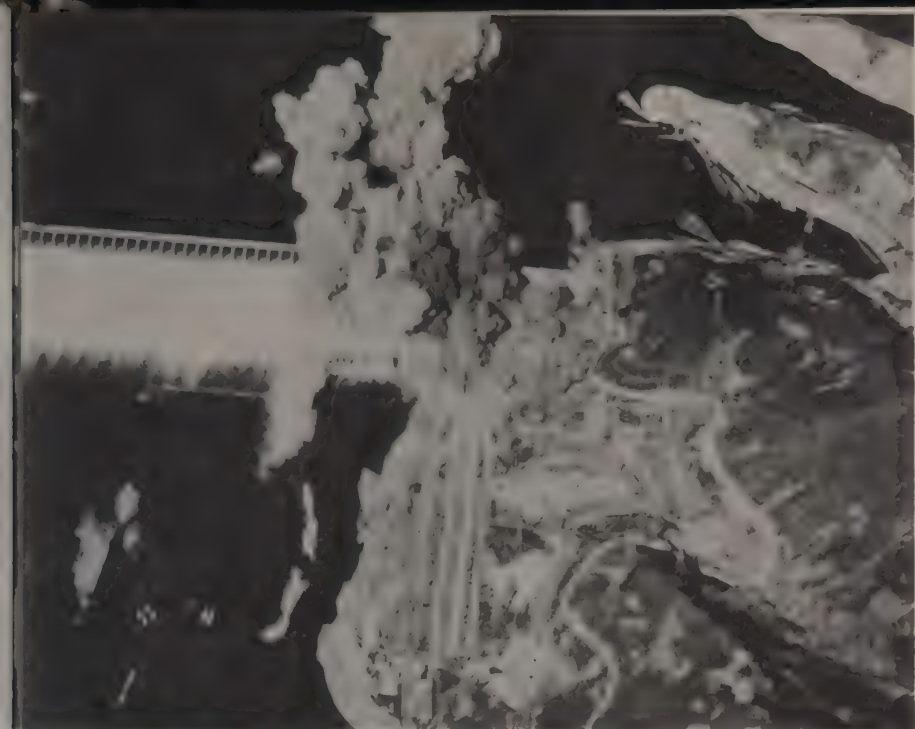
In early September, they had not tried it. In the meantime, the allied bomb raids had neither spread the war, as feared, nor brought truce.

RED CHARGES of truce zone violations by Allied planes were numerous. Although most were proved baseless Allied officers probed Red charge of strafing said to have wounded Korean child (below, left). They reported that an Allied plane had in this instance inadvertently strafed the zone. Area was marked with 24 captive balloons of type shown below to protect it from further attacks.



SUSPICION of killing Allied POWs fell on Reds when their prisoner lists showed gaps. But Albert de Cocatric (center) and Dr. Otto Lehner (right) of Red Cross, shown with newsman, were denied inspection of North Korean prison camps.





SURPRISE RAID in June on North Korean power plants did more than black out much of the area. The bold daylight foray by combined flights of allied fighter-bombers shook the diplomatic world to its heels, brought horrified predictions of World War III. Largest and most diplomatically sensitive target was huge Suiho power plant (above) on Yalu bank. Pinpoint bombing razed plant, spared dam.



HARD ON THE EARDRUMS but vastly harder on the enemy when the shell arrived was 75mm rifle. Recoilless rifle, much lighter and more mobile than the conventional 75mm, distinguished itself on a front which, though stalemated, resounded with artillery dueling. The enemy had taken full advantage of the truce to restore depleted munitions supply as shown by prodigal use of shells.



HEARTBREAK RIDGE, won, lost and won again by U.S. and Allied troops, brought death to thousands on both sides. The complex system of Communist trenches and bunkers on Hill 931—one of the dominating peaks of the Ridge—is shown above. A stable front allowed Reds to fortify ridges with concrete bunkers.



INTO BATTLE, in a swirl of snow and guns smoke, goes this U.S. tank. Surprise entry of Russian-made T-34 tanks into North Korea with the Chinese hordes was met with new tank developments by U.S. and with devastating attack from land and air. The menace was swiftly met and the vaunted T-34s were knocked out.

'COPTER AIRLIFT carried troops to front, picked up wounded and took them to air stations and hospital ships. Shown below are Marines waiting to board one of the giant Sikorskis which, carrying six men each, moved entire battalions to the lines.

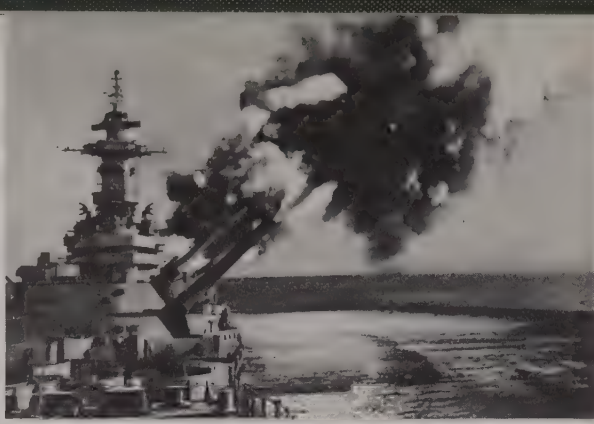


SUPERIORITY of Allied jet airmen over Reds was due partly to better training. Total Allied plane losses were heavy, caused mainly by ground fire. The Reds avoided air fights. Among American jet aces were Maj. George A. Davis (l.), Maj. Winton W. Marshall (r.) and Col. Benjamin S. Preston.



PHOSPHORUS SHELL, meant to incinerate this Marine machine gunner and his buddies, fell short. As in earlier wars, fire was a potent weapon in Korea. Reds dreaded napalm (jelled gasoline) bombs from the allied planes.





RED BADGE OF COURAGE is worn by U.S. Marine Pfc. Robert Buyers, shown waiting at aid station. Bitter fighting on the stalled front continued to cost Allies some 200 casualties a week. Mobile surgical hospitals, to one of which the nurse at right belongs, afforded fast handling of wounded. With blood plasma, improved surgery and the new drugs, deaths from wounds in Korea hit an all-time low. Sea power (c.) girded coasts with steel. Their guns blasted shore installations, razed the enemy's railroads and further cut his capacity to inflict damage on the Allies.



BATTLE-GRIMED GIANT gets a scrubbing before returning to Allied front. Year of truce enabled Communists to increase number of their tanks to well over 500. The U.N. tank strength was estimated at approximately 1,000.



VICIOUS COLD had caused widespread suffering among troops in winter of 1950-51, but new equipment eased hardships. Soldier's sleeping bag brought comfort.



PROPAGANDA was sent by plane, in artillery shells, and over air waves. Communists manufactured atrocity "evidence" and screamed it abroad. Allies (as above) rained surrender and anti-morale leaflets from planes.



TEAMWORK was evident in saving wounded. After men had been flown from the interior in a Skytrain plane, helicopters picked them up on a seaside airstrip and transported them to the U.S.N. Hospital Ship *Consolation*.



GEN. MARK W. CLARK succeeded Gen. Matthew Ridgway in Tokyo when latter took Europe post. Clark (right) was met by Ridgway and officials at Tokyo airport.



DEEPLY MOVED by her tour of Korean front, Anna Rosenberg lauded U.S. and Allied troops as finest in all the world. The Assistant Secretary of Defense is shown with Gen. William Hoge (l.) and Gen. James Van Fleet.

THANKS to surgery and inventions, amputees find life is still good. Korea had produced only one basket case.

TROOP ROTATION plan brought this Army shipload home to warm welcome by Seattle cancan girls. Rotation policy helped morale at home and on the front, built up large reserve of men skilled in latest combat techniques. In August the 500,000th replacement reached Korea. But U.S. death count exceeded 20,000.

TEARS OF JOY greeted soldier son of Hawaiian father as boy returned from months of combat in Korea. In numbers, only South Korea matched U.S. on front. Korean casualties were in millions.





WRY SMILES greeted Jacob Malik's proposal in U.N. Security Council that the Council ask the U.S. and others to ratify the Geneva protocol of 1925 barring use of germ weapons. The U.S. proposed that the Red Cross be authorized to investigate the charges that U.S. had used germ warfare in the Far East. Council voted ten-to-one in favor, but Malik (l.) killed move with Russia's 51st veto. Although the Reds dodged probe of what was patently a lie, the charge gained credence among uninformed and proved damaging.



BLACK WATCH regiment augmented other famed British outfits in Korea. They are shown moving along Pusan street to join British Commonwealth Division at the front. An estimated 90,000 U.N. troops of 16 nations besides the U.S. were in Korea.



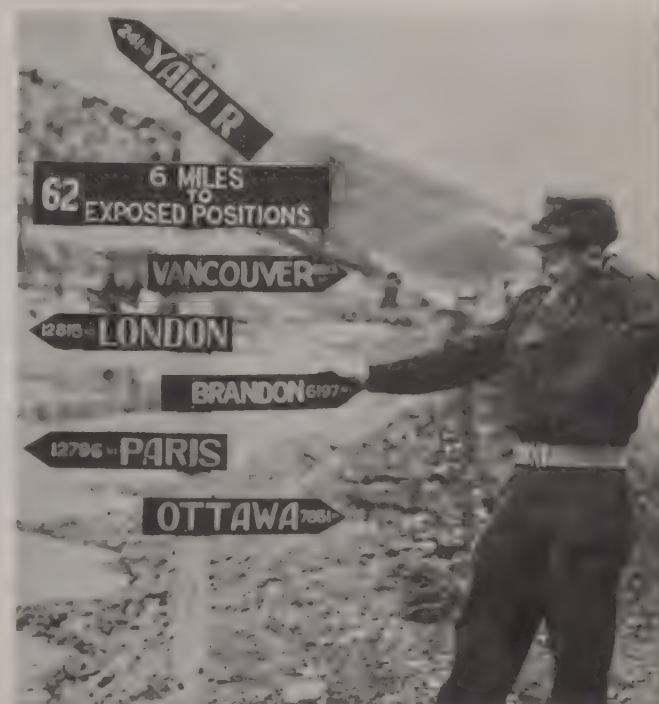
PAPA IS HOME from Korea. Other nations adopted American rotation system and this Frenchman, after parading down the Champs Elysees with his unit of the French Battalion, eagerly embraced his small daughter. French were fighting also in Indo-China.

U. N. TROOPS

Men of many nations continued to work and battle in unprecedented teamwork as the war moved into its third year. The United States and South Korea still bore the brunt, in numbers engaged and in combat losses. But 15 other nations were in the battle with them and some 30 more contributed relief and supplies.

During two years of fighting together, men of different race, creed and language were proving the universality of courage, skill and resourcefulness—besides discovering mutual respect and liking. In some quarters there was complaint of insufficient participation, in men and money, by various of the Allies, but none as to the quality of the men who were already doing the front-line fighting.

Troops of the ROK (Republic of Korea) were in the line in numbers comparable to Americans—some 400,000. In morale and general efficiency they had shown great improvement. General Van Fleet, commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, expressed the belief that in the event of a cease-fire, and with all foreign troops evacuated from the peninsula, the South Korean army could eventually take over the defense of its own republic without outside assistance.



HOME WAS VERY FAR and the ordeal of the front very near for most of the Allied fighting men in Korea. This Canadian major came 6,197 miles but he smiles as signpost tells him he is only half as far from his family as are British and French soldiers.

DECORATION for valor in action was pinned on Ethiopian soldier (below) by Emperor Haile Selassie. The emperor visited military hospital in Addis Ababa to honor a group of 30 wounded who fought with the Ethiopians.

FROM BELGIUM to Korea, and then, wounded in battle, to Japan was route of Pvt. Albert Keirle (below), 200,000th air evacuee. Air evacuation officers said this did not represent 200,000 casualties. When wounded were flown to and from different areas, each trip was counted one lift. But aircraft, powerful as weapons, were proving in Korea to be equally efficient in a mercy role.

FIGHTING MEN of tough Turkish unit in Korea adopted little Ayla, but gave her to particular care of "Daddy" Gugench as new father. He planned to take her home.





COMMUNIST AGITATION in immense prison camps on Koje Island erupted in May with brazen seizure of camp commander, Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, by unruly prisoners. They held Dodd as a hostage for three days until his successor, Brig. Gen. Charles Colson, signed statement imply-

ing inhumanity to prisoners. Colson and Dodd were demoted, and Brig. Gen. Boatner smashed the uprising (right). Reds had starved (center), tortured and murdered many anti-communists in their own midst. The six-year-old (left) had been a messenger boy for Reds before he was taken prisoner.



FLAMING CENTER of the insurrection was Compound 76. Cocky defiance (above) became meekness when Gen. Boatner issued an ultimatum, finally restored order with tanks, tear gas and flame throwers.



FIGHT GONE out of him, North Korean Col. Lee Hak Koo suffered indignity of prone position after smoke cleared. Communist Koo was the boss of Compound 76 until the U.N. soldiers took it over.

VEIL OF MYSTERY surrounding Allied POWs was partially lifted when Frank Noel, Associated Press photographer and himself a captive, was allowed to take pictures some of which were turned over to AP at Panmunjom for relay to Tokyo. A number of soldiers "missing in action" appeared in the pictures. At left, Noel takes shot of communist doctor and nurse bandaging injured American. Posed picture at right shows four American POWs with a pig before it was taken to cookhouse.



POW RIOTS

Communists plot rebellion, murder anti-Red prisoners

Scheming tirelessly to discredit the U.S. and the Allies, the Reds rigged the Koje Island uprisings for world effect. Here, as in all U.N. dealings with the Reds, policy had been to avoid provocation. They were enabled to stir continual unrest and trouble in the huge, unwieldy stockades on Koje, where some 80,000 were held.

When screening showed a majority of the prisoners would forcibly resist repatriation, the Communists were confronted with humiliating loss of face. At Panmunjom, negotiations were deadlocked on the subject, and the Reds submitted "evidence" of purported U.N. atrocities at Koje, and of compulsion in questioning Red Chinese prisoners.

To back their lies, Red prisoners snatched General Dodd, camp commandant, and forcibly held him until his next in command, General Colson, signed damaging admissions. The Red radio dinned Colson's report into Asian ears and General Nam Il, Red truce chief, grimly intoned that the situation was "intolerable."

The American public demanded action—and got it. Koje was subdued by armed force, and the new "get tough" policy did not stop there. It erupted in June in the Yalu bombings, and continued into the autumn with increasingly heavy attacks by Allied airpower in North Korea. But the war—and the truce talks—went on.



SIGNING his own inescapable death warrant if he were ever returned to communists, this prisoner had defiant challenge "To oppose the Reds and destroy Russia," tattooed on his arms in two languages.



GRIM-LIPPED, Gen. Boatner told Red leaders of Compound 78 what had happened in 76, and asked if they would go to new and smaller stockades quietly. Leaders gave in, and 80,00 were transferred.

LISTED AS MISSING in action for 17 months, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean was believed dead until December, 1951, when his name appeared on Communist list of U.N. prisoners. Wilfred Burchett, correspondent of Paris Communists' daily *Ce Soir*, interviewed Dean (r.) in a North Korean prison camp.

KOREA ELECTS RHEE

Reconstruction is aided by the U. N. technicians

Smashed and stricken by war as no other people in modern times, South Korea in the summer of 1952 was united in the colossal business of rebuilding her shattered industries, her leveled homes and her devastated farms. But food was short and inflation had put the price of rice far above what many could pay. For half of the country's 21 million people, the problem was not reconstruction but one of sheer survival.

Help in one form or another came from all over the free world. But there was a need for literally everything on which human beings depend to live and thrive, and the combined resources of the numerous agencies could for a time do little more than alleviate the most extreme of the war's hardships.

Largest of the relief agencies was UNCKACK — United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Korea. Doing the basic job of preserving life, UNCKACK had teams all over Southern Korea. Their major challenge was in filthy, under-fed, refugee-packed Seoul and Pusan, where epidemic disease was a constant threat. The actual task of rebuilding was being pushed by UNKRA — U.N. Korean Reconstruction Agency—which had some \$250 million upon which to draw.

A great war was still being fought and by grim necessity military needs took precedence over relief and reconstruction. This situation was both a hindrance and a help. It sometimes slowed relief supplies and delayed civilian projects. But military reconstruction and improvement of such vital civilian assets as bridges, roads, ports, power plants and sanitary systems speeded general recovery.

President Syngman Rhee was unpopular with the U.N. because of his high-handed, sometimes brutal methods. But he won an overwhelming popular vote. Koreans supported both his rebuilding program and his vigorous prosecution of moves to unite North with South Korea.



SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT Syngman Rhee (l.) held his high office, despite efforts of hostile Assembly to oust him, in first popular election for President in Korea's history. He drew reproof from world capitals for strongarm methods to block Assembly action but huge popular vote vindicated him. Attempt to assassinate Rhee failed. Assemblyman (in straw hat) is attacked by rioting crowd of Pres. Rhee's supporters.



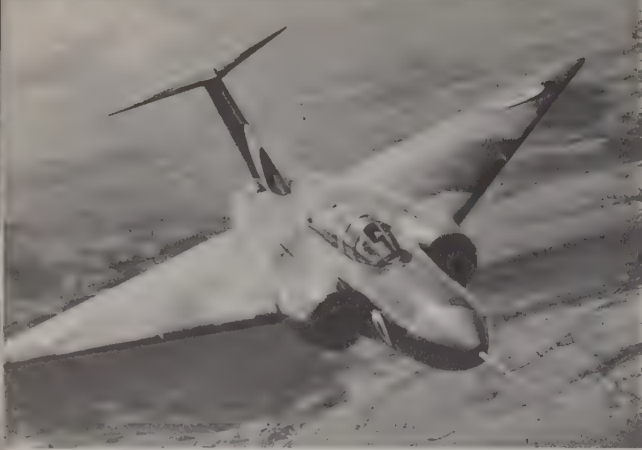
EVEN CHILDREN in South Korea joined in the herculean task of reconstruction. Road repair is their job here (above, left). Box on boy's back, which empties by dropping bottom, was typical of Korean labor methods. Money and imported machines poured in to help rebuild the country. But meager meal of bread, jelly and broth in Seoul orphanage (r.) was feast compared to general diet elsewhere in ruined land.



WAR OR NO WAR, the ancient task—with ancient tools—of plowing and seeding went on. But farmers had been hard hit by invasion and drought, and food shortage loomed. People backed President Syngman Rhee in desire for united nation, but as truce talks at Panmunjom, (in background above) dragged on and war stalemate continued, prospects appeared dim.



IN THE RUBBLE of their ruined cities, refugees adjusted as best they could. One of the distressing problems of the relief agencies was the stubborn urge of the dispossessed to return to their devastated homes, where often nothing but ashes and starvation awaited them.



FASTER THAN SOUND and called "the most effective fighter in the world," Britain's Gloster CA-5 *Javelin* was powered by two Sapphire jet engines.



VERSATILITY marked Republic's F-84F *Thunderjet*. This U.S. fighter-bomber could carry a wide variety of arms and extra fuel tanks in addition to standard armament.



FLYING GAS STATION, a Boeing KB-29 tanker plane, pipes fuel through "flying boom" to F-84G *Thunderjet* to increase the jet's range.

NEW WEAPONS

Paradoxically, the lagging arms production of the West was giving the Allies a slight edge on Russia in new weapons and improvement on old ones. Russia was producing planes at a tremendous rate, but this meant that she had been forced to freeze designs, and was not able to make major improvements since doing so meant stopping production lines for retooling. The U.S., for example, had redesigned its F-84 fighter several times to incorporate changes that made it a much more dangerous weapon. There were fewer U.S. jets, but they were good enough to knock down eight Russian Migs to one U.S. plane in Korea.

The basic idea of guided missiles, radar-aimed and rocket-propelled, had been known for a long time; the only sure fact about them in 1952 was that they were being intensively developed. Electronic computers were making miracles in testing missile and plane designs. They could silently, inexpensively "fly" an imaginary plane as engineers fed specifications of the plane and flying conditions into them. In one case at least, such computers had entirely eliminated dangerous, incredibly expensive test models. The huge new XB-52 was put directly into production from the blueprints, after checking out on computers. But the biggest news to men on the battle-front was plastic and Fiberglas body armor. Introduced in Korea during March, it protected infantrymen from chest and back wounds from shrapnel or even .45 calibre slugs fired point-blank.



AIR-BORNE soldier of the future would come equipped with individual helicopter strapped to his back similar to this experimental device developed by Navy.



COMPACT, and weighing less than 300 pounds unloaded, American Helicopter Company's experimental XH-26 aircraft was designed for air evacuation and observation. Jet-powered and using gasoline or Diesel fuel, this helicopter could be packed into a 5-by-5-by-14-foot container.



ITALY assembled *Vampire* jet plane at the Macchi factory in Varese and paid Britain for patent rights by export of vegetables.



RUSSIA'S MIG-19 was an interceptor-fighter based upon German designs. U.S. aviation experts guessed its speed at 600 mph, ceiling at 50,000 feet, and range at 1,300 miles.



FRANCE'S ESPADON jet fighter had supplementary rocket motors to assist in take-offs, could climb to 33,000 feet, and had a top speed of over 600 mph.

FRENCH ENGINEERING and U.S. machinery under Mutual Security Program produced the *Mystere* which was said to outperform famed *Sabre Jet*. Bottleneck in French aircraft industry was lack of tools.



SWITZERLAND developed radar-controlled anti-aircraft rocket which had a range of nearly 12 miles, could shoot down high-flying planes with missile guided to its target by a radar beam.



ATLANTIC CROSSING was made by two U.S. Sikorsky H-19 helicopters. The trip, interrupted several times for refuelling, ended on Frankfurt's huge Rhine-Main-Airport. Same types also flew on Korean rescue operations.





BRITAIN'S 50-TON CENTURION tanks were the pride of Commonwealth Forces in Korea. Low-silhouetted *Centurions* were powered by a Rolls-Royce aircraft type engine, carried a crew of four. They featured armor $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 6-inches thick, a long 20-pounder gun with a stabilizer, and phosphorus-grenade dischargers.

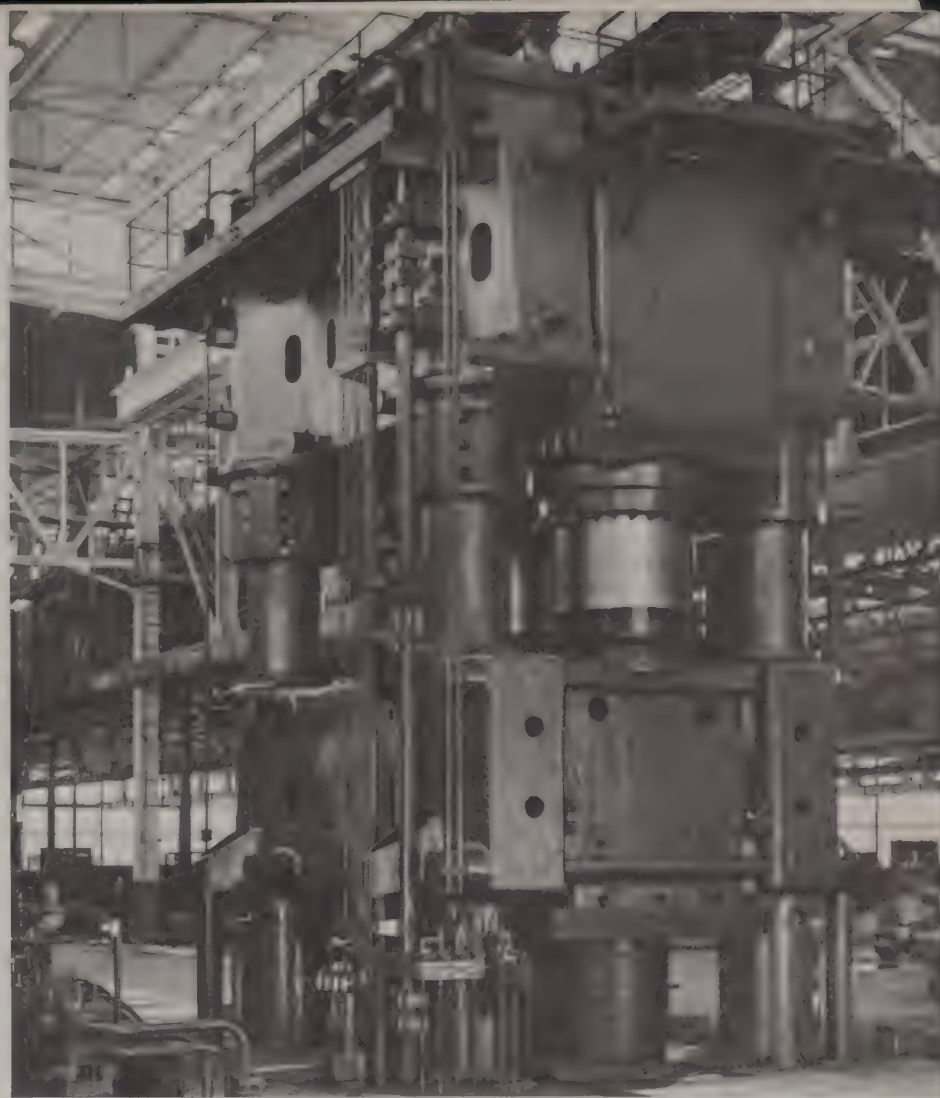


AMPHIBIOUS CARGO CARRIER, U.S. Army's *Otter*, cruised at eight mph in the water. Deep-water tests were given to Army's newest tank, the 48-ton M-47. Some tanks featured new control device which automatically held turret gun steadily trained on the target regardless of tank's movements over rough terrain.

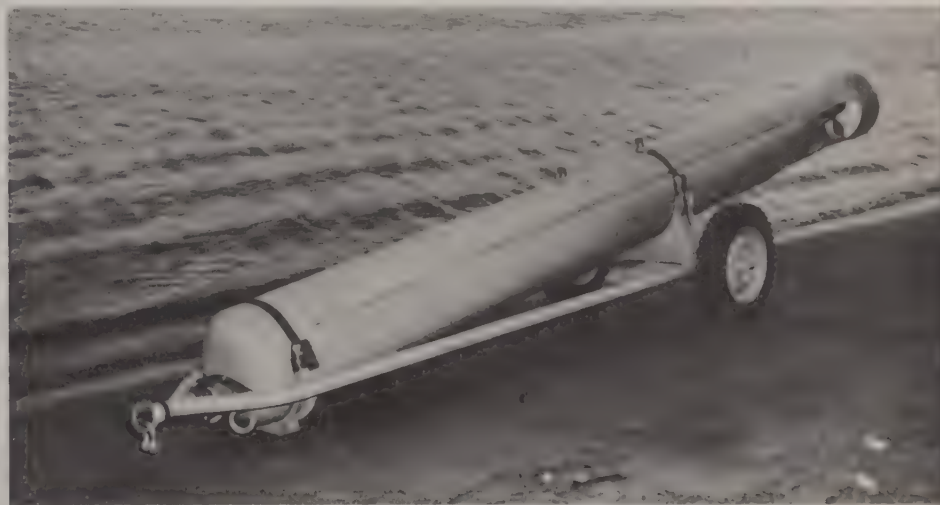


RECOILLESS 105 MM RIFLE was mounted on a jeep for increased maneuverability. A curved barrel was perfected, easily fitted on submachine guns to shoot around corners. Spewing 450 .45-calibre slugs a minute at angles up to 90 degrees, it allowed tankers to shoot enemies on tanks without exposing themselves.

SUBMARINE DETECTION became increasingly difficult as schnorkel breathing devices and streamlined designs kept subs underwater for longer periods. Mission of hunter-killer team of surface vessels, airplanes (such as the radar-equipped *Skyraider* at right), and blimp was to seek out and destroy enemy submarines. Small, compact, and carrying long-range sound-detection equipment in its protruding box, the submarine K-3 was the Navy's newest and stealthiest weapon. Its deadly mission was to seek out and kill other U-boats.



AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION was speeded up by hydraulic presses capable of forging structural plane parts in same way that auto parts were stamped out, eliminating slow machining and welding. Presses like this 16,500-ton German giant, one of two brought to the U.S. after V-E day, could turn out an entire aluminum airplane wing in one operation. Russians also had German machines, and had begun building a 55,000-tonner. In 1952 Congress approved an Air Force program of \$389 million for 20 presses, including a 50,000-tonner, to be in operation by 1953.



TORPEDO-LIKE DEVICE saved lives instead of taking them. This floating aluminum cylinder, launched either from a plane or from any vessel equipped with torpedo tubes, contained a self-inflating air-sea rescue life raft which required but two minutes to inflate, had four-cylinder engine, enough fuel for 300 miles.

U.S.S. FORRESTAL, 59,900-ton, \$218 million carrier could launch atom-bomb-carrying aircraft when completed in 1954. Britain's new carrier, H.M.S. *Eagle*, was first capital ship designed to minimize blast and radiation damage caused by an atom bomb.





WESTERN MILITARY DEFENSE was bolstered at the Lisbon NATO meeting in February. A new plan for the European Defense Community provided for a unified army of 50 divisions by the end of 1952, to be doubled by end of 1954 at an estimated cost of \$300 billion. On May 27 at Paris the European Army



Treaty was signed (l.) Included was West Germany, restored to full sovereignty under a "Contractual Agreement," which was planned as an interim peace treaty until Germany could be reunited. U.S.' Dean Acheson (r.) signed accord at Bonn. Economic difficulties forced cuts in planned NATO development.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

Point Four, NATO strengthen Allied unity but indecision alienates Middle East

America's program to rebuild the defensive strength of the free world was accelerated in 1952. Replacing E.C.A., which had spent \$12 billion in 45 months for economic rehabilitation of Europe and Asia, was the Mutual Security Agency. Headed by Averell Harriman, M.S.A. was to spend \$6 billion, mostly for arms, during fiscal 1953. Under the Point Four Program, more than 200 projects were operating in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Over 600 American technicians were serving in 45 countries, and 372 foreign nationals were being trained in the U.S.

Europeans were growing resentful of the "Buy American" campaign and tariff restrictions against their goods. Foreign nations had been urged by the U.S. to produce more for export to close the dollar gap. In April Secretary of State Dean Acheson disclosed that Italy had protested higher import duties on many of her products.

In defense planning, major strides were made in February at the Lisbon meeting of NATO. In December, 1951, Greece and Turkey had joined to bring NATO strength to 14 nations. The meeting approved German rearmament and a one-uniform continental army of six nations: France, Italy, Benelux and West Germany. Germany's rearmament would provide 12 divisions.

For defense of the Pacific the U. S. Senate

ratified on March 31 mutual defense treaties with the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Another multi-lateral treaty made peace with Japan under which she renounced all claims to empire.

With the war in Korea at a stalemate and communism firmly entrenched in China, Far Eastern policies came under attack. Senator Robert A. Taft stated that U.S. involvement in Korea was useless and "a war undertaken by mistake." A different view came from another Republican leader, Thomas E. Dewey, back in

September, 1951 from a 41,000-mile tour of the Far East and South Pacific. He urged enlistment of Chinese Nationalist troops and greater aid to small nations of Asia in the struggle against communism. Another Middle East and Asia traveller, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, advocated recognition of Red China, to capitalize on any possible conflict between Chinese nationalism and Soviet expansionism. Later in the year Douglas reneged, praising the Nationalists and recommending support to them.

Recognition of Red China was one of the major issues of disagreement between Britain and the U.S. Prime Minister Churchill's January conference in Washington helped clear the air slightly. In November, Princess (later Queen) Elizabeth and her consort received a warm reception from official Washington and the American people. A severe strain in U.S.-British relations resulted when North Korean power plants at the Yalu River were bombed by U.N. forces without previously notifying the British.

The U.S. managed its foreign policies towards its own allies badly, sometimes through so simple a fault as a lack of tact. Her foreign aid programs, the Japanese Peace Treaty, and her continued stand in Korea were all to U.S. credit. But Latin-American and Middle East relations left a great deal to be desired.

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE POLISH EMBASSY REGRETS TO INFORM YOU THAT THE EMBASSY HAS BEEN OBLIGED TO CEASE PUBLICATION OF THE POLISH BULLETIN IN VIEW OF THE REQUEST TO THAT EFFECT MADE BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

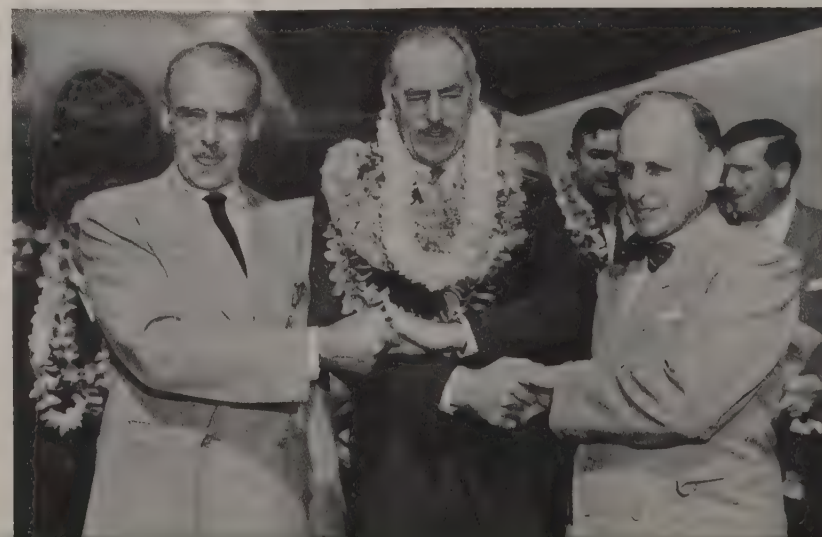
POLISH EMBASSY 2640 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

RETAILIATING against curtailment of American information services in Poland, the State Department cracked down on Polish propaganda in U.S. (above).

JAPANESE PEACE CONFERENCE attended by delegates of 52 nations, gathered at San Francisco in September, 1951. Russia's Gromyko (at podium), supported by satellites, attempted to wreck treaty drafted by John Foster Dulles, through demands for entrance of Communist China, unlimited time for discussion and amendments. Masterful handling by Dean Acheson squelched the Russian plan.

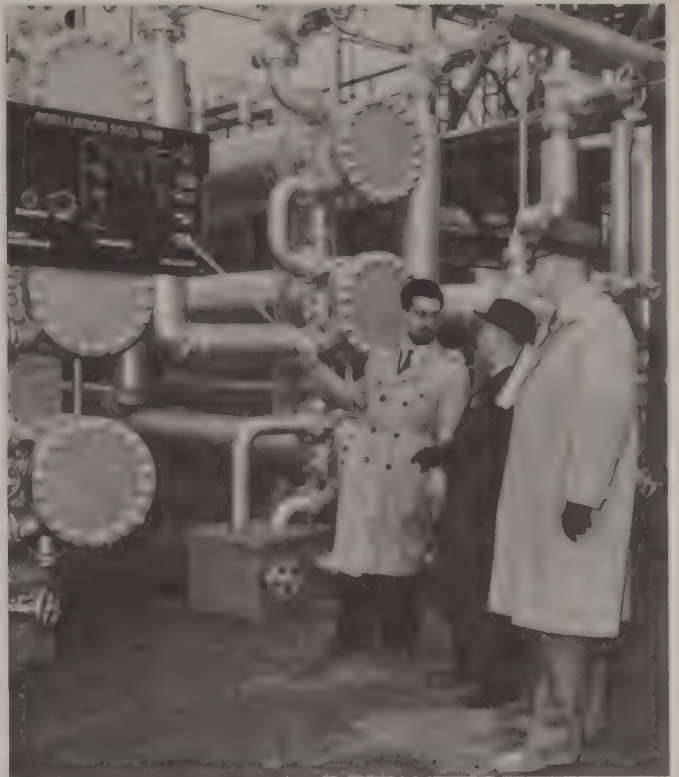


ARRIVING IN HONOLULU in August for first Pacific Mutual Security Conference, Secretary of State Acheson (c.) is greeted by Australian Foreign Minister Richard Casey (l.) and New Zealand External Affairs Minister T. Clifton Webb (r.). Trio discussed ways and means of action on mutual defense treaties between U.S. and their countries. The goal was a Pacific equivalent of NATO.





ECA REVITALIZED European economy, supplying \$12 billion through April, 1951, to 18 countries. With \$6 billion in counterpart funds from each nation to match dollar grants, production had been boosted 41% above pre-war level. ECA had helped throughout Europe in projects like apartment houses in Trieste (l.) and petroleum refineries in France. Refinery at right was originally bombed out in World War II, reopened through the assistance of ECA in October, 1951.



MEDICAL EQUIPMENT and even prefabricated hospitals reached the Associated States of Indo-China in a steady stream under Mutual Security Program. Hospitals were used for civilian war casualties and in the fight against malaria, plague, other diseases.



LOCUST PLAGUES still devastating the Middle East caused millions of dollars damage to crops. U.S. aid under Point Four program helped combat disaster. New sprays and modern methods used by American pilots lessened the problem of the ancient scourge.



TURKISH STUDENT above is one of the many from underdeveloped areas sent to U.S. universities under ECA Technical Assistance Program. Studying modern methods of agriculture, they learned to set up farm services to educate farmers in their own lands.



NEW ERA FOR JAPAN opened as Eikichi Araki, first Ambassador of post-war Japan to the U.S., arrived in Washington (l., with daughter) June 7. He was greeted by Joseph C. Grew who was last U.S. Ambassador to Japan before Pearl Harbor.



NEGLECT of Latin-American countries had produced much bad feeling. Brazil was one of the few that still had friendly relations with the U.S. Above, Brazilian War Minister Leal honors American dead at Arlington.



FREE WORLD'S HIGH COMMAND met to seek a common policy and approach to troublesome relations among Allies. The conference, held in Washington, brought together (l. to r.), British Foreign Secretary Eden, Secretary of State Acheson, President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill.



NEW RUSSIAN Ambassador, M. Zaroubin would have the F.B.I. on its toes. He had been Envoy to Canada when an atomic spy ring was discovered there, and was Ambassador to Britain while physicist Klaus Fuchs had been stealing British atomic secrets.



BANNED by order of the State Department was a Soviet Information Bulletin (above) after the Kremlin barred U.S. magazines. Also, U.S. retaliated against Russian travel restrictions by limiting the Red Embassy staff in Washington to 25-mile radius.



MRS. MALIK made a rare public appearance with Jacob Malik, Russia's delegate to the U.N. at a Security Council dinner. Russian families were seldom seen, stayed in secluded estates bought or leased from some of New York's oldest families.



CANADA, population 14 million, with booming industries and living standards among world's highest had great weight in world councils. Above (l. to r.), Canada's External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson, Britain's Anthony Eden, U.S. Dean Acheson.



VLADIMIR PROCHAZKA, Czech Ambassador to the U.S., had no comment on correspondent William Oatis, held in Prague as a "spy." But he hinted that negotiations for Oatis' release might begin after the U.S. relaxed economic restrictions on Czechoslovakia.



MASKED Polish ex-soldier testifies to Special House Committee investigating 1940 Katyn Forest massacre. Russians were accused of slaying 10,000 captured Polish officers, later found in mass grave. Conclusion of Committee: the Russians were guilty.



TO PRESENT the story of American life to Soviet people, U.S. State Department issued an illustrated monthly, *Amerika* (cover above). Circulation was small—50,000—but Russians, apparently fearing its effects, kept restricting distribution until Washington was finally compelled to cease publication.

**THE AMERICAN WAY
IS THE BEST WAY**

The average
RUSSIAN WORKER
would have to work
3000 hours to buy
these products
if available.

IN AMERICA
The AVERAGE WORKER
earns enough in
the same period to
buy all of these.

and he has \$1,325 left over...

Crosley Div., Avco Mfg. Corp.

LIVING STANDARDS on both sides of Iron Curtain were compared in an exhibit of American and foreign appliances. The illustration indicates the superiority of U.S. products and the ability of the average American workman to buy them, contrasted with prohibitive cost of similar items in the Soviet Union.



"SVOBODA," Czech for "freedom" is printed on balloon (displayed by Harold Stassen), of Crusade for Freedom which launched a barrage over Czechoslovakia. At 30,000 feet the balloons explode, releasing thousands of leaflets bearing a "message of friendship" from the free peoples of the world.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Strong emphasis was given by the State Department to penetrating the Iron Curtain with its "Campaign of Truth." The Voice of America, broadcasting in 46 languages to an estimated 300 million, increased its broadcasting schedule. In February it launched the first transmitter ship, *Courier*, which could relay programs from the high seas to be heard 1,000 miles away. Planned for the future were additional transmitters to ring the Soviet bloc and make the Voice the most powerful radio signal in the world.

To coordinate and improve the foreign information program — radio, movies, books, pamphlets, exhibits, educational exchanges, information centers — the International Information Administration, headed by Dr. Wilson Compton, was established in January. A fund totalling \$100 million was set up to be used in assisting anti-communist undergrounds in East Europe.

Congress was critical of the Department's loyalty-security program. Legislators charged that Communists had not yet been weeded out of Foreign Service. Investigations centered on the top-rank diplomats who were once involved with China policy—John S. Service, Oliver E. Clubb, John C. Vincent, and John P. Davies, Jr. In March, Secretary of State Dean Acheson reversed his Loyalty Board's decision on Clubb, who retired. The others, with the exception of Service, were cleared and returned to duty.

Of serious concern to the State Department was the drastic drop in applications for foreign service posts. The number had declined from 1,141 in 1948 to 758 in 1951. A poll of 266 college presidents indicated that students were avoiding the Department because they feared being "branded" as Reds or fellow-travellers.

The current policy of allotting visas under the Internal Security (McCarran) Act of 1950 resulted in the barring of many eminent persons. Dr. Ernest B. Chain of Britain, co-discoverer of penicillin and Nobel Prize winner, was twice denied entry to the U.S. The policy was bitterly criticized abroad.

Increasing Congressional and newspaper criticism was proving to be a major stumbling block to the Department's effectiveness abroad.



ACCUSED of being a member of a Communist "cell" and implicated in collapse of Nationalist China, Owen Lattimore, Far East expert and Johns Hopkins professor, denied both charges. A frequent target of Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.), Lattimore claimed consistent opposition to Communist line on China.



PHEASANT HUNT was one of the pleasanter duties for David K. E. Bruce in his post as Ambassador to France. A career diplomat with wide experience in various posts, Bruce was made Under-Secretary of State in February after over two years in France.



REVIEWING TROOPS in Germany is Ambassador George F. Kennan (l.) enroute to Moscow. An authority on the Soviet Union, speaking Russian fluently, Kennan was State Department's "Mr. X" who conceived U.S. policy of containing Communism.



EGYPTIAN COUP was weathered by U.S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. King Farouk appealed to Caffery for aid after strong man Naguib ordered him from the country. Caffery refused to back the corrupt regime, recommended abdication. Naguib called Caffery "best Ambassador Egypt ever had."



SURPRISING HIS CRITICS the controversial ex-mayor of New York, Wm. O'Dwyer, was most popular U.S. Ambassador Mexico ever had. An informal hand-shaking politician, O'Dwyer spoke Spanish fluently, made Mexicans forget charges of corruption.



INFORMAL Chester Bowles, Ambassador to India, won popularity with his friendly, informal manner and lack of prejudice. Above, he chats at a student function. Bowles gained further praise when he sent his own children to an unsegregated Indian school.



CONTROVERSIAL FIGURES were Secretary of State Dean Acheson (l.) and Ambassador-at-Large Philip Jessup. Renewed demands for ouster of Acheson were made by American Legion National Convention. Nominated as a member of the U.N. delegation, Jessup was assailed in Congress as "unpatriotic."



SUPERIOR FIREPOWER from planes like this Republic F-84 continued as prime objective in building fighter aircraft. Six 50-cal. guns fired 1,300 rounds per minute.



PILOTLESS AND DEADLY, the "pushbutton" Martin B-61 Matador was announced as initial equipment for a newly-formed Air Force guided missile squadron. Using both jet and rocket power, supersonic one-way Matador could detonate an atomic warhead on a pinpoint target hundreds of miles from its base.

U. S. MOBILIZATION

Rearmament progresses at half-speed accompanied by delays and strikes

The U.S. military machine looked more impressive than at any time since 1946, but its strength was still dangerously below safety level. The hard fact was that target dates for adequate modern mobilization were being stretched to at least two years beyond 1954, the time estimated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the most likely period for Soviet aggression. The year's "Great Gamble" was the hope that war would not come sooner.

Administration leaders held back full production, claiming that too swift mobilization would uselessly drain the civilian economy and prematurely freeze designs on new equipment. On the same wishful premise a vote-minded Congress cut defense appropriations to \$46.6 billion, short by \$10 billion of the Joint Chiefs' announced requirement for minimum national safety.

The Pentagon cancelled \$6 billion worth of future airplane contracts. Earlier orders nonetheless put warplane production over the 750-per-month mark. Of \$128 billion appropriated for all military materiel since June, 1950, only \$34 billion worth of finished weapons had been delivered by June, 1952. But output was increasing. Mid-year monthly deliveries were valued at \$2.5 billion and were expected to hit a rate of nearly \$10 billion at year's end.

The defense-swollen cost-of-living index broke all existing records with a July 15 Bureau of Labor Statistics rating of 190.8. Despite such inflationary trends Congress passed

only a confused extension of its already watered-down controls bill of 1951.

Military service personnel increased to over 3.7 million, better than double the pre-Korea count but barely a third of World War II's peak. Selective Service announced that it might dip into the pool of 19-year-olds to balance the discharge of 1950's recruits. At the same time Selective Service boards were rejecting one out of every three candidates as unfit for any military service, largely because of physical or lack-of-aptitude reasons. Congress approved a 10 per cent servicemen's pay raise but killed a measure on Universal Military Training. A morale problem developed when scores of Air Force reservists faced courts martial rather than fly again.

The Department of Defense ordered a 24-hour "sky-watch" by the volunteer civilian Ground Observer Corps, although Civilian Defense proper was non-existent except in a few eastern cities. Radar-equipped jet interceptors were on constant alert. The Departments of Defense and Commerce jointly drafted emergency plans to clear the skies of civilian planes. Anti-aircraft batteries, scheduled to be radar-aimed in 1953, were placed near important industrial targets.

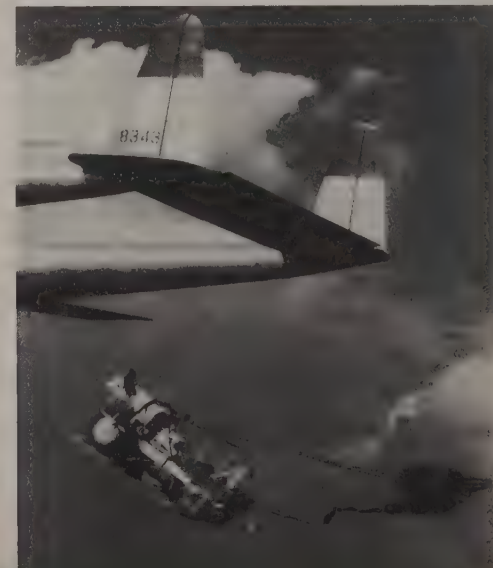
America's head start on the atom bomb remained its greatest single defense advantage, and the Strategic Air Command announced that it could drop the A-Bomb on the homeland of any attacking power at an instant's notice.



ROSIE THE RIVETER, World War II's classic symbol of home-front mobilization, was back on most production lines as war plants again stretched manpower supply. Below, Thelma Johnston, Mary Briggs rivet a Northrop wing.

WHY DEFENSE cost so much was graphically shown to Senate Appropriations Subcommittee by Defense Secretary Robert Lovett and Air Force Secretary Thomas Finletter. Exhibit contrasts once top-secret \$8,000 Norden bombsight of 1940's with 1952 K-1 counterpart (partly hidden), which cost \$250,000.

AERIAL LOGISTICS and tactics of vertical envelopment progressed to the point where newly-formed Joint Airborne Troop Board called for creating a U.S. Sky Army. Below, 105 mm. howitzer is parachuted from a C-119 over Korea.





ROCKET ATTACK on enemy bombers was mission of F-89D, latest version of the Northrop *Scorpion*, shown with rockets streaking from wing pods. Constant modifying slowed U.S. plane production but hope was that delay would be outweighed by improved quality if emergency speed-up required freezing designs.



LETHAL BARRAGE to precede all-important infantryman is demonstrated by guns of Army's newest tank, the Chrysler-built, medium weight Patton M-48. Other type tanks were being built at Cadillac Division of General Motors and American Locomotive Co. Tank production took a sixth of armament funds.



WORLD'S LARGEST BLIMP was completed for Navy's submarine patrol. The helium filled "N"-type airship, 324 ft. long and 95 ft. high, carried refueling equipment and could stay aloft indefinitely. The Atlantic Fleet integrated destroyers, patrol bombers and blimps into a new "hunter killer" anti-sub command.



KOREA-BOUND Sikorsky helicopter, itself big enough to carry 10 passengers and a 3-man crew, is airlifted in a Douglas *Globemaster*. On July 15, two helicopters crossed the Atlantic under their own power. Armed services were finding rotary-wing planes helpful in battle zones, especially for quick care to wounded.



HUGE FUEL TANKS of lightweight aluminum, for external attachment to stratojet bombers, were manufactured at Ryan Aeronautical Co. as part of sub-assembly program. Defense Production Administration allocated to war industries all the strategic metals they needed. Cutbacks in civilian goods were hardly noticeable.



MASS PRODUCTION techniques were typified by this automatic drill as operated by Roy Haglund at the Chicago Aircraft Engine Division of Ford Motor Co. The tool simultaneously prepares eight holes in a propeller shaft case. In plants elsewhere, machine tool shortage was still a bottleneck in the armament program.



NUMBER ONE TARGET for hostile bomb attack, teeming New York City surprised itself and the nation by coming to a virtual standstill for 10 full minutes in a dress rehearsal air raid drill November 19, 1951. In unexpectedly disciplined cooperation, citizens parked their cars, left buses and shops and dutifully deserted



congested points like Times Square and the Stock Exchange for shelters. General participation included shut-ins like the children at Mt. Sinai Hospital (above). In most other cities residents were apathetic toward civilian defense and hardly a protest greeted a Congressional cut in CD funds from \$535 million to \$65 million.



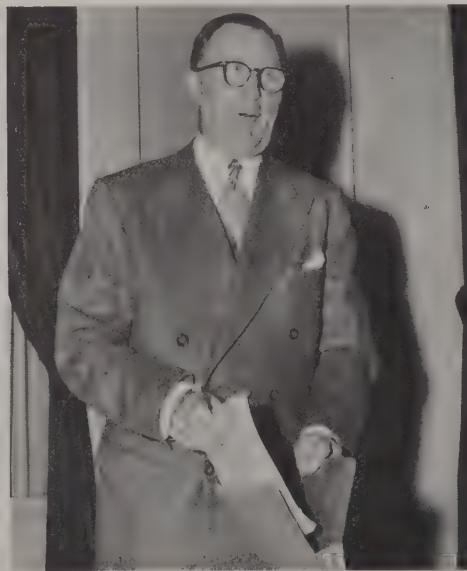
SISTERS Mary Thomas and Mary Bernard lead mass blood giving by 1,100 nuns in New York area as part of nationwide Red Cross campaign for whole blood for Korea battleground. Onlookers are Francis Cardinal Spellman, Lieut. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger, Sister Margaret Carmela and New York's Mayor Vincent Impelleri. With blood banks nearly empty the nation was amazingly apathetic to acute shortage. Soldiers in Korea had to give their own blood to make up the lack.



NEW NATO commander Gen. Matthew Ridgway poses with NATO leaders. Front, l. to r.: U.S. Vice-Adm. Davis, French Lt. Gen. Ely, Gen. Ridgway, British Adm. Douglas-Pennant, British Brig. Barry. Rear: Belgian Maj. Gen. Fouillien, Canadian Air Vice Marshal Campbell, Danish Rear Adm. Ramlau-Hansen, Greek Brig. Ketseas, Italian Lt. Gen. Frattini, Dutch Rear Adm. van Foreest, Norwegian Cmdr. Sars, Portuguese Brig. Ferreira, Turkish Rear Adm. Ulsan.



NEW LEADERS were appointed to top mobilization posts. In change of Marine Corps Commandants, outgoing Gen. Clifton B. Cates (left), greeted his successor, Lt. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr. who became first Marine Corps officer to enjoy equal status with other service representatives on Joint Chiefs of Staff. Retiring Defense Secretary George C. Marshall was followed in office by his deputy, Robert Lovett. The position of Director of Mobilization went to former



Defense Production Administrator Henry H. Fowler, shown taking oath (right) with Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman, after Charles E. Wilson (center) resigned. Eric Johnston quit as Economic Stabilization Administrator and was replaced by Roger Lowell Putnam, ex-mayor of Springfield, Mass. Tighe Woods, former Federal Rent Administrator, was named to the Office of Price Stabilization after it had been successively vacated by Michael Di Salle and Ellis Arnall.



DARING SLIDE over underwater explosion was one exacting test in Army's Ranger program, designed to school infantrymen in survival under the severest combat conditions. The course included mountaineering, jungle warfare and class in snake-handling.



PEELING OFF to intercept imaginary bombers over U.S., four F-94 all-weather fighters pass a CPS-6 radar antenna at Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida. While training its crews for combat, Air Force kept its jet-powered interceptor system on 24-hour alert.



ALASKAN DEFENSE rested partly with specially conditioned Arctic combat troops like these weirdly clad infantrymen on maneuver near Fairbanks. Training included techniques of survival in frozen wastes and use of "arcticized" cold weather equipment.



VERTICAL ATTACK is practiced by airborne troops at Exercise "Snowfall," a joint Army-Air Force maneuver near Camp Drum, N.Y. Shown landing are men of 188th Airborne Infantry regiment. Exercise emphasized problems of cold-weather fighting.



CREWS FOR COMBAT were given final schooling by newly-organized Crew Training Air Force as the last phase of team readiness. The B-29 crew above undergoes its pre-flight equipment inspection at CREWTAF headquarters, Randolph Field, Texas.



DRIVES FOR WOMEN volunteers were stepped up by all branches of the armed services. Enlistees of the WAFA (Women's Air Force) are shown during basic training at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. WAFA had ground assignments only.



PUERTO RICANS celebrated Commonwealth status for their crowded island on Fourth of July, four days after U.S. Congress ratified the new step towards self government. Puerto Rican troops who took part in Charter Day ceremonies had returned from Korea.



SCRAP METAL blocks like these being lifted with an electromagnetic hoist came into new demand as defense orders absorbed greater supplies of steel. With sufficient steel available to meet civilian and war demands the scrap shortage was not yet acute.



PET PROJECT for servicemen overseas was Army program for shipping dogs to Europe to join their GI owners. These dogs at Camp Kilmer, N.J., were sent through channels, got full staging routine of veterinary examinations and their orders in triplicate.



FIRST GLIMPSE of an atomic explosion by the public and fighting troops came in 1952. Marines and soldiers took part in the first atomic maneuvers at the test site in Frenchman's Flat, Nevada, 90 miles from Las Vegas. A later test was seen by 35 million over nation-wide TV. Thunderous explosions in the desert shook Las Vegas all year. By fall the U.S. had touched off its 30th A-Bomb. Washington said tactical atomic weapons and atomic artillery were ready if needed.



"NAUTILUS," an atomic powered submarine which could cruise almost indefinitely underwater, was being constructed at Groton, Connecticut. Its name came from Jules Verne's imaginary undersea yacht. Above, the sub's designer Capt. Hyman Rickover (left) is shown inspecting model with Navy Sec. Dan Kimball. In the model the nuclear reactor is tank at right. It would heat molten metal for boiler at center, generating steam for turbine under Kimball's hand above.

ATOMIC ENERGY

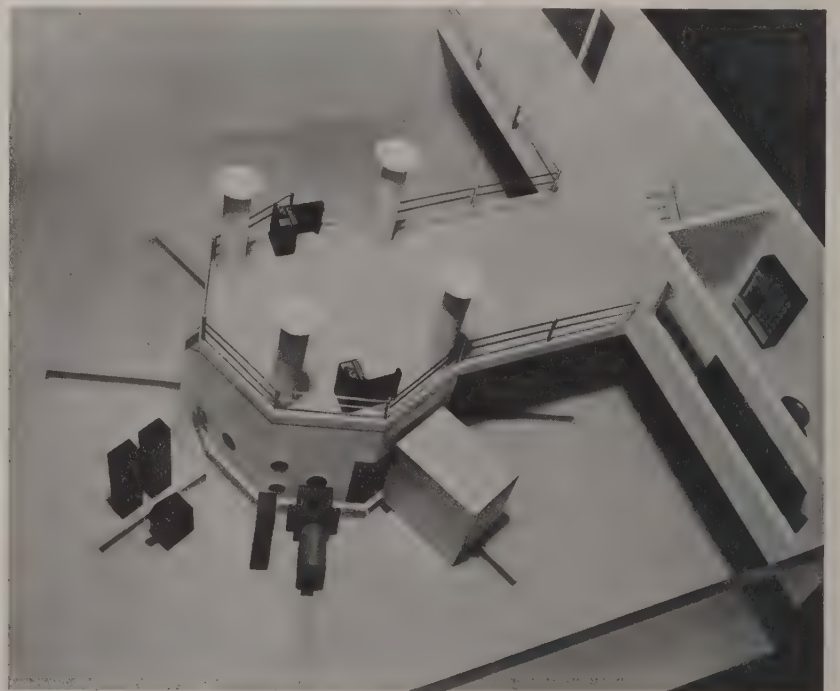
Nuclear-powered engines are built for both military and civilian uses

Atom bombs had once tried the nerves of a jittery nation. After each explosion the press had an explosion of its own with reports that New York City's dust was radioactive, that film was fogging in Boston, or that atomic wastes were poisoning the nation's water. But in 1952, as the U.S. exploded its 30th A-Bomb, the U.S. public was getting used to it. The first televised blast drew some 35 million viewers, and another flurry of excitement came with the first atomic troop maneuvers. Both troops and public found that survival in the atomic age was matter of routine precaution. Life on the planet was still possible.

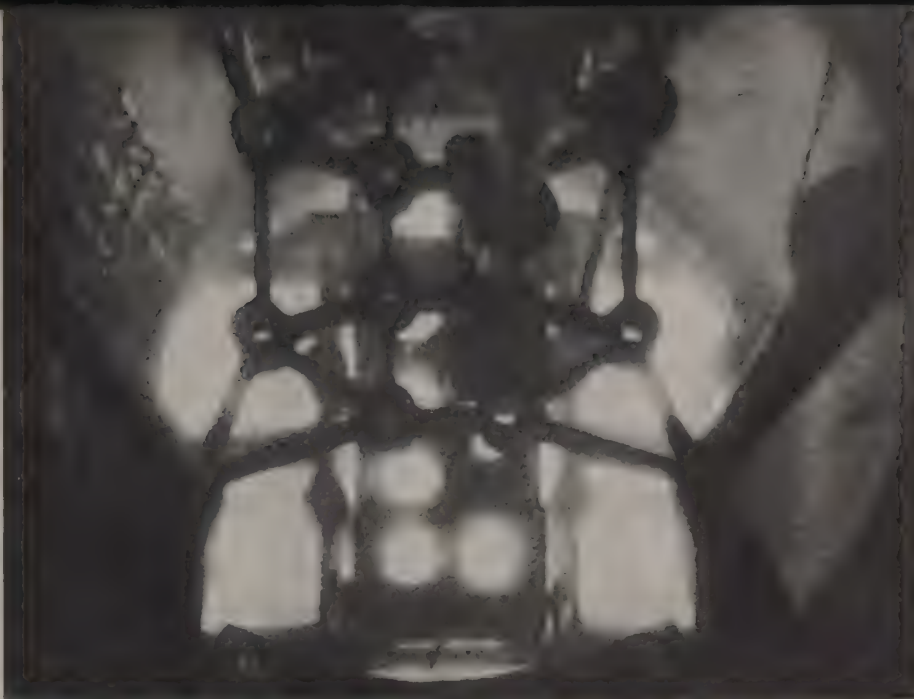
The year's real news was that atomic powered engines were at last in production. Still crude, inefficient and fantastically expensive, atom-engines would not be ready for industry for some time to come. But the Navy's first atomic-powered submarine was being built. The Air Force hired both General Electric and Pratt and Whitney (makers of aircraft engines) to work on an atom-engine light enough for planes. Such engines were not new developments. They were lighter and more compact versions of the nuclear reactors that had been in operation for years. No one had yet discovered a way to transmute atomic energy directly into power like electricity. The reactors worked as a furnace, using the heat of nuclear reactions to generate steam for conventional turbine engines. Great Britain's atomic heating plant, the world's first, produced energy from waste heat given off by research piles. It would save 1,000 tons of coal yearly, but its expense was hardly justified by the saving alone.

Every nation had its atom laboratories, but few were rich enough to build either bombs or engines. The U.S., Canada, Britain and Russia were the leaders, followed by France. The Dutch and Norwegian governments cooperated to build a new atomic pile in 1952. Russia announced her third atomic explosion during the year and claimed atomic energy was used to move earth in vast construction projects. Western experts discounted the earth-moving project but confirmed the bomb explosion.

For the general public atomic energy was still largely a big item in their tax budget. The only general use was in hospitals and research laboratories, where new weapons against cancer were revealed. Atomic "cocktails" containing radioactive iodine were served to victims of thyroid cancer. Inexpensive, intensely radioactive cobalt was making high energy ray treatment of cancer possible for hospitals that could not afford to use radium. Most promising of all was the continuing flood of inexpensive irradiated products for basic research in the new field of "tracers." Such radioactive elements were used to trace the path of chemicals through the body and help researchers seek out the basic secrets of life itself.



ATOMIC ENGINE built by North American Aviation, Inc., was the first to be developed for private use by industry, universities and research laboratories. It could operate eight hours a day, five days a week for ten years before needing a new charge of fuel. Model above shows placement of control stations, but the reactor itself is hidden behind thick concrete walls at center. Some atomic research centers were using their reactors for foom heat as well as for research.



INSIDE AN ATOMIC REACTOR fierce radiation brightens the walls with blue and purple light. This first picture of a nuclear reactor in action was taken from the top looking down into the furnace. The machine was immersed in water, which blurs light. Grills at top are part of control system, but little was known about how this type reactor actually worked. It was an experimental reactor using heavy water as a moderator to keep reaction short of explosion. Most U.S. reactors utilized graphite in place of heavy water for such control.



ATOM-PROOF vaults were being advertised for protection of records and valuables in case of atomic war. Drillers above are carving an art gallery out of solid rock in the remote mountains of Idaho. New York and Washington banks were storing duplicate records deep in mines and basements.



ITALIAN INDUSTRY pooled resources to develop atomic energy for civilian use. Italy was hampered by lack of money, but scientists working with electrical apparatus like the high voltage neutron generator above would be ready with plans for reactors whenever they could afford them.



ATOMIC BOILER built by North American Aviation was a pilot low-power plant for the Atomic Energy Commission's industrial research program. The radiation furnace is behind the protective blocks of concrete at bottom. The toughest problem in building industrial engines was the control of stray radiation and waste power. Atomic boilers were still inefficient and were far more expensive than conventional engines.



CANADIAN URANIUM was a rich potential source of wealth for the country, and the government was intensively studying civilian uses as well as developing weapons. The heavily guarded Chalk River Atomic Energy plant in Ontario was the center of Canada's research. The plant was built at a cost of \$20 million and was operated by the National Research Council, Canada's equivalent of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Uranium mines in northern regions of Canada were world's richest sources outside the Congo.



LAMP SHADE LOCATER was a device for pinpointing the center of atomic blasts. Heat from the explosion would scorch the inside of the shade, but leave an unburnt "shadow" of the brass rod inside on the pattern of lines. Position of the shadow on the grid would show direction of the blast. Such patterns on many radiation lampshades throughout cities would help Civil Defense to plan aid for worst-hit areas.



PRINCESS PLAYED HOSTESS to the Truman family at a formal dinner given at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Prince Philip is shown talking to Margaret and Mrs. Truman while Princess Elizabeth converses with the President. Along with tour of Canada the royal couple visited Washington Oct. 15, 1951. Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of Holland, on April 2, also paid a visit.



FACE LIFTED and its interior completely remodeled, the White House became ready for occupancy after three years and the expenditure of \$5 million. The rooms were redecorated in a fashion that was brighter and truer to the spirit and period in which the structure was built. Added to the reinforced building were a bomb shelter, concealed television, and roomy, new closets in the bedrooms.

TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION

War threat, corruption, steel strike and elections worry the President

Instances of corruption among government officials made the year's big headlines about the administration, and were a major campaign issue. The most shocking irregularities appeared in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Day after day the public heard of new names of officials and taxpayers involved in the mess. Part of the blame rested on the President for poor judgment in making appointments. Another cause was that many key government positions were badly underpaid and experienced, able men were reluctant to accept them. Despite the tone of headlines only .15 per cent of the Bureau of Internal Revenue employees were actually implicated. On the credit side, the Hoover Commission recommendations for the Bureau were adopted, making the Hoover plan for reorganization of the Executive about 60 per cent complete.

In the field of foreign relations the President continued to lead the nation and Congress by pursuing the pattern set by himself and Secretary of State Acheson. The President, however, failed to sell the country on sending a full ambassador to the Vatican. After a storm of protest the plan for naming one was dropped.

It was in the defense program to meet the impending threat of Soviet aggression that the greatest difficulties arose. Production of essential war materials lagged and was further complicated by a nation-wide steel strike. President Truman proceeded to seize the steel mills, so that work would resume under the control of the government. Bitter resistance to the seizure order by the steel companies resulted in a court injunction which was upheld by the Supreme Court in a six-to-three decision. The majority held that the

seizure, under what President Truman termed the "inherent powers of his office," was unconstitutional. The Court ruled such action could only be taken with Congress' authorization.

In addition to the loss of defense production, the steel fight resulted in the loss of key personnel in the government. Charles E. Wilson resigned as Mobilization Director and Ellis G. Arnall, head of the Office of Price Stabilization, quit after basic policy disagreements with the President on the steel situation.

On March 19, Pres. Truman declared an end to his administration after more than seven years in office when he stated he would not be a candidate for re-election. As 1952 politics colored judgement, it was apparent that many years would pass before a fully non-partisan evaluation of his work could be made.



JAUNTY PRESIDENT Truman, pictured here on the way to a press conference, amazed his associates by his ability to bear the physical burdens of office. A Presidential order reduced the number of times a President signs his name to about 155,835 yearly.



ECONOMIC STABILIZER Roger Lowell Putnam (above), a major figure in the steel controversy, replaced Eric Johnston. Wage Stabilizer Cyrus S. Ching, a Republican who held various posts under both Democratic administrations, resigned in 1952.



NEW DEFENSE SECRETARY Robert Lovett (l.) gets a helping hand from Chief of Staff Omar Bradley and the President, while Army Secretary Frank Pace, General Eisenhower (r.) look on. The group met to hear Gen. Eisenhower's report on Europe.

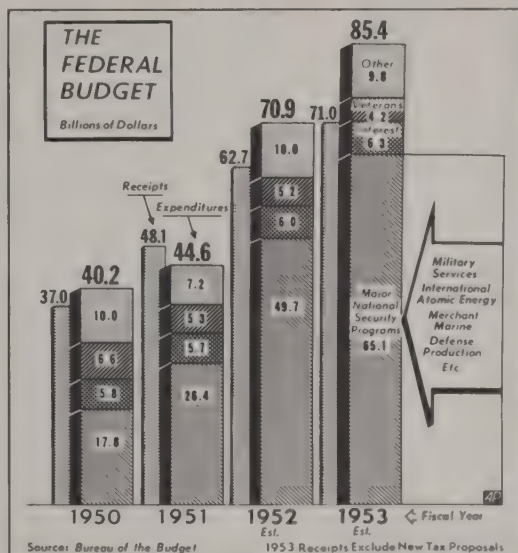


HOT-SEAT WITNESS Lamar Caudle, former Assistant Attorney General, wipes his brow as he answers questions of House of Representatives tax probers. Caudle was fired by President Truman for engaging in activities outside his position as the chief prosecutor of tax fraud cases. Among other things he was accused of having received free airplane trips to Florida from a man involved in a tax dispute with the government. In the company of government officials involved in

tax fraud scandals were Joseph P. Marcelle (center) and James P. Finnegan (right). They resigned their positions as Collectors of Internal Revenue while under fire. Marcelle, ex-Collector in Brooklyn, was accused of understating his own income, and Finnegan, St. Louis Collector, was indicted by a grand jury for receiving money from delinquent taxpayers. The scandals resulted in the dismissal or resignation of over fifty officials and in reorganization of the Bureau.



NEW FACES joined the emergency agencies team. In the group above are (l. to r.) Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson, Price Stabilizer Michael Di Salle, former Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston, successor Roger Putnam, Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Nathan Feinsinger. Wilson was replaced temporarily by John R. Steelman; Di Salle by Ellis Arnall.



RECORD BUDGET was described by the President as part of the "price of peace." Three of every four of the budget dollars were earmarked for the great national security program. Taxpayers felt the impact of increasing expenditures as taxes bit into incomes. Inflationary prices also added to the burden.

BRIEF INTERLUDE before General Eisenhower set off to campaign against his old boss was a report to the President on the European defense situation. Later, as Republican nominee for President, Ike declined offers of further conferences with Truman.



SEEKING STRIKE'S END, Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall (left) conferred with U.S. Steel's president Benjamin Fairless on the corporation's request for a steel price increase. Final solution was a raise both in the steelworkers' pay and in steel prices. Arnall later resigned from the post.



PHILADELPHIA FROM WASH DC 9:15 PM

HONORABLE JAMES P. MCGRANERY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MY HEARTFELT CONGRATULATIONS AND I SUGGEST YOU BRING A PAIR OF ARRESTOR TROUSERS WITH YOU. MY BEST TO REGINA AND THE CHILDREN.

SINCERELY

J. HOWARD MCGRATH

CLEANUP MAN was the role assigned to Federal Judge James P. McGranery (above) when the President named him as Attorney General of the U.S. Despite vigorous opposition from Republican members of the Senate his appointment was confirmed. McGranery said that he would use the F.B.I. to ferret out



corrupt officials. His predecessor J. Howard McGrath (r., above) had attempted to work with a special investigator, Newbold Morris (l.), who was assured by the President and McGrath he would have a free hand. But when Morris acted against corruption he was dismissed and McGrath was forced to resign.



ABSENTEEISM in both houses of Congress bespoke the real interest of legislators in an election year. Vacant seats, as shown in the House (above), were more noticeable as the tempo of pre-convention campaigns increased. On July 7, last day of the session, only 69 Representatives and 13 Senators were present.



OLD ORATOR Winston Churchill spoke in Congress, January 17, for the first time since 1943. Promising greater cooperation with the U.S. in the Far East, the British Prime Minister asked in return for American help to guard the Suez. He assured Congress that Britain needed steel rather than gold from the U.S.

82ND CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

Election-minded legislators cut expenditures and enact fewer laws

Defense and inflation were the main problems faced by the 82nd Congress during its second session, January 8 to July 7. The defense problem was handled adequately but inflation was allowed to increase, abetted both by design and indifference on the part of Congress.

On vital issues both houses remained under the effective control of blocs hostile to the Truman Administration. In general there were 196 Republicans and 45 Democrats in the House who were against the President (55 per cent majority). In the Senate 44 Republicans and 6 Democrats opposed the Administration's key policies (52 per cent).

Lacking firm leadership and rejecting Pres. Truman's, Congress was in a negative mood. No New Deal programs were repealed, but neither were any Fair Deal measures enacted.

The fact that it was a presidential election year had much to do with Congressional apathy. Absenteeism, especially in the Senate, cut into legislative efficiency. Congress marked time as it waited for a new President.

In foreign affairs the Senate approved security treaties with New Zealand and Australia, Japan, and the Philippines. Greece and Turkey came into NATO with Senate approval. The West German Agreement and Japanese Peace Treaty were ratified.

For servicemen a GI benefits bill was enacted

into law for Korean veterans and a pay increase was granted to armed forces personnel. Yet Congress failed to provide for a federal ballot which would guarantee every serviceman a

chance to vote for President. The Marine Corps was expanded to three divisions with air support and the Marines' Commandant was given a voice in the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Congress failed to approve the St. Lawrence seaway and power plan, forcing Canada to go ahead alone on the project. Charges of corruption in the administrative branch did not deter Congress from rejecting bills to take U.S. Marshals, customs collectors and postmasters out of the category of political appointees.

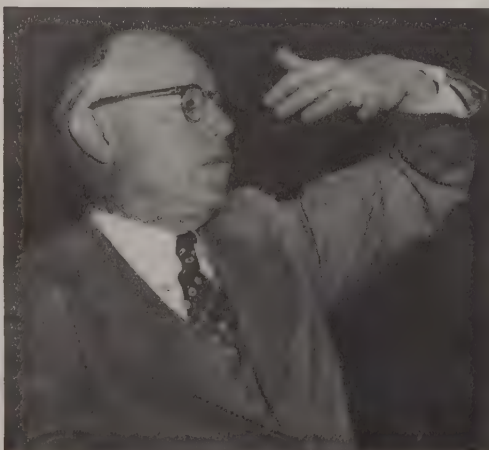
Each of the 10 regular appropriations bills was cut, as \$61.2 billion was provided for running expenses of the government. Likewise the 1952 and 1952 supplemental appropriations were each reduced, and a net sum of \$14.2 billion was appropriated for extra expenditures. Thus Congress authorized a total outlay of \$75.4 billion of which \$46.6 billion was earmarked for defense.

Differing with the Supreme Court, Congress set aside a judicial interpretation by passing a law which allowed state fair trade statutes to stand. In another attempt to nullify a 1947 decision of the Court, a bill to give ownership of the off-shore oil lands to the states passed Congress but was vetoed by the President.

In total output, the legislation enacted by both sessions of the 82nd Congress fell short of normal: only 594 public laws were passed as against 921 enacted by the 81st Congress.



TV WAS BANNED in House hearings by order of Speaker Rayburn but Senate had not followed suit.



LOSING CONTENDER for Republican nomination as President, Ohio's Robert A. Taft spent much energy in pre-convention campaigning. Later, during the fall, he campaigned for Ike.



"BEST SENATORS" of the 82nd Congress were picked by the American Political Science Assn. on the basis of voting record, intelligence, integrity, skill. Top 12 were divided evenly between parties, were led by Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).



NEW FLOOR LEADER for Republicans in the Senate was Styles Bridges (r.) of N.H. who was selected on the first day of the session to succeed the late Senator Kenneth Wherry (Nebr.).



SENATE EXPERT on atomic energy Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) died July 28 in Washington. As head of Senate-House committee he crusaded for civilian control of Atomic Energy Commission. A.E.C. chief Gordon Dean was once McMahon's law partner.



GOODWILL TOUR around the globe was undertaken by Rep. Peter F. Mack (D-Ill.) and completed before the opening of the second session. In his light plane, "Friendship Flame," Rep. Mack travelled eastward around the world in a series of solo flights.



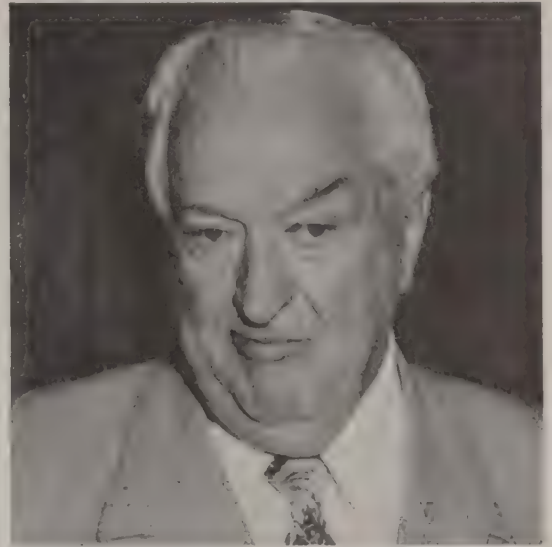
"MULEY" Doughton (D-N.C.) retired from the House after 42 years service. For 18 years chairman of Ways and Means Committee, Doughton saw taxes of \$380 billion levied under his byword: "Get the most feathers with fewest squawks from the goose."



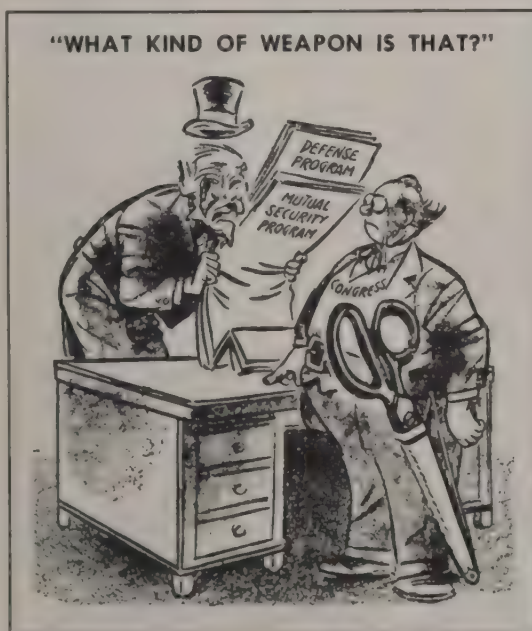
McCARTHYISM was the subject of legal action as well as political debate. Senator Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis.) was sued by columnist Drew Pearson and Charles Davis. On his part, McCarthy sued Senator William Benton (D-Conn.) for \$2 million, and the Syracuse (N.Y.) *Post-Standard* for \$50,000 for libel.



RECORDING of one of Senator McCarthy's speeches was submitted by Senator Benton to the Rules Committee as evidence that McCarthy had been deliberately deceptive. Benton introduced a resolution to expel McCarthy from the Senate and presented a series of ten "case studies" to prove his points.



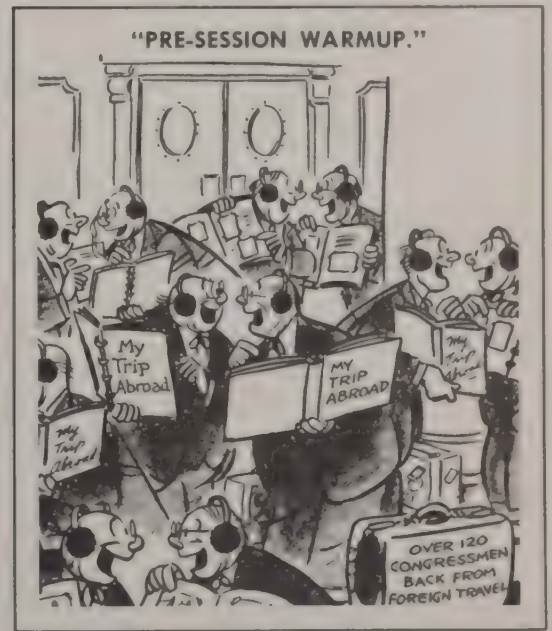
LONE WOLF in the Senate, but sheepmen's friend, Pat McCarran (D-Nev.) co-sponsored a restrictive immigration law based on the old system of ethnic origin. Of nine bills vetoed by the President, it was the only one forced through by Congress. McCarran provided entry for 500 non-quota Basque shepherds.



SUBSTANTIAL CUTS were made by Congress in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1952-53. Defense appropriations bore the brunt of over-all pruning as the regular operating expenses of the federal government were slashed by \$6.3 billion.



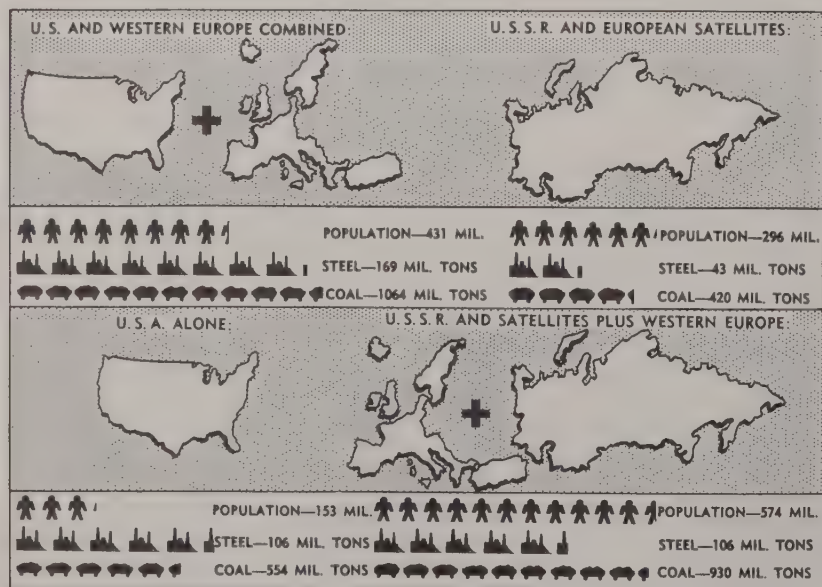
EXPLAINING high taxes to constituents was made no easier for congressmen by tax embezzlement scandals. But despite criticism as reflected in the cartoon above, Congress took no positive action on placing top tax officials under civil service.



SIGHTSEEING aspect of Congressional junkets to foreign countries drew the attention of cartoonist Herblock. Over 100 Congressmen went on official trips to Europe, Latin America and the Pacific. Korea was avoided. Travel was paid by taxpayers.



MILLIONTH TON of U.S. military aid to France arrived in 1952. U.S. help was needed, for European members of NATO were not economically strong enough to bear the full burden of rearmament themselves. Part of the Mutual Security program was aimed to help develop Europe's lacking industrial capacity. As planned, the U.S. was to purchase some of its NATO supplies from factories abroad. Since 1949 there had been a fund of \$12 billion set aside for arms purchases both in U.S. and abroad but only about \$4 billion had actually been spent.



RUSSIA WAS AHEAD of the U.S. in arms production and was not hampered by strikes, civilian demands or confused politics. Europe's production was urgently needed to make up the balance. NATO armies could not be equipped fast enough by the U.S. alone. Congress had cut Mutual Aid by 18.6 per cent making the NATO armies more dependent than ever on home resources. The core of NATO

ECONOMIC CHALLENGE

Matching Russia's arms program brings acid test for West's economic strength

Russia's challenge to the West had changed. It was no longer a question of whether the West would resist Communism but whether the West was economically strong enough to maintain its resistance. In 1952, the U.S. was riding the biggest boom in the world's history. The Russians were grimly determined to force an armament race, believing the U.S. economy would break under the strain. The challenge was directly to the West's continued belief in freedom. Russia had only to arm; the West had to arm, clothe and feed itself—and still remain free.

In grim fact, some of the North Atlantic Treaty countries faced bankruptcy. Britain's critical situation was typical. Her last gold reserves were almost gone. Export to the U.S. was barely enough to keep her dollars from disappearing entirely. Her people were tired by long years of austerity. Contraction of Britain's empire cut down the vast flow of raw materials which had made her the world's industrial heart. As India loomed her own cotton, British mills became idle.

Britain's ancient coal mines were no longer able to supply the power needed for British industry. The mines were poor and equipment obsolescent. Old miners were retiring and young men refused to take up the trade. The drastic Ring Law, which prevented miners from leaving their trade, had failed. (Russia did not have this difficulty). Yet Britain was still on a five-day week. The crisis was such that Britain's continued freedom of choice of work and hours was almost a luxury rather than a God-given right.

The situation was much the same throughout Europe. France was spending more than she could afford in Indo-China. Holland was still recovering from loss of Indonesia. Italy had too many mouths to feed.

America had given away some \$40 billion since the end of World War II. Post-Korean arming had cost another \$86.4 billion, with \$51 billion more planned for 1953. These huge sums were being put up by taxpayers who felt they were close to their limit of ability to pay. A man making \$3,500 a year paid about \$1,100 in total taxes, 31 per cent of his earnings.

Americans also learned a bitter truth: the U.S. was no longer self-sufficient. Always short of rubber and tin, she was depending on Canada, Venezuela and Labrador for new finds of iron. Copper, manganese, chrome, lead and bauxite were critically important materials the U.S. lacked.

Over 62 million Americans were working, earning more than they had ever earned before. Civilian goods were plentiful. Taxes—\$56.1 billion in 1951—poured into the Treasury. So much income was being drained off by taxes that U.S. industry often turned to the government for financing expansion. The stock market (i.e., the public) where industry had always gone for its new money, was slow to respond. Investors were "tax-poor." Wealthy as she was, America was living beyond her income.

Pessimists asked what would happen when the plane, tank and gun factories closed and the millions of young men in the services returned. What would provide jobs for more than 62 million? On a reduced income, how could America pay debts incurred by deficit spending? Russia could disregard everything else to produce guns. But U.S. was committed to doing two jobs at once. The question: could the U.S. meet the challenge?



was to be a small but potent force outlined in chart above. Economic crisis forced Britain to extend her rearmament program from three to four years in order to produce civilian goods for export. She and other NATO countries were reluctantly helping pay for their arms by trading with Russia. Steel rail loaded on Russian ships in Britain (above) was increasing Russia's lead over the West.



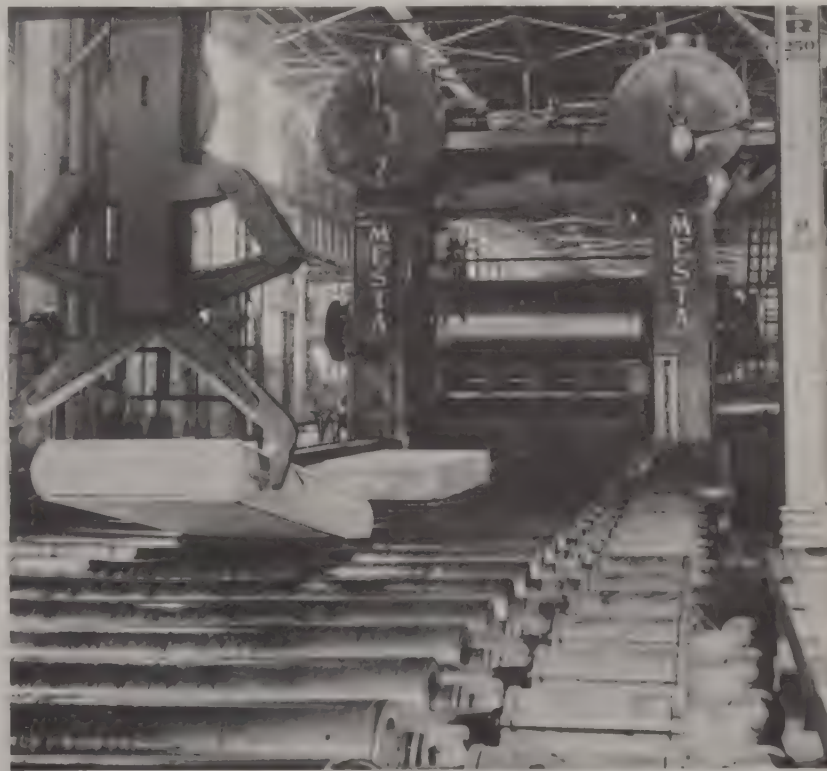
FULL EMPLOYMENT was sustained by combined civilian and war production. U.S. employment hit 62.5 million by June 30 but rearmament was hampered by strikes and retooling. Employment declined in shoe, textile and clothing industries. Occasional miscalculations in planning left workers with nothing to do while their plants switched to war production. Total of government employees rose to 2.5 million. Despite its record income U.S. was going further in debt.



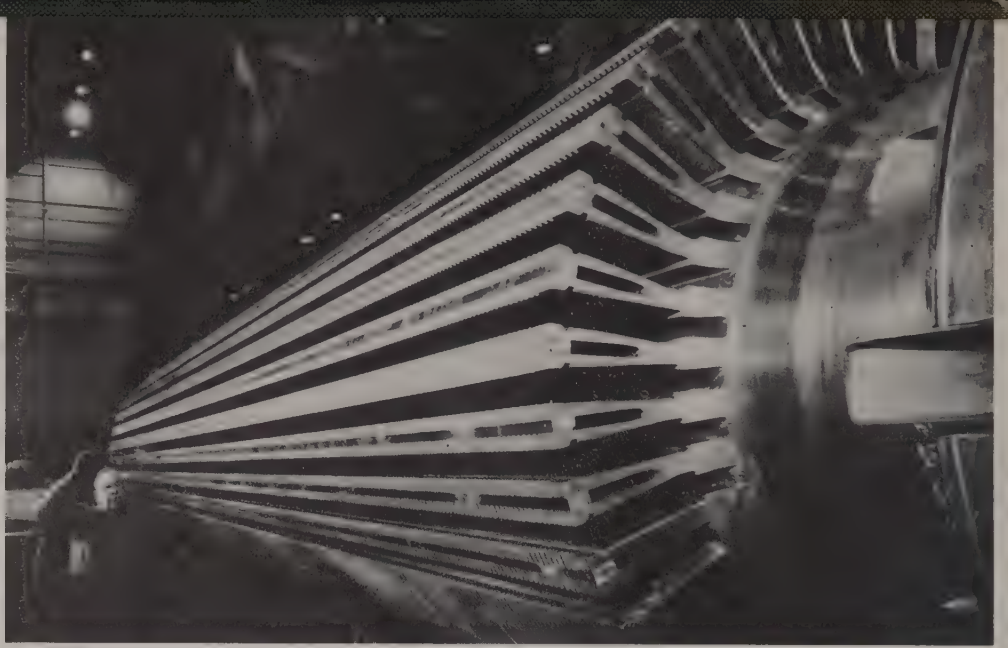
NEW MACHINES in a single operation turned out the work of hundreds of men. They were a mixed blessing, for at the same time they released men to do other work they created technological unemployment. Complicated to build and operate, they required time and money in training workers to run them. The machines gave a further advantage to large-sized companies who had the money to develop them. New experimental machines could even plan their own work.



TANKS INSTEAD OF CADILLACS rolled off production lines, but not enough of them to seriously effect civilian markets. A faulty firing mechanism held up delivery of these *Walker Bulldog* tanks for months. Heavier tanks were being produced in Chrysler's Delaware plant. Elsewhere, nearly completed airplanes were waiting for small but vital parts. Delays stemmed both from redesigning and snarls in contracts with the many factories on which U.S. production depended.



WHAT IS THE LIMIT to America's resources? This was an important question for U.S. citizens and U.S. allies alike. The President's Materials Policy Commission warned the nation that the U.S. was no longer self-sufficient in raw materials. Rolling mills like Reynolds Metals plant, above, were importing bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is made. Economic analysts began to question whether America would be sturdy enough to support the U.S.' and NATO's rearmament.



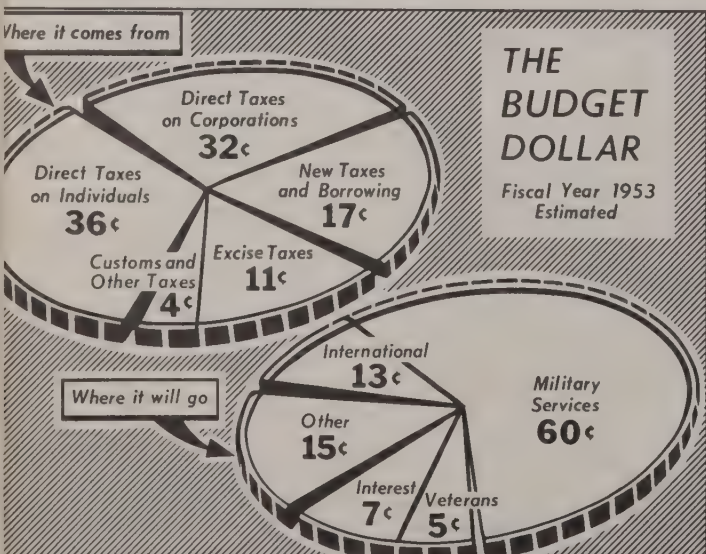
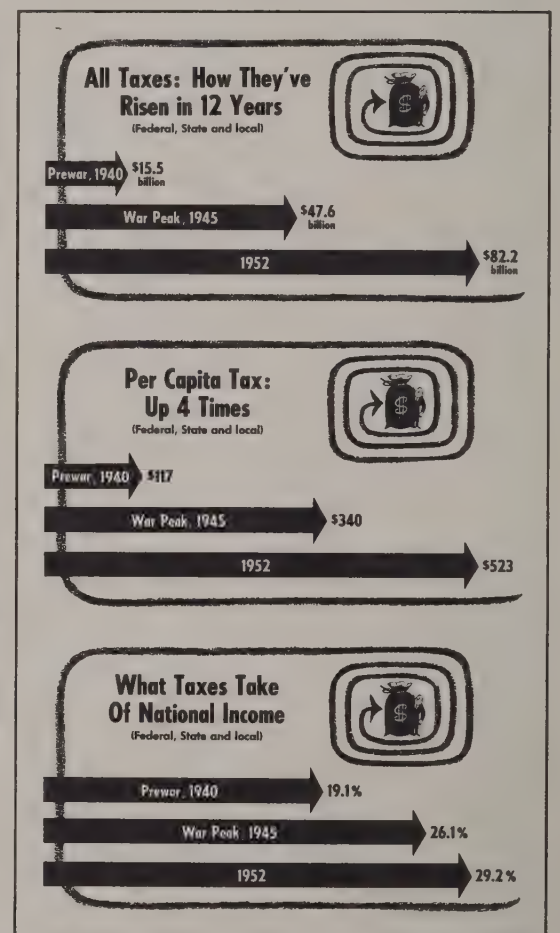
INDUSTRIAL SCENE was one of untroubled production. But steel furnaces (left) were charged with molten pig iron after lying idle with fires banked during the costly 53-day, \$4.5 billion steel strike. Above, General Electric workers put the finishing touches on a turbine generator. Such electric generators and motors were being made with aluminum wiring due to a copper shortage. Shortages in copper, zinc, alloy steel and other metals were overcome by substitution, import or reopening old U.S. mines, and industry made a late but spectacular recovery. Hardest hit by shortages was industrial construction. Some manufacturers found expansion planned for 1952 would have to wait until 1953 due to scarcity of heavy structural members. Slowed construction was most serious in South and Delaware River area where many new plants were being built.



STOCK EXCHANGE emptied during business hours for a test of air raid equipment. During most days of the year business on the floor was only fair, as the 38-month-old bull market slowly continued its climb. The market was low on volume of trading, although stocks were hovering near 1929-level highs.



HISTORIC court decision voided President's seizure of steel mills despite government's argument that Presidents were "accountable only to the country." U.S. District Judge David Pine's ruling was upheld by Supreme Court. Judge Pine charged President had needlessly by-passed existing law in the dispute.



ALL-TIME HIGH in taxes was hit in 1952, as shown in chart above. Combined taxes on many products amounted to more than the manufacturing cost. Economists warned that the national welfare was endangered when taxes exceeded 25 cents out of every dollar of national income. In 1952 taxes took 29 cents out of every dollar, while only 26 cents were taken out of the World War II dollar. Both parties were ready with tax reforms for 1953. Chart at far left shows cuts in the Federal budget planned for 1953 unless the new Congress upset the timetable. The lower budget would allow tax cuts, to be made over a two-year period. The excess profits tax would be sharply cut in 1953, dropped entirely in 1954. Income tax cuts would wait until 1954. Corporation and excise taxes would also be trimmed. Besides heavy taxes, all companies were laboring under the handicap of rising costs. Some were hard pressed to compete with Big Industry for a wider spread of defense contracts. Chart (left) shows lopsided concentration of industry among states. Government allotted defense orders keeping this disparity in mind.

INDUSTRY

Great expansion meets both defense and civilian needs

U.S. industry was hit in 1952 by what should have been the most crippling strike in its history. Steel plants shut down for 53 days depriving industry of its most basic resource. As plants depending on fresh supplies of steel closed down, business losses rose to \$4 billion. Steel strikers alone lost \$450 million in wages. Yet, as 1952 neared its end, there was little remaining trace of the strike's effect. Business was booming. Some economists even pointed to a salutary effect: the strike, they predicted, would postpone 1953's expected recession to 1954. The year 1952 was rapidly becoming known as the year of the Great Paradox in U.S. industry.

Paradox or not, 1952 was a year of boom. Installment credit jumped to a record \$13.7 billion during the summer, and cotton and textiles emerged from their slump. Consumer sales in the first six months were \$2 billion greater than in the same period of 1951. Public interest in controls had lessened and the year saw the end of voluntary credit restraint. Regulations W and X, both credit restrictions, were suspended.

Yet, government experts pessimistically announced that the average U.S. family was \$400 in the red in 1952. New York's textile industry had a five months' recession, and a few areas reported flurries of unemployment.

Such business difficulties seemed less important than the continuing rise in production costs, which reflected the national inflation. Small business was having difficulty in obtaining defense contracts for any but specialized parts.

The biggest industrial growth in the country was continuing in the Southern states. The attraction of cheaper labor and plentiful land had drawn industry from New England where labor costs were high. One of the most unexpected developments of the year came when labor unions signed contracts with a few New England firms in which they agreed to wage reductions to help meet Southern competition.



© KASH, OTTAWA

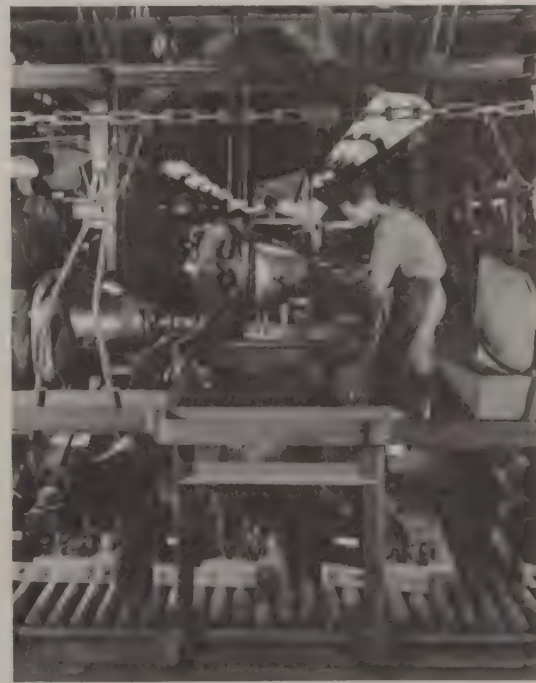
AUTO FOUNDRY workers were on an on-again off-again working basis during part of 1952 as result of the steel strike which cut auto output to about 85 per cent of capacity. Auto factories were scheduled for the production of 5 million cars in 1953. After a mid-year slump in consumer buying in the shoe, apparel, textile and similar industries of New England, New York and the Carolinas, business began slowly to improve. Despite boom times and large volume of defense shipping, railroads suffered moderate freight losses in 1952.



HIGH LEVEL changes in government posts included Tighe Woods, above, who took Ellis Arnall's job as chief of Office of Price Stabilization. Henry H. Fowler moved from the Defense Production Administration to head the Office of Defense Mobilization.



WORLD'S LARGEST, the Bank of America, lost its second family chief. L. M. Giannini, above, son of the late A. P. Giannini, died August 19, while his banking empire expanded in the face of Federal anti-trust suits. Carl Wentz was elected to replace him.



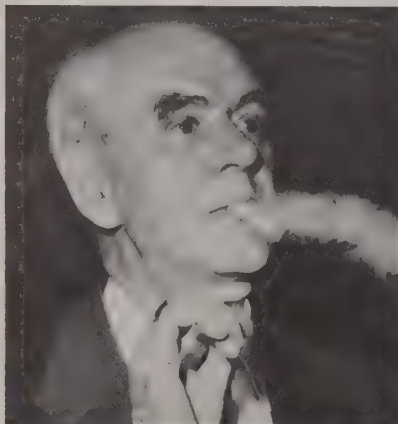
TELEVISION production nearly doubled 1951's output as microwave and coaxial cables extended nationally. Hoffman Radio Corporation's production line, above, typifies expansion of the industry in anticipation of FCC's release of 2,051 new TV channels.



SOOT-STREAKED JOHN L. LEWIS emerges after an eight-hour underground inspection of West Frankfort, Ill. coal mine which claimed lives of 119 miners in pre-Christmas blast. Lewis issued a ten-day stop work order over Labor Day holiday to mourn miners' deaths. With coal piled high, business slow and some miners on a seven-hour day, the unpredictable Lewis was U.S. labor's enigma.



SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT, GOP hopeful, donned coveralls and helmet to inspect South Dakota's Homestake Mine, world's largest gold producer, before the June 3 primary. Showing the senator around are Clarence M. Kravig (l.) and Omer Erickson. Taft clashed Jan. 30 with John L. Lewis over issue of mine safety.



BILLOWING SMOKE SCREEN flowed from mouths of C.I.O. President Philip Murray (l.) and past Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger (r.). Latter tried to get steel management and labor to make a compromise, defended the W.S.B.'s recommendations in the steel dispute as "fair and equitable" and backed up President Truman's seizure of the industry. Murray, 66, serving his twelfth term as C.I.O. president, had counted on government support in the crisis.

LABOR

U. S. weathers biggest steel strike

Throughout 1952 serious strikes hampered defense production as employers found union demands difficult to meet under government controls. The nation's defense economy was shaken by labor trouble which damaged the mobilization program but had little effect on the general boom.

Despite a record high in June of 62,570,000 employed, one million workers were off their jobs to observe strike orders—almost four times the 261,000 out on strike a year before.

Attention focused on the lengthy steel dispute which climaxed in a crippling 53-day strike in June and July. In a dramatic move President Truman seized the industry April 8. An already postponed strike was scheduled to begin that midnight. When Federal Judge David A. Pine ruled the seizure unconstitutional on April 29, the case moved swiftly to the Supreme Court for appeal.

In one of its most important decisions of all time, the highest court ruled six-to-three that the President had violated the Constitution in seizing steel. The mills were returned to their owners June 2. Some 650,000 steelworkers walked off the job.

Big Steel wanted an increase of \$12 a ton in steel prices, but got only \$5.20 in the final settlement. The agreement came only seven hours after the President had warned union and industry leaders to end the tie-up within twenty-four hours "or else."

Unions Stress Security and Union Shop

It was obvious that labor wanted more in 1952. "Fringe" benefits—pensions, insurance, overtime—were stressed. In February, Congress approved the principle of the union shop which covered almost four million workers. Unions argued that non-union workers enjoying union benefits were "free-riders" and set about gathering them into the union fold.

High on the list for prospective members were white collar workers, 85 per cent of whom were still unorganized. On Dec. 1, 1951, 15,000 agents of Prudential Insurance Company offices in 32 states struck for higher wages, the first major strike of insurance agents and the biggest white-collar strike in history. It took 139 days to reach an agreement whereby the agents got an average increase of \$5.45 per week.

The long-planned unification of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. was still stalled when the Executive Council of the C.I.O. withdrew from the United Labor Policy Committee and the Committee was dissolved August 28, 1951. A.F.L. President William Green called for merger with the C.I.O., but the latter denounced the A.F.L. for scuttling pre-merger cooperation. The U.L.P.C. had been announced as a joint program to oppose the communistic World Federation of Trade Unions.

For the first time a Nobel Peace Prize was given a laborer—Leon Jouhaux, 72, citizen of France, head of the bitterly anti-Communist, one-million-strong Force Ouvriere (Workers' Force).

In the U.S., labor leaders were busy with election year politics. Biggest item on the political action agenda for 1952 was a campaign against supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act.



COMMUNIST-LED United Electrical union (U.E.) was ejected from the C.I.O.'s International Union of Electrical workers, but was still strong in the vital communications industries. An NLRB poll of 19,000 General Electric employees in Schenectady (above) gave U.E. a two-to-one victory on September 14, 1951. Some 50,000 other G.E. workers were still represented by the C.I.O.-I.U.E. Leaders of the U.E. voted a \$1 million fund for political action in 1951-52.



RAIL PASSENGERS of New York Central's west-bound "Empire State Express" (above) faced shortened trips due to "work stoppage" by engineers, firemen and conductors in March. Army ran railroads 21 months until May 23 when Pres. Truman ordered return to owners.



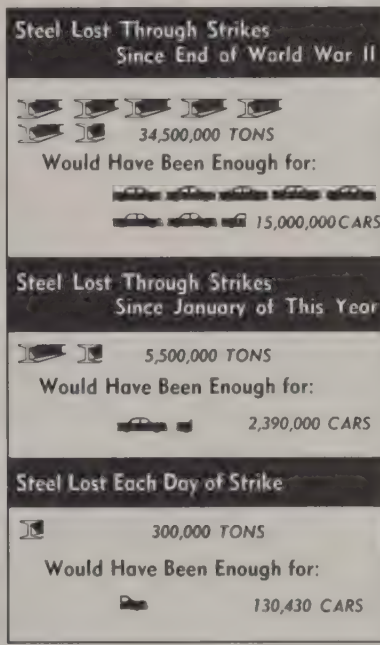
NEW YORK DOCK STRIKE crippled world's busiest port, idled 40,000 A.F.L. longshoremen from Oct. 15 to Nov. 9, 1951. Army took over port (above) and recruited men to load cargo for Korea. Total loss at strike's end: \$40 million.



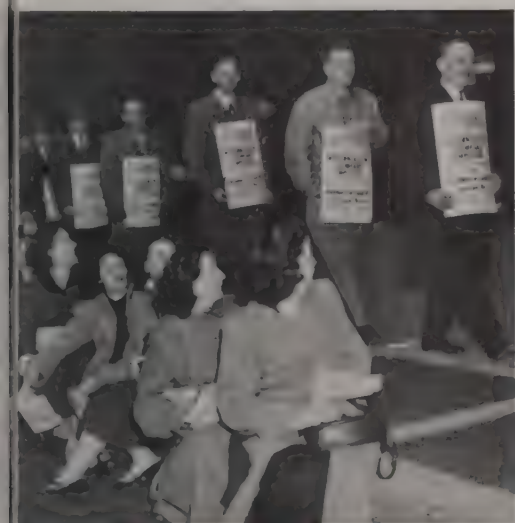
BIGGEST TRAFFIC JAM in its history hit San Francisco February 20 when municipal railway crews struck to protest schedules which spread 8-hour shifts over 10 hours. Some 250,000 commuters took to the road, had to park in the middle of streets.



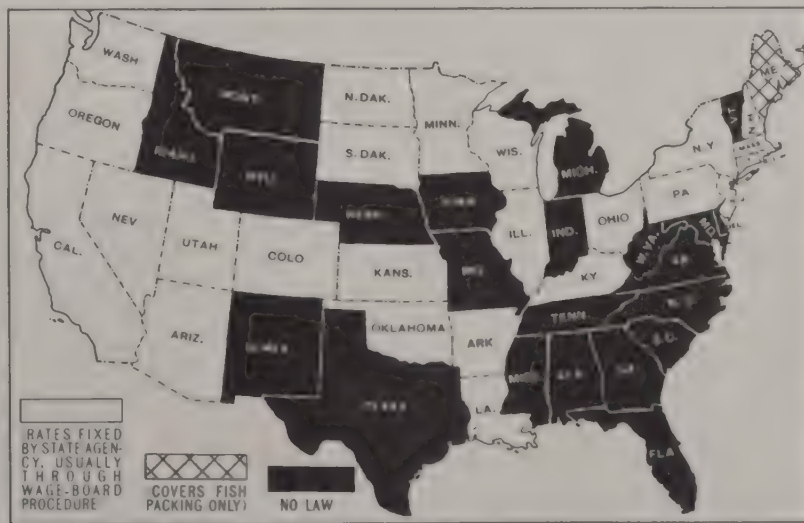
UNITED STEEL WORKERS-C.I.O. took time out from the steel strike to hold a convention May 13-16 in Philadelphia. Resolutions passed by the union meetings demanded 18¢ cents-an-hour raises, several "fringe" benefits and a union shop. In final settlement July 24, union got a 16 cent raise, some "fringe" benefits, a modified union shop.



STEELWORKERS resumed picketing April 29 at South Chicago works of U.S. Steel Corp. after Fed. Judge Pine ruled government seizure of steel industry was illegal. Strike cost workers \$450 million in wages, cost nation estimated \$4 billion.



PHONE WALKOUT of 16,000 Western Electric workers in April spread to phone operators. At one point strike involved 67,000 and briefly slowed long-distance phone service. Above, employees refuse to cross a W.E. picket line in New York.



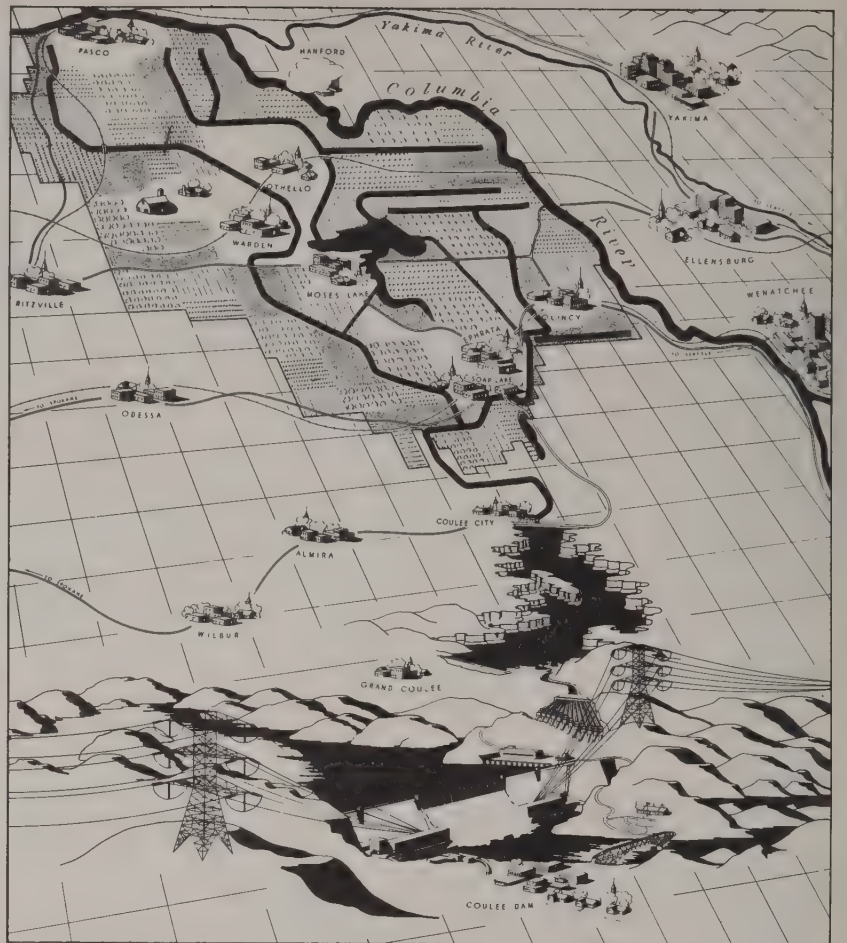
UNEQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN doing equal work was "neither fair nor logical," Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin said at the Women's Bureau Conference, Washington, D.C., in April. Nevertheless, 23 states—over half of them Southern—made no such safeguard for employed women and children. Even strongly unionized Michigan was without a minimum wage law. Department of Commerce figures for June 30 showed 62,570,000 employed in nation, all-time high.



LOVE BLOOMED on Western Union picket line in Los Angeles where Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Steel met, fell in love. After elopement, couple spent honeymoon picketing. Girls wore shorts to demand shorter hours.



HUNGRY HORSE dam project on Montana's Flathead River was half-way to completion on its fifth anniversary. Holding a reservoir of 65,000 acre-feet of water it would be the world's fourth largest concrete dam. Irrigation and flood control projects in the vast Missouri Valley were given new attention after 1952's floods.



COLUMBIA RIVER'S ancient bed in the Grand Coulee, now hundreds of feet above water level, was being irrigated with water pumped from Grand Coulee dam. Power was supplied by the dam's overflow. Water was pumped to Coulee reservoir (c.), then flowed downhill to 1,000,000 acres of new farms (top).



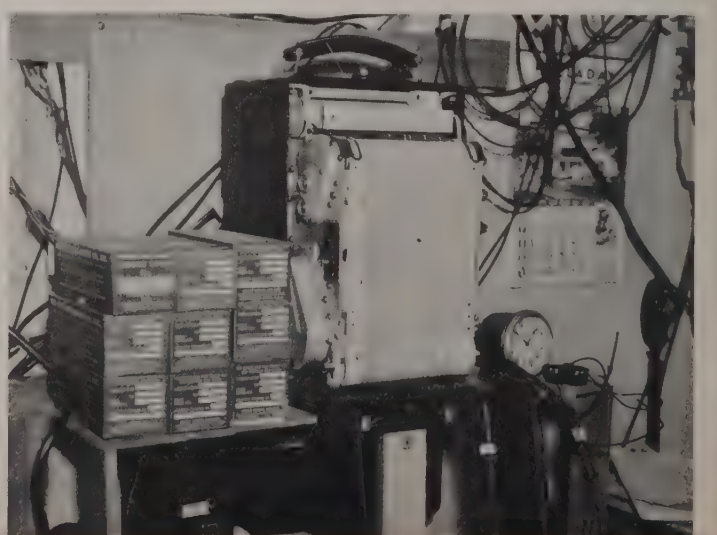
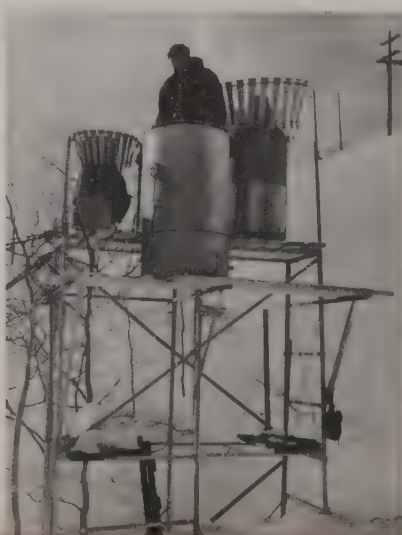
GRAIN ELEVATORS across the country were bulging with the third and possibly the second largest wheat crop in U.S. history. After the early season drought rain came just in time to save wheat, but corn suffered. The Department of Agri-



culture estimated the final yield at 1.2 billion bushels of wheat from 77 million acres of wheatland. The surplus would boost reserves in Federal storage to 500 million bushels at the end of 1953. Total value of the stored crops: \$1 billion.

SNOW-WATER was being measured by Department of Agriculture to help plan irrigation and flood control programs for spring when melting snow would refill nation's rivers. In Utah's Wasatch Range, "snow control" included heading off avalanches by bringing down dangerously overhanging snow banks with artillery

fire (l.). Instrument towers (c.) measured snowfall and amount of water per cubic foot. Electrically controlled instruments made a continuous record of every change in the weather (r.). Records were also kept of avalanches for clues to snow's depth and water content. Effective snow control was still in its infancy.





DROUGHT which had destroyed millions of acres of the nation's grazing lands and grain-feed crops also forced farmers and cattlemen to break open stored winter feed-stock (left, above). Cattle were shipped to market prematurely to overcome the shortage of feed. It is estimated that 24 cows can consume a ton

of hay a week. Aerial "dusting" (center) by the Agriculture Department helped restore grain-feed areas and pasturelands that were being destroyed by insects and choked by weeds. A New England farmer (above, right) looks in vain for a rainstorm over parched land during Massachusetts' longest dry spell in 134 years.

AGRICULTURE

Bumper crop raises stored wheat to \$1 billion

Drought and epidemics of livestock disease, according to the Department of Agriculture, were among the most serious disasters the country had ever faced. As the drought reached its peak in August, Southern and New England states estimated damage to their harvest to be \$500 million. The rains came too little and too late to save crops of cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco and sugar cane.

Cattlemen were compelled to send their stock prematurely to market for lack of feed. "Operation Haylift" was organized to supply drought-stricken cattle-raisers with grain from other areas. Enough feed was thus available to forestall continued use of winter supplies or the necessity of buying from foreign markets.

Canada experienced a serious outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. Quarantined Mexican cattle were at last free of the same disease and import bans were lifted. The U.S. was plagued by vesicular exanthema which broke out on large hog farms in 16 states. The Agriculture Department's troubles also included a \$346 million loss through supports of dairy product, egg and potato prices by the Commodity Credit Corp. Both political parties promised continuation of parity supports, but a Senate investigation

threatened a shake-up in administration. Some \$5 million worth of grain was found missing from private elevators where the Department stored its surplus. Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan at first discounted the reports, claiming that the charges were only a "political smear of his office." He further stated that no C.C.C. personnel were involved even if the charges were true. On January 18, he officially apologized for the statement and announced that 12 cases of embezzlement were being brought to court.

In spite of the drought, market prices for many farm products began a downward trend, while prices of farm supplies were steadily climbing. After payment of production costs the nation's farm income during late 1951 and early 1952 had dropped slightly from the \$14.9 billion net income of 1950-51. Farmers' purchasing power was three to five per cent lower than in any of the ten previous years except 1950. Exports of American-grown products had slipped partly because of dollar shortages abroad and partly because foreign harvests had improved.

The drought hardly affected the U.S. wheat crop, which was expected to be the second or third largest in history. To prevent a wheat glut, Secretary Brannan cut the 1953 production goal.



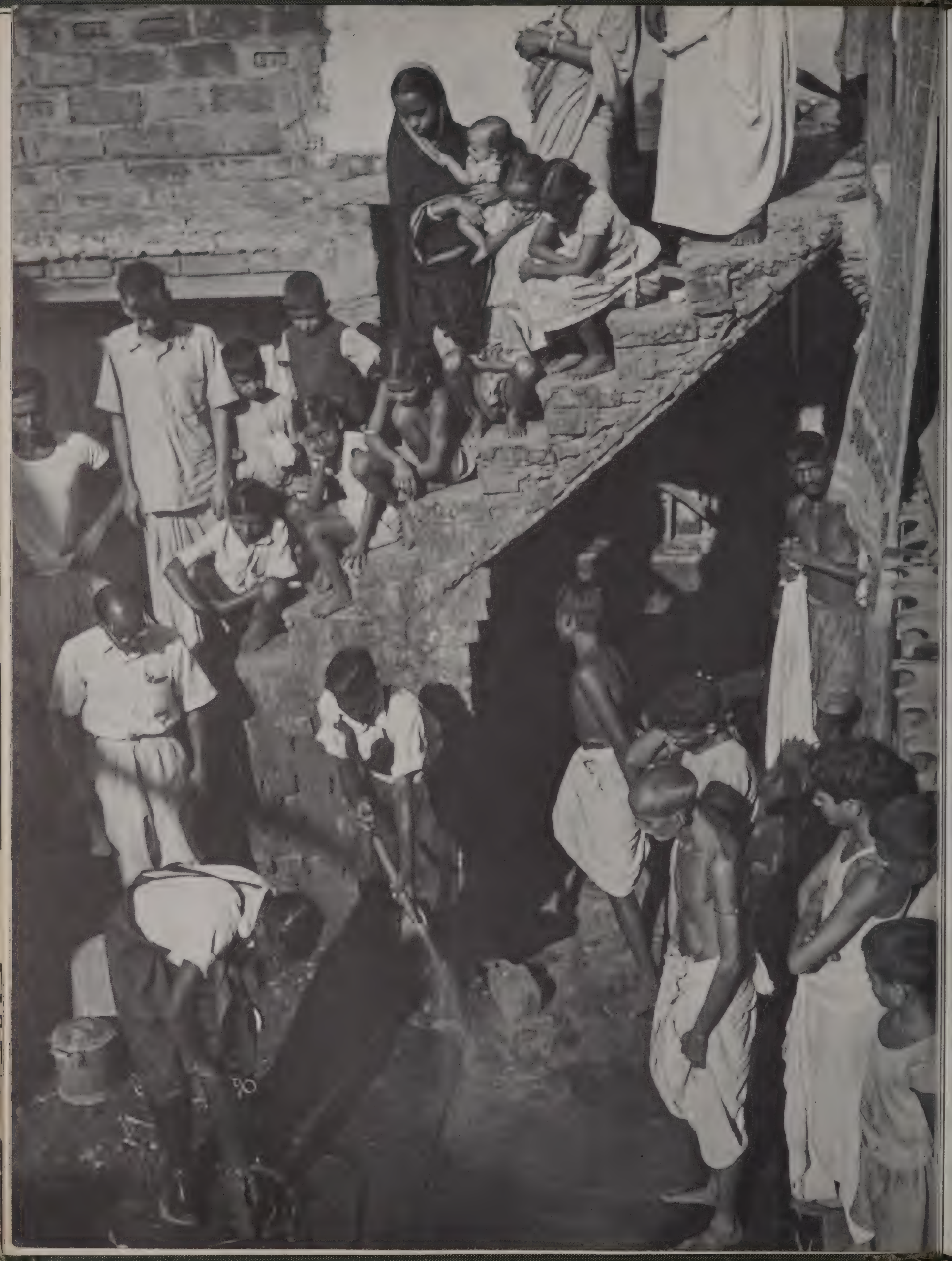
FRESH IN ANY SEASON, frozen foods like the chickens above gave farmers a year-round market for more of their produce. Frozen foods for 1952 ranged from soup to dog food, totalled 1.2 billion pounds.

OFFICIAL APOLOGY for charges that Senators attempted to smear his office was made by Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan as Senator Clyde Hoey (l.) listened. Agriculture Committee was investigating thefts from government storage.

KRILIUM, a chemical cultivator developed by Monsanto Chemical made arable soil out of clay by breaking it up into crumbly pieces that permitted roots to gain foothold; it held water like fine loam. At left, hard packed soil stunted roots. Kriliuized soil (right) grew healthy plants.

UNSALEABLE at 50 cents a box, Washington apples worth \$6 million are dumped by growers.





World Affairs-1952

As Western Europe steps up military defenses against communism the free world faces gravest challenge in Middle East and Asia

For a large part of humanity, there was neither peace nor war in 1952. In Korea weary United Nations troops faced another Christmas on the icy battlefield while truce talks, begun in the summer of 1951, were stalled by Red filibuster on repatriation of war prisoners. Indo-China was torn by a vicious war of stealth and sudden assassination. Formidable French and native forces were still fought by the Vietminh army of Communist Ho Chi-Minh, and the threat of intervention from Red China was acute. In Malaya, Communist guerillas continued their harassments, spolations and killings. In the Middle East bloody riots were fomented by Reds. The end was nowhere in sight.

The United Nations fought its own war of words. Plans and counter-plans for world disarmament caused heated exchanges. The Soviet vetoes passed the half-hundred mark. Long winded and tiresome debates were held on the admission of Red China and other unsuccessful applicants to the world body. The Western nations were hopeful that the long expected conflict between China's national interests and Soviet imperialist ambitions finally would materialize. Speculations were made on the significance of the Chinese mission of high military and political leaders to Moscow during the summer. Nationalist China was finally in the process of putting its governmental house in order on Formosa under an efficient administrator.

World communism still presented the paramount threat to the free world, with her techniques varied and shaped to fit every occasion and circumstance. In Germany, communists held out the lure of a United Fatherland—but without the free elections the western bloc demanded as a prerequisite. In France and Italy they stirred up industrial unrest in an effort to undermine the rearmament program. Sweden had her first major spy case since the war as Britain had her fourth. This brought into the open another major weapon in the communist arsenal—espionage. Where a feudal landlord system was the basic problem, as in the Middle East, the Near East, North Africa and Asia, the weapon used by communists was glittering promises of agrarian reform.

West Faces the Challenge

In the battle areas of Indo-China and Malaya, Russia and the Cominform did not need their regular armies. Exploitation of legitimate economic and nationalistic grievances had made partisans out of many natives who were revolting against colonialism.

To meet the challenge, the free nations of the West girded their forces. At the Lisbon meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, The European Defense Community was organized to integrate the armed might of the continent under a unified command. West Germany was restored to sovereign status by a Contractual Agreement so that she could participate in the common cause. A peace treaty also brought Japan back into the community of nations. Mutual defense pacts between the United States and Japan, the Philippines, New Zealand and Australia were designed to protect the Pacific and Far East against further communist expansion.

The task was prodigious and complex. A psychology of neutralism in countries like France and Italy continued to slow decisive action in NATO and the U.N. Though the influence of the Communist party was on the wane in those nations, a sizeable body of people regarded the situation as a power conflict between the Soviet and the United

States, between whom they feared they would be crushed. Whether from wishful thinking or misguided judgement, the neutralists believed that they could still choose a middle ground and survive. Less than six months after the NATO meeting, it became apparent that the members of the European alliance would be unable to meet the 1952 quotas set for the European army. Economic stress, aggravated by inflation largely resulting from the intensification of world mobilization, made it difficult to achieve the rearmament goal.

Middle East Awakening

In Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, discontent was boiling over. Oppressed and exploited for centuries by a privileged landlord class supported by corrupt political regimes, the people were finally being pushed into revolt by their empty stomachs. Internal economical and political struggles led to violence. Successful coups d'etat in Syria and Egypt brought them under military dictatorships. Extremists in control of Iran were ruling by decree.

Simultaneously, a rising nationalism was urging the people to break the bonds of foreign control and to direct their hatred against the Western powers. Communism, with its siren song of land redistribution, medical care, educational opportunities, was lying in wait to take over.

Unless the West revised its strategy, this vital area faced the danger of falling to the Soviets by default. As the leading power of the free world it was up to the United States to prevent this from happening, and to succeed, her foreign policy needed serious revision. U.S. support of France in the disastrous Tunisian situation, and her tolerance of the corrupt regimes of the Middle East had shaken the confidence of the peoples of Asia and Africa in democracy. Preaching was not enough; democracy in action was needed.

On many fronts democracy was acting, vigorously and effectively. An effort was being made to rehabilitate and develop the backward areas of the world through the Commonwealth Colombo Plan for Asia, the American Point Four Program for undeveloped countries, United Nations economic and technical aid for all countries that needed it.

Technical missionaries were being sent out, equipped with seed and fertilizer, to give instruction in better methods of plowing, sowing, harvesting. They were helping fight the rampant, deadly and disabling diseases; they were building roads, schools, hospitals, and working to cut down widespread illiteracy—the biggest disease of all.

In some of Asia's underdeveloped areas and former colonies the young governments were slowly instituting social and economic reforms. Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan were trying to raise standards of living to help their people achieve a better life.

From Latin America, where bullets were still sometimes more popular than ballots in changing administrations, came a unique experiment in the extension of democracy. In an era marked by increased centralization in government, tiny Uruguay's President Andres Martinez Trueba cast his ballot to abolish his own office in favor of a nine-man Executive Council on the order of Switzerland.

The world, in a political sense, was split in two. But that it was one world geographically and steadily shrinking in space and time was dramatically demonstrated in August by the eight-hour, round-trip trans-Atlantic flight of the British jet Canberra.



MIDDLE EAST TURMOIL PERILS SUEZ

★ ★ ★

◆ **POVERTY, DISEASE AND HUNGER** were the most serious problems facing the world. Behind the billions spent for rearmament during the East-West struggle there lay a bitter truth: more than two-thirds of the world's two and a half billion people were still living on starvation diets. The future seemed

even darker as the world's population was due to double in about 50 years. Point Four programs and United Nations agencies with limited funds were trying to solve the dilemma. At left, World Health Organization technicians are spraying an Indian village with DDT in campaign against malaria and plague.



THE THIRD WORLD FESTIVAL at the Walter Ulbricht Stadium in East Berlin was the Cominform's most extravagant display. The word "Peace" was spelled out in English, Russian, and German. Pageantry, combined with the vigor of youth, became the Kremlin's chief weapon in its attempt to recoup some of its

waning appeal. After the economic chaos of World War II, communist influence was on the rise throughout Western Europe. The advent of the Marshall Plan in 1948 slowed its development. As a counter measure the Cominform intensified its propaganda efforts to woo Europe's inexperienced younger generation.



ANTI-AMERICA poster depicting President Truman as "Adolf Hitler's successor," was one of many that plastered walls during East Berlin's youth rally. Others viciously caricatured Acheson, MacArthur.

WORLD COMMUNISM

The specter of international Communism, its system and its ideology continued to represent the greatest threat yet to the advancement of Western culture. During 1952, Red organizations pushed the message of international Communism as never before. At the Cominform headquarters in Bucharest, the major theme of the annual May Day demonstration for millions of satellite citizens was summed up in the slogan "Stalin for Peace." Brickbats, spears, rocks and bottles carried the theme into several Red Satellite cities, including East Berlin and even to non-satellite Tokyo. Communism continued to dominate the Far East and made gains in South India. But in Italy, Sweden and France, Communism lost much sympathy and support. Communist activities met with sharp resistance in Korea, Malaya, Indo-China, and in the Philippines. In Central and South America Red party activities were either outlawed or ignored. Only in Guatemala had the Cominform gained popular support. The Guatemalan government, infested with Reds, lent official support to Communist leader Jose Fortuny's popular land reform program.

Party Communists and fellow-travellers celebrated May Day with peace slogans that sounded like war cries. The Cominform's most startling verbal blast centered upon Red allegations of bacteriological warfare in Korea. The Red charge, another example of the incredible lengths to which world Communists would go to propagate the "big lie," proved to be a dud outside the Iron Curtain, whatever effect it had inside. Offers by both the International Red Cross and the U.N.'s World Health Organization to investigate the Soviet-inspired charges were vetoed by the Russians in the Security Council.

The failure of Moscow's germ campaign in Korea was followed by malicious press reports, published in several countries by Cominform propagandists, alleging that a number of Koreans, Vietnamese and other prisoners were taken to Nevada as subjects of experimentation in atom bomb tests. Communism lost ground in Europe, and gained strength in Asia and the Middle East, where the ill-fed, the ill-clothed, and the badly governed were easy prey to Communism's extravagant promises.

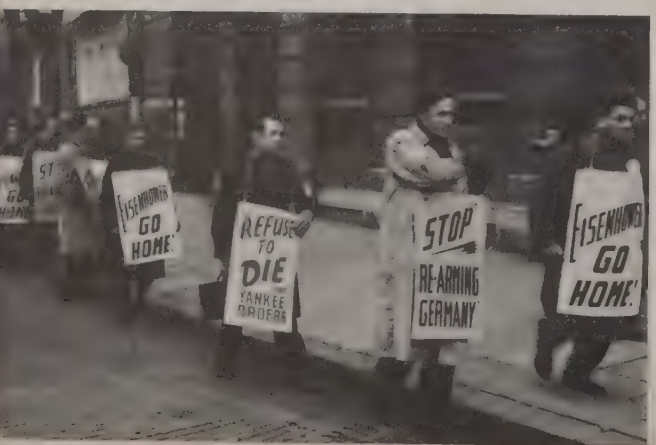


DIEGO RIVERA'S PRO-RED mural entitled "Nightmare of War and Dream of Peace" was regarded by Mexico as excessively left-wing. USSR, on the other hand, considered its theme very enlightening.



ARGENTINIANS opened the Third World Festival's drive for peace. Argentina's Peron preserved relations with Russia as a lever in dealing with the U.S.

BRITAIN'S REDS joined the communist campaign against NATO by shouting "Eisenhower go home." Jeers also greeted new NATO chief, Gen. Ridgway.



L.P.P. (Labor Progressive Party) was new pseudo-name of Canada's Communist party gone underground. Membership included few teen-agers, above.

COMMUNIST NOZAKA, suspected of Titoism, was hung in effigy beside pro-U.S. Yoshida in Japan. Nozaka was in hiding, possibly with Mao Tse-tung.

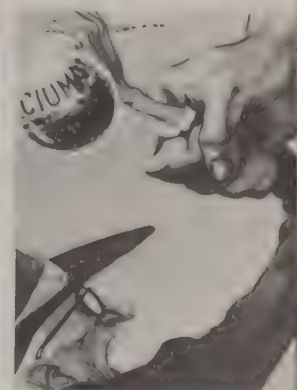
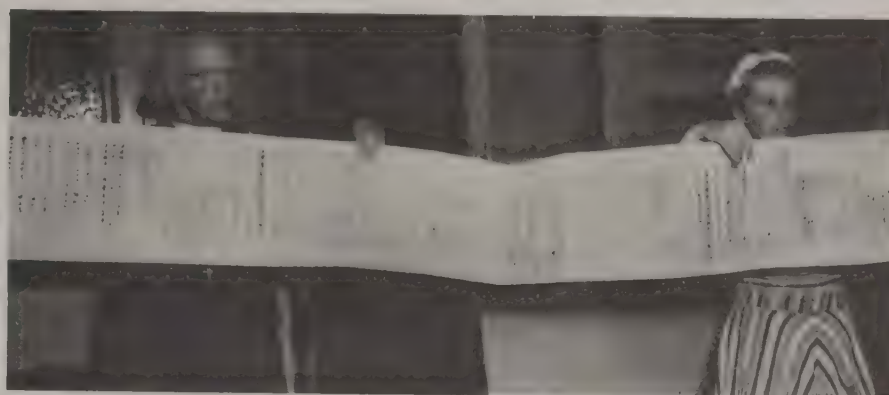




GOVERNOR DEWEY and costumed Oregon Club members were shown in Leningrad as typical of U.S. "downtrodden masses."

THE KREMLIN'S VERSION of "American Liberty" was a typical Red twist to accuse the U.S. government of police-state rule.

◆ **MICKEY MOUSE** never knew a bona fide Red rodent in his life. Nevertheless, Italian Communist Party accused him of being shiftless and soft and demanded his removal from all theaters.



TWO CRUDE CARICATURES by cartoonist Cik Damadian entitled "American Science in the Service of Death" (l.), and "Let Us Stop the Hand of the Criminals of Germ Warfare" (r.), were propaganda sketches entered at the State ex-

hibition in Bucharest. Britain's 78-year-old Red Dean of Canterbury (c.), and his wife, returned from China with 12-yard-long manifesto which they claimed had been signed by Chinese Church leaders to protest "U.S. use of germ warfare."



COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATED JAPANESE prisoners of war were the most recent Red trainees to be put ashore in the Harbor of Mizuru. Thousands more were held in Siberian POW camps until further assurances were made of their usefulness to the Japanese Communist Party movement. In spite of Russia's careful screening a vast majority of Japan's repatriated soldiers turned to their own pre-war way of life.



NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong was the sole link between communist-dominated China and the Western world. Like its Russian parent, Tass, the agency functioned as a government propaganda agency, and gathered news as well.

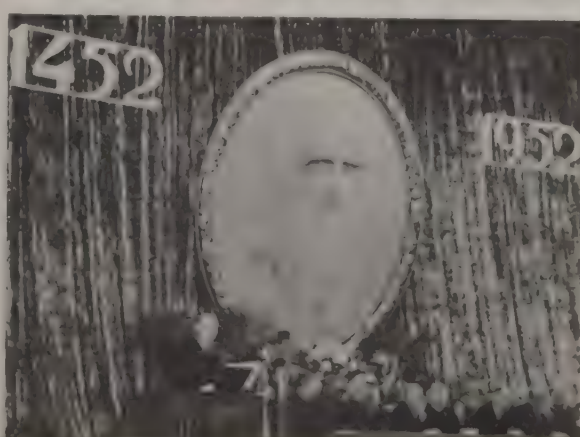


DAZED JAPANESE May Day riot victim, his face bruised and bleeding, was led from the street fighting by a Tokyo policeman. Casualties were high on all sides as students, fellow-travellers, pro-Reds and police officers engaged in bitter combat.

STATE DEPT. PROTESTED when this poster, with boastful translations, pictured Soviet planes chasing "trespassing" U.S. aircraft from the sky. The poster appeared on Aug. 7, during Moscow's Aviation Day. The "actions" are represented as having taken place over the Baltic Sea (l.), over Hungary (c.), and the Sea of Japan (r.).

CULTURAL CONCLAVE led by Prof. M. Alpatov in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatory paid homage to the 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's birth. The Italian painter, said the Russians, unlike most of his Western European contemporaries, was a model for a "classless society of well-rounded men and women."

BRAZILIAN REDS were busy meeting world delegates in East Berlin's Summer Games as a coup was plotted in Rio de Janeiro. Led by Gen. N. Estillac Leal, Reds had infiltrated the Army Officer Corps. Pres. Vargas discharged Leal, cleaned up army.





"DOVE THAT GOES BOOM" was the West's telling parody of the communist "dove of peace" originally painted for the Red peace campaign by Picasso.



"PEACE WITH FREEDOM" signs and U.N. flags in Denmark's anti-Red parade, were applauded by Democratic free-trade unions of Sweden, Norway, Ireland and Finland.



THE RED MONSTER of Communism, one of Rome's best anti-Red posters, was given cold-shoulder by Italy's chagrined Reds.



ITALIAN SCIENTIST Bruno Pontecorvo, who disappeared mysteriously in Finland, was believed to have taken atom secrets to Russia.



JOHN FRITJOF ENBOM, chief of Sweden's spy ring, remained completely nonchalant when a Stockholm court sentenced him to penal servitude for the rest of his life.



ILUMINADE CALONGE smiled when she was sentenced to death as messenger for Philippine Huk-balahap guerillas. Reds cheered her as martyr.



PAUL ROBESON and Civil Rights Congress presented U.N. with petition accusing U.S. of genocide.



JOHN LAUTNER, California trial witness (right), disclosed chart showing new Red cells in New York.



FUGITIVE RED Gus Hall disappeared after conviction for conspiracy, was found by Mexican Police.

COMMUNISM IN U. S. The infiltration of Communism into every phase of American life was brought into public light in the trials of 1951-52. Trials in New York, Washington, D.C., and in California revealed much evidence of the ultimate aims of U.S. Reds. In spite of FBI seizures of leaders, "second stringers" and party friends carried on while convicted party heads served terms.

A new development of the year was the revelation of a red-dominated union, The United Public Workers of America, which had a membership of 35,000 officeworkers in city, state and federal jobs. According to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee report, 1,750 federal workers were members of U.P.W.A. Abram Flaxer, president of the union, was called "one of the tried card-carrying fanatics" of the Communist Party. Flaxer was later cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to produce records.

In Washington a Communist declared she had been working for the FBI for nine years. Mrs. Bereniece Baldwin, a Detroit housewife, testified before the Subversive Activities Control Board that Michigan Reds had planned in 1948 to go underground if outlawed. Membership lists, said Mrs. Baldwin, were later destroyed for "security reasons."

U.S. Reds founded a new Kremlin by moving their headquarters from Union Square to uptown Harlem, at 125th Street near Lenox Ave., in New York City. In 1952 the Reds eliminated membership cards, and broke party cells into smaller groups. J. Edgar Hoover stated that party membership dropped from 43,217 in 1951 to 37,000 in June, 1952. Federal accountants revealed in examining books of Communist Party fronts (of which there were 165) that the "professional proletarians" raised more money in one year than the major political parties had in four years.

AMERICAN REDS and fellow-travellers swung down 8th Ave. amid hostile May Day spectators. The paraders were greeted with "Bronx cheers" and an occasional vegetable. But most New Yorkers were indifferent.



PARTY BOSS W. Schneiderman and 13 others were jailed by Los Angeles Court after 8-months trial.





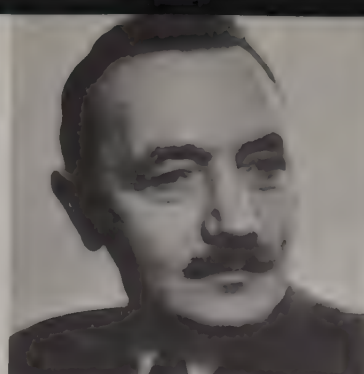
BULGARIA: V. CHERVENKOV



RUSSIA: NO. 2 RED, G. N. MALENKOV



HUNGARY: SEC. GEN. MATYAS RAKOSI



POLAND: PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT



ALBANIA: GENERAL ENVER HOXHA



ITALY: PALMIRO TOGLIATTI



ENGLAND: PARTY HEAD HARRY POLLITT



FRANCE: DEPUTY PARTY HEAD DUCLOS



EAST GERMANY: OTTO GROTENWOHL



AUSTRIA: MEMBER J. KOPLENIG



CHINA: MAO TSE-TUNG

WORLD'S LEADING COMMUNISTS

The Cominform, one of the world's most complicated organizations, was at the same time the most smoothly run. Cominform agents operated through candy stores, captive unions, book stalls, spy rings, fashionable salons, and secret cells of three persons each. Party policy, of the most remote and unimportant cell or of the mammoth French Communist Party of 600,000 members, was dictated by Moscow. At the top of the structure stood Joseph Stalin, whose word ran the Policy and Organization Bureaus of the Party. His control was further perfected in 1952 by reducing the two bureaus to a single Presidium. Beneath the Russian Party were the Parties of the various countries. The people on this page were the leaders of the important Communist Parties. They were graduates of riots, jails, hunger, and exile. Most of them had trained for their posts in the advanced techniques of conspiracy, sabotage, and propaganda taught at Moscow's Lenin University. They were tough and fanatically loyal. The army they governed directly consisted of 20 to 25 million Party members. The fact that these millions were the most politically active people in their respective countries made the Cominform strength far greater than the mere recital of the number of their membership would seem to indicate.



SOVIET RUSSIA: JOSEPH STALIN



TURKEY: POET NAZIM HIKMET



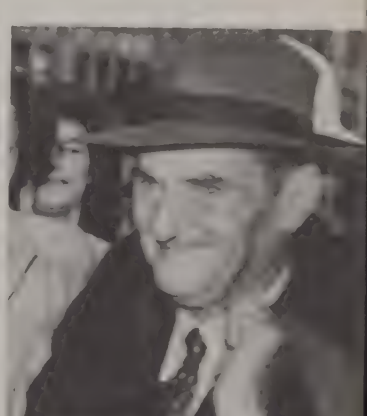
JAPAN: TETSU NOZAKA—IN HIDING



RUMANIA: G. GHEROGHIU-DEJ



CANADA: LEADER TIM BUCK



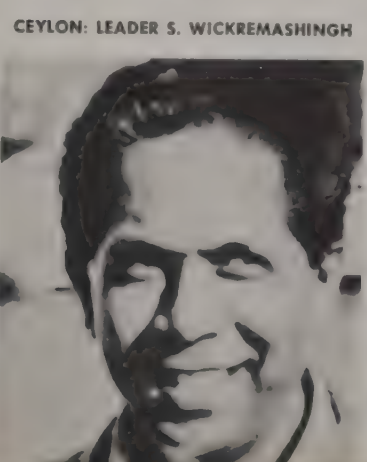
AUSTRALIA: RED SEC. SHARKEY



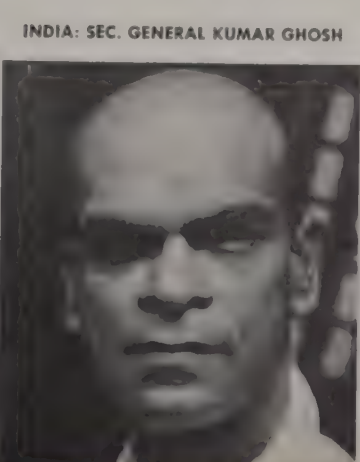
INDO-CHINA: HO CHI MINH



MALAYA: SEC. GENERAL CHIN PENG



CEYLON: LEADER S. WICKREMASHINGHE



INDIA: SEC. GENERAL KUMAR GHOSH



NORTH KOREA: KIM IL SUNG



GREAT DECISIONS were made in Lisbon when the council of the North Atlantic Treaty powers met in the Portuguese Parliament building. Here the delegates are being welcomed by Portuguese Foreign Minister Dr. Paolo Cunha. The delegates of fourteen nations adopted an ambitious armament program and endorsed the creation of a European Army including German units. But executing the agreements proved difficult.



CHANGE OF COMMAND took place when General Eisenhower was replaced as Supreme Commander of SHAPE armies by General Ridgway. Chief of Staff Gen. Gruenther served under both commanders.

FREE WORLD REARMS

Western defense against communism strengthens despite delay and disunity

The pattern for Western defense was established by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) under the command of General Eisenhower and was continued under his successor, General Ridgway. The military organization was headed by "Supreme Headquarters, Atlantic Powers in Europe," better known as SHAPE. It was supplemented by the reduced economic aid program under the Mutual Assistance Agency, successor to Marshall Plan's defunct ECA.

The effective strength of the Western powers was greatly increased by the accession of Greece and Turkey in February, 1952. But it had proven quite impossible to establish a Middle East Command with Arab participation and the European Army authorized in the Lisbon meeting of February, 1952 was still far from reality.

By the middle of 1952 it had become clear that several member states of the North Atlantic Treaty would be forced to spread their rearmament efforts over a somewhat longer period. Belgium, which had been the first country to introduce the two-year conscription period recommended by both Generals Eisenhower and Ridgway was forced to cut back its program.

The French government declared itself much alarmed by the alleged American failure to make delivery on as many orders to the French armament industry as had been expected.

The Mediterranean was the scene of much controversy. The pivotal importance of this sea in case of all-out war caused a rift between the Americans, who had the largest forces in that region, and the British, who still considered the Mediterranean an English sea. Consequently no progress was made towards appointing a chief naval commander in the Mediterranean to serve under U.S. Admiral Robert B. Carney, head of Allied Forces in Southern Europe.

National rivalry had already cost the allies one overall land commander in southern Europe, Gen. Maurizio L. de Castiglione. Turkey and Greece refused to place their troops under the command of an Italian, and Castiglione resigned.

Fear of Communist infiltration into the Middle East sparked plans for a Middle Eastern command with full participation of the Arab states. The United States, Great Britain, as well as France and Turkey pursued the plan but the Arab-Israel and Anglo-Egyptian tensions were

too great obstacles to permit early agreement.

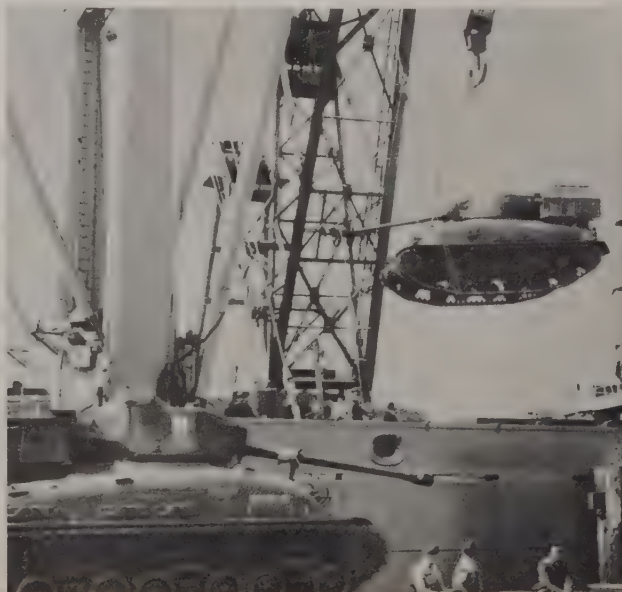
Such difficulties caused the American leaders to press for German troops. The treaty of Paris of May 27, 1952, was designed to create a European Army of 39 initial divisions. There were to be 12 French, 12 German, 10 Italian, three Belgian and two Dutch divisions. There were to be 4,500 aircraft, 1,100 of them German. These forces were to be under the overall land commander, Marshal Juin, and under the supreme command of General Ridgway. This would create a coordination of NATO and European forces. The United States and Britain ratified the treaty quickly but positive French and German action seemed far away and eventual ratification was by no means secure.

At the time the Japanese Peace Treaty was signed in September, 1951, a Pacific Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States was also signed. August, 1952, saw the first meeting of the ANZUS Council which was created under the treaty. It established a consultative military committee but no high command. A broadening of ANZUS beyond its original members was rejected as "premature."

COMMUNIST RIOTS took place in all of the capitals visited by General Ridgway. Turnout was small. Here a Communist girl in American army jacket is arrested in Paris.

AMERICAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT was arriving in French and other European ports to strengthen Western defense. The Communists called for strikes and sabotage, but failed. Both American and allied armament lagged behind schedules.

SUPREME LAND COMMANDER of all Western troops was Alphonse Juin, a new Marshal of France. Juin lost use of right arm in World War I. Below, he uses his left hand to greet General Omar Bradley.





WEHRMACHT VETERAN, now a German farmer, watches allied war games on his field as "aggressor" forces fight their way westward to the Rhine. How to defend Germany remained biggest problem. Western forces grew, but remained inadequate in the face of the communist armies. Despite much talk there were still no Germans in uniform and there was mounting resistance in Europe to German rearmament, even in Germany itself. Meanwhile Russian propaganda



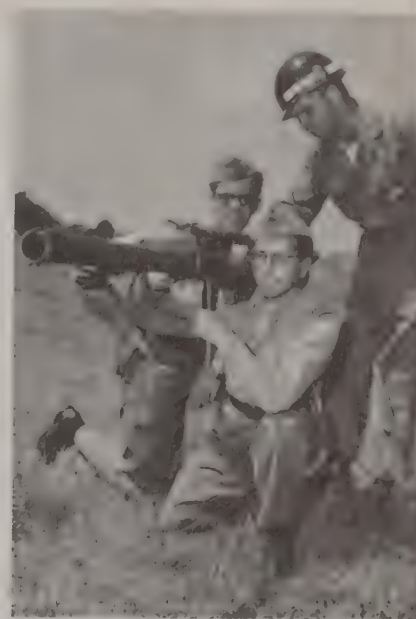
and demands for a Four-Power meeting were designed to divide the West. American garrisons in Germany were reinforced. Here elements of the 43rd Division (National Guardsmen) arrive at Bremerhaven. American troops who changed over from occupation status to combat organization made up six full divisions. This was the largest single force among NATO nations outside Greece and Turkey. U.S. soldiers lost some of their special privileges in the new order.



"BRASS HATS" abound at SHAPE. These are hats of chiefs of staff and other high officers at a military conference in Paris. An important task was the coordination of military planning among the North Atlantic Treaty nations as well as the execution of joint maneuvers and staff exercises. Much progress was made despite economic and political problems which still had to be solved.



A BRAND-NEW HEADQUARTERS and village was built for personnel and dependents of the Supreme Headquarters, Atlantic Powers in Europe (SHAPE). Headquarters were in Marly-le-Roi near Paris. These sentinels from France, U.S.A., and Britain symbolize international character of the organization. Village was built to avoid burdening French housing.



NEW WEAPONS and their use were part of training program for NATO personnel at Fort Benning, Ga. Here, two Portuguese majors are instructed by U.S. GI.



STORM CENTERS of allied controversy were the still unsolved questions of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern Commands. Until these difficulties were resolved, U.S. Admiral Robert B. Carney (shown here conferring with French Vice-Admiral Ronarch) remained Commander of Allied Forces in Southern Europe but without overall land and sea commanders. He was also U.S. fleet chief in Mediterranean.



TWENTY-TWO NEW DIVISIONS joined the forces of North Atlantic Treaty nations when Greece and Turkey placed their troops under NATO command. Although the armies of these two states lacked much equipment, they made up for this deficiency by the excellent quality of their soldiers whose outstanding fighting abilities were demonstrated in Korea. General Eisenhower visited Turkish President Celal Bayar (with glasses) in Ankara.



STRATEGIC AIR BASES were built in Morocco by the United States. In case of war the atomic bomb would probably be delivered from there to enemy targets. Morocco was strategically near Central Europe and yet reasonably safe from attack. Construction was hampered by mismanagement, corruption, and pilfering. A U.S. Senate Committee investigated the project.



U.N. FLAG RAISING signalled the opening of the Sixth General Assembly in the Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, November, 1951. The 1950 General Assembly had stayed nominally in session for 411 meetings to "stand by" in case of new concerted action in Korea. It quietly adjourned the day before the new session.



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT served on the Commission on Human Rights. As a major U.S. figure, her work on the Commission dispelled Russian charges the U.S. was not interested in human rights. Above, with Mrs. Rosa M. de Gonzalez Videla, Chile's First Lady, 1952 "Mother of the World," she broadcasts to Chile.

INTERNATIONAL COURT at The Hague handled its touchiest case of the year in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. Britain had petitioned the Court to rule that Iran should pay damages for nationalizing British-owned oilfields in Iran. June 23, the Court ruled, nine to four with the U.S. judge dissenting, that it had no jurisdiction because the dispute was a domestic issue. Premier Mossadegh (r.) argued Iran's side in person. During late August, Mossadegh rejected a Truman-Churchill proposal to resubmit the case to the World Court and receive \$10 million in U.S. aid plus British blocked Iranian assets. The British were adamant in considering Iranian oil as stolen British property. For the moment, U.N. had run out of means to solve the crisis which was sorely affecting all its members.



UNITED NATIONS

Disarmament moves are stalled, but war on disease makes gains

On November 6, 1951, the Sixth General Assembly of the U.N. met in Paris, only one day after the closing of the 1950 meeting. The session of 1950 had lasted 411 dreary days, standing by in case of a need for new action in Korea. But Korean developments were only discouraging reports from the Panmunjom truce talks. On the stabilized front were more than 500,000 troops under the U.N. flag. Member nations of the U.N.—excepting Russia and her satellites—were contributing technicians, money and supplies to the rehabilitation of South Korea.

The first action proposed by the U.S. in the Sixth Assembly was a disarmament plan. It called for dissolving the ineffective U.N. Commission on Atomic Weapons and the drafting of new treaties limiting armament. Also asked by the U.S. was unlimited inspection of armament to make certain that the treaties' requirements were respected by all countries. Russia's Andrei Vishinsky made the major diplomatic boner of the year by claiming the proposal kept him awake nights laughing at it. His counter-proposal that advance notice of the inspections be given the nations made him the laughingstock of Europe.

Great Britain's dispute with Iran over the nationalization of Britain's oil concessions in Iran created a dramatic moment before the Security Council. Ailing, old Premier Mohammed Mossadegh of Iran personally addressed the Security Council to ask that the U.N. refuse to consider the case, which he claimed was "an internal matter," outside the Council's jurisdiction. After winning his point in the U.N., Mossadegh also won a favorable decision (nine to four) from the World Court at The Hague. The Iranian problem, of major importance to the world, remained unsettled.

Russian charges that the U.S. forces in Korea had been using "germ warfare" had been spread around the world by Cominform agents, and were finally brought up in the Security Council meeting by Russia's Jacob Malik. When the U.S. proposed that impartial observers from the Red Cross and the World Health Organization of the U.N. investigate the charges, the "Big Lie" failed and Russia was obliged to veto the move.

Critics of the U.N. pointed out that as a political forum the United Nations was not effective enough. But it had never been meant to be merely a platform for international complaints and power politics. While Russia laughed at disarmament proposals in the Security Council, the U.N.'s little-publicized organizations for medical and technical assistance were fighting a successful battle against poverty, famine and disease the world around. The U.N. was caring for Arab refugees in Palestine, teaching reading and writing in Afghanistan, curing malaria in India, clearing the jungle in Burma. UNESCO was sponsoring the world's most complete and impartial history of mankind, to be written by scholars of all nations. The cost of all this to the average American taxpayer was 13 cents each in 1952. It was indeed the international bargain of the year.

RALPH BUNCHE, (U.S.) was the Director of U.N.'s Trusteeship division. Below (l.) he talks with spokesman for Tanganyika natives, who had complained to the Council that British administration of the U.N. Trust territory had been moving natives from fertile areas and giving the best land to white colonials.





WORLD HEALTH Organization of the U.N. was carrying out sanitary and medical programs around the world. Polio-stricken French children above are receiving hydrotherapy treatments given by W.H.O.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL experts were crossing tropical rice with hardy, fast growing Japanese strains to produce a more abundant rice for India. With the new rice, India's crop could match Japan's.



WAR ON ILLITERACY in Asia was being fought by UNESCO as schools used textbooks it published. Modern teaching methods sponsored by UNESCO helped adults learn to read and write more quickly.



U.N. KOREAN VETERANS were guests of honor at the General Assembly Meeting in Paris. Above, Indian delegates chatted with a Turkish sailor (second from left) and an Indian soldier (second from right). Troops of 16 U.N. nations served in Korea.



CHARGED by the Communists of violating the neutral zone at Panmunjon, March 8, U.N. officials view the area (above) claimed to have been showered by great quantities of propaganda leaflets fired across forward lines by the U.N. artillery.



KOREAN RELIEF was rushed by the U.N. for millions of starving, homeless South Koreans. Farmers were resettling on land behind the stalled front (above), as the U.N. went about providing seed, fertilizer and farm animals to rebuild agriculture.



FOURTEEN CONGRESSMEN from the U.S. attended the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, France, to discuss European-American problems, urge closer unity between European countries. The late Sen. McMahon (l.) is welcomed by Paul Reynaud, the former Premier of France.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Despite criticism from all quarters, the Council of Europe made slow but steady progress towards the eventual union of Europe and a final solution of her present ills.

After the dramatic resignation of Paul Henri Spaak as the president of the Assembly to protest Britain's uncooperative attitude, the constitution of the Council of Europe was revised to give the Assembly more power to act.

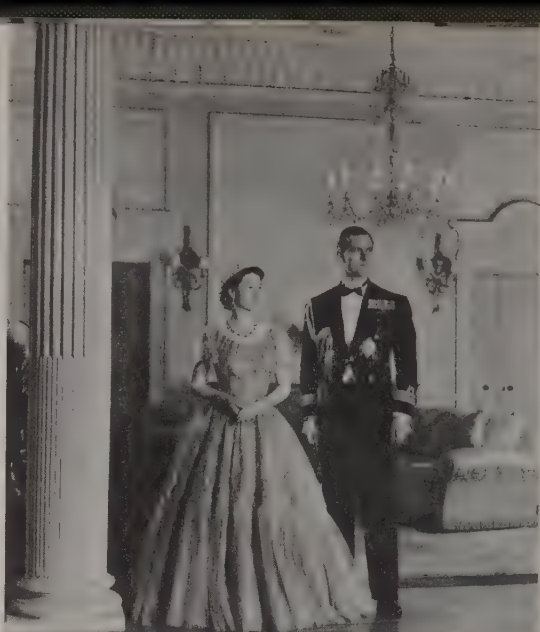
New High Commissioners were elected by the Committee for Foreign Ministers to administer the Schuman plan. The Council also backed the Pleven plan for the creation of a European Army, and negotiations were begun among the members for reform of Europe's chaotic passport and visa situation. Under the new plan, one European passport would serve instead of visas.

A move for the creation of a Schuman plan in agriculture failed to win the necessary two-thirds majority it required to pass. But a committee was formed to study and recommend measures for raising the standards of living.

The Council's delegates personally met with members of the U.S. Congress to further increase the working relationship of Western Europe with America. But relations with Britain were at a low ebb, as British Foreign Secretary Eden announced Britain would resign from the Council if it continued its program of federation.



RENOWNED STATESMAN Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium (circled) resigned post of President of the Council of Europe to protest British indifference in campaign for European federation. As a member of the floor delegation he was now able to step up his fight without the restraint of the president's office.



NEW QUEEN Elizabeth II arrived at London Airport after a 4,600-mile flight from Kenya, Africa. Informed the previous day of her father's death, she returned from a world tour to be proclaimed the successor of King George VI. Met at the airport by members of the Cabinet, Opposition Leader Clement Attlee and Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left), she at once began making arrange-

ments for her father's funeral and her own accession. Later, Britain's three living queens, Queen Elizabeth II, Dowager Queen Mary and Queen Mother Elizabeth, stood in historic Westminster Hall in London as the coffin of the late King was borne in to lie in state (center). The heavy burdens and responsibilities of royalty faced the new Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh (right).

GREAT BRITAIN

Queen Elizabeth II succeeds to the throne in England's time of crisis

The British people were not totally unprepared for the news that their well-loved King was dead. Long troubled with a circulatory ailment, King George VI's recent photographs had shown him to be seriously ill. On the morning of February 6, 1952, an announcement from his Sandringham home stated simply that "The King, who retired to rest last night in his usual health, passed peacefully away in his sleep this morning."

The nation went into mourning. Messages of regret flowed into London from all parts of the world. Officials from many lands came to the capital to join in the pageantry of a royal funeral. Princess Elizabeth, the King's elder daughter, was recalled from a holiday in Africa to be proclaimed Queen of the world's largest community of nations.

The King's body lay in state in Westminster Hall for three days. More than 300,000 Britons filed past the bier to pay their last respects. A million people watched as his coffin was drawn through streets of London on its way to Windsor Castle. There, the Windsor Bell, tolled only on the death of a reigning monarch, became silent as the King's body was laid to rest in the historic St. George's Chapel.

BIG BEN showed the early hour as Londoners waited patiently near the Houses of Parliament for the dead King's funeral cortege. The procession came past six hours later on its way to Windsor Castle, ancient home and burial place of British monarchs. Four Dukes marched behind the royal coffin: (center, left to right) the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor

and the Duke of Kent. The Duke of Windsor, who was King of England until his marriage in 1936 to American divorcee Wallis Simpson, came from his home in New York to attend the funeral. Sailors of the Royal Navy drew the body of King George VI on a gun carriage through the grounds of Windsor Castle where he was laid to rest beneath the floor of centuries-old St. George's Chapel.



HEADLINES of the King's death surprised few in England who had seen recent photographs (right) of their monarch.



On October 25, 1951, a general election brought war-leader Winston Churchill back as Prime Minister. In winning his "last prize" on a minority vote, Churchill inherited a troubled situation. Despite greatly increased production and trade, Britain's economy was still precarious. While British power and prestige declined abroad in Iran, Egypt and Malaya, austerity was still the keynote in home affairs. Churchill warned that Britain was on the verge of bankruptcy. With new restrictions imposed by the first Conservative budget, Churchill's popularity started to decline.

The Labor Party, out of office, had troubles of its own. Flamboyant Aneurin Bevan became the most controversial figure in British politics. The Bevanite revolt against the leadership of moderate Clement Attlee grew in strength. Criticizing the size of the armaments program and some aspects of American foreign policy, Bevan built up a huge following in the Labor Party ranks and in the powerful trade unions. Although an anti-communist, Bevan advocated friendlier relations with the Soviet Union. Bevan's increasing popularity made him a strong possibility as a future candidate for Prime Minister.



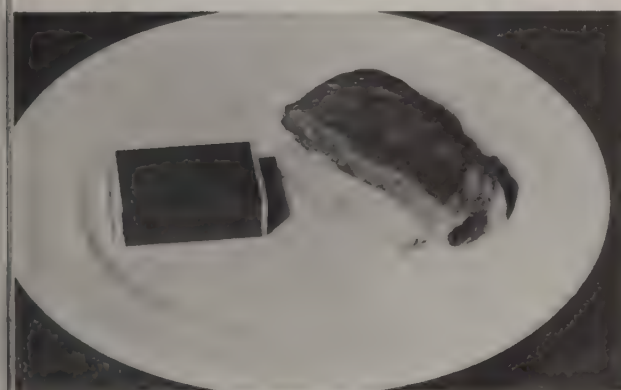


CONSERVATIVE ARGUMENTS in Britain's 1951 general election stressed the rising cost of living. Main task of the Conservatives was to wean away some of Labor's solid working class vote. Above, right, a knowledge-hungry worker examines some party literature at the Conservative Headquarters.



LABOR LEADER Clement Attlee (l.) won easily in his own constituency. Labor's attack on Tories (r.) was not, however, enough to keep the party in power after six years of rule under austerity.

OLD WARRIOR Winston Churchill arrived early at the polling-booth in his home borough of Kensington to cast his vote in the election. In possibly his last campaign, he had asked constituents for one "last heave" in office to win peace.



PUNY meat ration in Britain was cut by both Labor and Tory governments. Here, the average weekly meat ration is shown, compared to a matchbox.

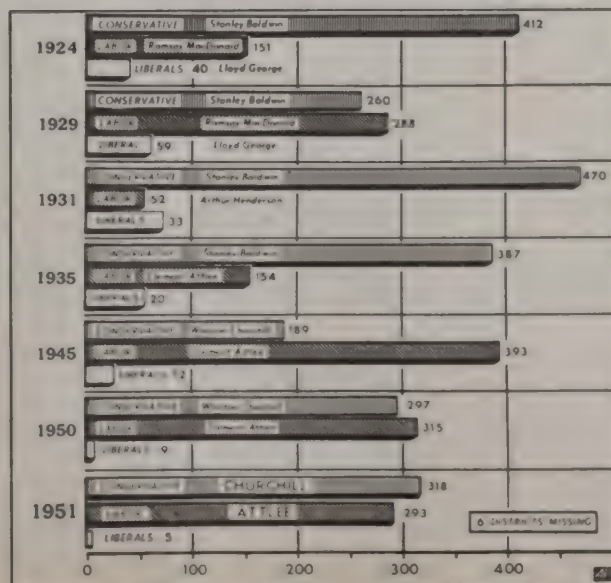


NATIONAL pre-election service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, attended by the Attlees and Churchills (front row) and other political leaders. The service was held immediately prior to the dispersal of Parliament for the General Election in which Labor's Attlee was replaced by Churchill as Prime Minister.

RISEING YOUNG TORY Richard Austen Butler was made Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, or finance minister. Author of much of his party's program, Butler is shown here with the famous despatch box used by Chancellors to carry their Budget speeches.



CHANGE in party fortunes since 1924 is shown in this chart of British elections. Spectacular growth of the Labor Party, and decline of the Liberals, was the major development of British politics in the eventful thirty years from 1922-52.



"NYE" BEVAN led Labor Party revolt. His acid, trenchant speeches gained even Conservatives' admiration.





BALLET was a successful British export to the U.S. during the year. The Sadler's Wells company played to packed houses during its U.S. tour, was as well-drilled but was not so imaginative as its mother company that had toured the country a year earlier.



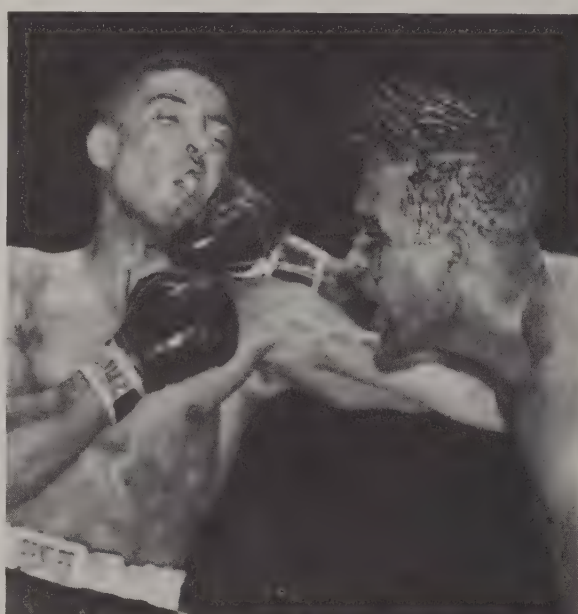
SURROUNDED by eligible bachelors, Princess Margaret Rose, Queen Elizabeth II's younger sister, remained unmarried at 22. Often criticized by staid Britishers for her party-going, she is seen here in a Paris night-club with an unidentified escort.



HANDSOME PHILIP, Duke of Edinburgh, faced an arduous life as husband and consort of the Queen. As royal representative he attended scores of parties, meetings, and greeted visiting celebrities (above, with Crooner Frank Sinatra, wife Ava Gardner).



SOCCER, or Association Football as the English called it, remained Britain's most popular outdoor sport. Despite dominance of the sport by professionals, the Amateur Cup Final (above) drew record crowds to the Wembley Stadium in London.



BRIEF world middleweight championship of British boxer Randolph Turpin ended in New York with a t.k.o. victory for U.S. star Sugar Ray Robinson. Turpin, 23, had previously scored surprise win over aging (31) Robinson in London for American's second loss on record.



MURDER of "Christine Granville" by thwarted suitor revealed her legendary espionage work for the British during World War II. A Polish countess by birth, decorated by three nations for incredible bravery, she died in pinching poverty.



COMET, the British jet airliner built for passenger travel, made news on its record breaking flight from London to Johannesburg in May. The trip inaugurated the world's first jet passenger air service. A model of the *Comet*, made by the British Overseas Airways Corporation, was inspected with great interest by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip during a visit to the British Industries Fair in London.



MASS BUILDING of pre-fabricated houses helped to alleviate the acute post-war housing shortage in Britain. Typical was this scene in war-scarred Dover where many became homeless after German shelling from positions across the Channel in France. In recognition of American aid during the war, Dover's grateful citizens chose the names of U.S. people and places for the streets in their new town.



BACHELORS in Eire were a national problem. Emigration and the reluctance of Irishmen to marry had halved the population in a century, giving rise to demand that a stiff tax be imposed on bachelors.



RED, RICH BEEF brought the meat-starved British to Eire. Some returned to England with the beef they bought; others stayed permanently. Ironically, Irish independence from Britain had brought more English settlers to peaceful Eire than ever before.



LOYALIST BELFAST greeted the new Queen Elizabeth II. Chief Justice McDermott read the proclamation while an honor guard gave the Royal Salute.

ULSTER Apart from anti-partition agitation, the political year in Northern Ireland was relatively quiet. In the 1951 General Election the Unionist Party secured nine of the 12 contested seats, although the anti-partition vote increased. Solidly pro-British, the Unionists had held power since partition. Independence from the British was unlikely while they remained in office.

Yet relations between Ulster and Eire improved during the year. Ministers of both Cabinets met and agreed to administer jointly the failing Great Northern Railway Company. Agreement was reached on common hydro-electric

EIRE

There were more British in Ireland in 1952 than there had ever been in the days of the Black and Tans. Week-ending British came for a good square meal, and retired couples were finding Ireland comfortable, beautiful and cheap enough to allow them to live in the big old homes left over from the first British occupation. Despite her own austerity budget, Ireland's austerity was hard to find. Citizens complained of high prices and taxes, but had money to pay them.

The hold of elder statesman de Valera was loosening from Irish politics. Sean T. O'Kelly, the 70-year-old president of Eire, was elected to his second term during the year on an Independent ticket, after being elected to his first term as a de Valera party candidate. O'Kelly was one of the deeply respected old-guard of the 1916 rising against the British, had been active in the independence movement since 1880.

Eire's prosperity stemmed from a flowing export trade. Farmers shipped hundreds of tons of chilled beef to Britain, the Continent, and America. Marshall Aid was put to good use in large-scale land reclamation projects. U.S. experts toured the country to advise on industrial production, though most held that Eire would always be an agricultural nation. Tourist trade, attracted by Eire's historical treasures and plentiful food, was proving profitable.

The Irish theater, the only unwithered flower of the "Irish renaissance," suffered a severe blow when the famous Abbey Theater in Dublin burned. Cradle of many prominent actors, including movie star Barry Fitzgerald, the Abbey had been the center of the Irish stage since 1900. Temporary quarters were established at the Queen's Theater in Dublin while reconstruction work on the Abbey Theater was started.



AMERICAN TROOPS landed in Ulster in 1942. Here, in 1952, visiting American sailors admire a pillar commemorating U.S. participation in war.

power and fishing resources. The Tourist Associations of both countries cooperated in bringing more visitors to Ireland.

Ulster farmers were prospering and Belfast's shipyards were busy with overseas orders. Industrial unemployment, however, doubled in the four months following October, 1951. High freight rates, a shortage of steel and the absence of compulsory military service all contributed to the recession. The setback was mainly in the textile industry, central to Ulster's economy.

Strong official measures were taken to offset unemployment. The Ulster Government built or acquired many factories, giving employment



OLD REVOLUTIONARY Sean O'Kelly was re-elected President of Eire in 1952. Running as an Independent, he was unopposed. Here, he is being presented with the warrant of his election to the presidency.



DEAD HEROES of the bloody 1916 uprising against the British were saluted when de Valera marched in the 1952 Dublin Easter Parade. De Valera, revolutionary leader, was holding office for the second time since Eire regained her independence from Britain.



TEARING DOWN thatched roofs to make way for slate, Ulstermen symbolized the great need for modernization of Northern Ireland's delicate economy.

to thousands. Britain placed defense orders with Ulster for cloth and uniforms. Plans were laid to restore industrial balance by drawing industry away from overpopulated Belfast. The overwhelming concentration of Ulster's industry in that city was one of her basic problems.

Northern Ireland maintained her strong links with Britain, joining in the mourning of King George VI and the proclamation of Queen Elizabeth II. Several Royal visitors came to Ulster, including the Princess Royal and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. Sir Basil Brooks, Prime Minister of Ulster, was made a Viscount in Queen Elizabeth II's first Birthday Honors List.



"PINAY EXPERIENCE" was the name the French press gave to the most stable government France had had since the war. Above (l.), is new Premier Antoine Pinay (right-wing Independent Republican), shown with NATO head General Ridgway.



GOVERNMENT MAINSTAY was Rene Pleven (l.) leader of a party with only 14 members. Shrewd politics and ability had put Pleven into almost every post-war government. Chaos of many small parties made Pleven's group able to gain power by coalition.



GENERAL de GAULLE, on France's extreme right-wing, lost popularity by vicious attacks on government, even to voting with communists on most issues. His most ardent supporters were worried by the General's policies, and some quit his party entirely.

FRANCE ACHIEVES STABILITY

Right-wing premier curbs communists and begins drive to strengthen franc

The fall of the Radical Socialist (actually right-of-center) Faure government appeared to place France in an insoluble crisis. But a new turn in the tortuous political history of post-war France not only ended the crisis but brought to her the first strong government in years.

The man elected to the premiership was a right-wing conservative and Independent Republican, Antoine Pinay. His chances for long political survival were generally discounted when he moved into the Hotel Matignon, the Premier's office. But as if to confound all critics, the Pinay government, generally referred to as "The Pinay Experience," established a record of amazing stability. Its Premier undoubtedly was the most popular head of government since General de Gaulle.

Quiet, unassuming Antoine Pinay, who had only recently advanced to political front rank, brought a simple formula with him. "To save France it is necessary to save the franc," he stated. And indeed the franc had fallen on the free (black) market to a ratio of 483 francs to the dollar as against an official ratio of 350 to 1. To achieve the miracle of saving the franc and in order to bring some stability back to France, Premier Pinay announced a three-point program: (1) to try by every means to force down prices; (2) to make economies in the administration; (3) to induce hoarders through an amnesty on back taxes to produce their funds and put them in government bonds. The bond-money was needed to continue reconstruction and the

modernization of equipment after the end of the Marshall Plan. This program made an excellent impression, especially as the Premier was given some voluntary cooperation. The government's program passed almost unchanged by the National Assembly—a rare event in France.

A determined stand was taken by the Pinay cabinet against the communists. The arrival in Paris of the new NATO commander General Ridgway provided another occasion for communist demonstrations and "flexing of muscles." However, the government was ready. It arrested the managing editor of the chief Communist newspaper, *L'Humanité*, for inciting to violence. During the demonstrations the acting leader of the French Communist Party, Jacques Duclos, was arrested for incitement to civil insurrection. After he was whisked away to Fresnes prison, the Workers Federation (CGT) proclaimed a general strike but it was such a dismal failure that even the Communist press had to acknowledge the fact.

While the Pinay government gathered domestic laurels, it had rough sailing in international affairs. The Schuman Plan had already been ratified under the Pleven government. It constituted one of the most constructive steps ever taken in Europe. It not only envisaged the pooling of iron and coal production between the member states (France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy) but also created executive, legislative and judicial authorities with vast powers.

The Contractual Agreement with Germany and the Treaty establishing the European Defense Community were signed under Pinay but both pacts included German soldiers as part of the Western forces. On that account, they faced an uncertain future in the National Assembly. On the question of German rearmament the French Parliament tended to be emotional and Premier Pinay, a cool-headed and realistic business man, was in no hurry to fight for ratification.

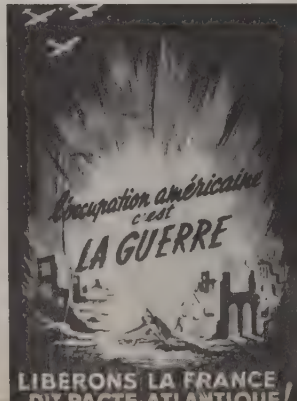
France's worst dilemma lay in her relations with her colonial empire. Especially in Tunisia there was need for far greater reforms than the French government was willing to grant, and a tense situation continued to exist in Morocco. The highly unpopular war in Indo-China continued to kill the flower of France's officers without bringing victory.

In her relations with the United States, France proved a firm ally but the French public continued to press for negotiations with the Soviet Union in hopes of lessening international tension and avoiding the dreaded German rearmament. Old style neutralism lost much ground, but there were many apprehensive Frenchmen whose fears were heightened by publication of an alleged memorandum by Admiral Fechteler, (U.S.) Chief of Naval Operations, which indicated doubts that Europe could be defended in case of war. While the document's authenticity was denied in Washington, the damage by its publication in the highly respected *La Monde* was already done.

PAUL REYNAUD was elder statesman of the Independent Republican coalition government. The war-time premier was an ardent supporter of European union.



THE COMMUNISTS HAD MORE MONEY than any other political party in France. Walls were plastered with their eye-catching posters. One proclaims "American occupation means war." Another denounces rearmament.



BASTILLE DAY saw French troops parading in Paris with American tanks and equipment. Communists had attempted to halt shipments of military equipment by strikes, but the disruptive move had completely failed.





FATEFUL DECISION to leave the uncertain coalition government drove the Socialist Party into opposition. Its leader, Guy Mollet (above), had been reluctant to take the step because he correctly foresaw that it would force the government to seek more conservative support. On some issues the Socialists voted for the government.



BRAINS behind the Schuman Plan and a great many other ideas was Jean Monnet (left), chief of the Government Planning Office. His chief, Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, had to fight against heavy attacks in Parliament because of his handling of the severe crisis in Tunisia.



YOUNGEST PREMIER of post-war France, but also one of the most short-lived, was 43-year-old Edgar Faure. The National Assembly approved his rearmament plan but then refused to enact the necessary legislation in order to carry it out. He is shown with Mme. Faure, noted magazine editor and writer.



STRONGEST SINGLE PARTY despite loss of 500,000 votes, was still the Communist. Leader Thorez was in Russia for "medical treatment." Other top-rankers were (l. to r.) young hatchet-man Le Leap, deputy leader Jacques Duclos, old revolutionary Andre Marty, Party founder M. Cachin, Thorez' wife, Jeannete Vermeersch.



NATIONALIZED AUTOMOBILE WORKS, Renault, one of the most important enterprises of France, had a Communist majority and was organized by the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labor. But when the Communists called for a strike, the workers ignored the call, threw agitators out.



"STALINISTS, GO TO MOSCOW!" reads sign of this anti-Communist demonstration in Paris. Communists lost face when their General Strike failed. Maurice Thorez, France's ailing Communist party leader, was said to be ready to return from Moscow after an absence of two years.

ENVIOUS LIP-BITERS outnumbered buyers in Paris meat markets. High prices forced most French families on a slim diet. There was plenty of food, but little money with which to buy it. Inflated prices had risen faster than wages, leaving France a full larder, empty stomach.



25-DAY BIKE RACE, the Tour de France was the country's biggest summer sports event. The 1952 Tour was raced in broiling 100-degree heat. Spectators were not allowed to push, but rules permitted water-cooling as below. Italian champion Gino Bartoli was on the receiving end of the dousing. Tens of thousands of spectators turned out along the 2,500 mile route of the Tour to picnic while watching the contestants whiz by.



VOLUNTARY CAMPAIGN to save slipping franc was waged by the Pinay government with some success and prices decreased slightly. But bond drive advertised below failed as Frenchmen hoarded gold.





LEADER OF THE BITTER OPPOSITION against German rearmament under the conditions offered by the Western Powers was Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the undisputed chief of the Social Democratic Party until his death August 22. A tireless

speaker despite the loss of one arm and one leg, he is seen addressing a party rally in Hamburg. He believed that rearmament would prevent the reunion of East and West Germany. Schumacher's death was expected to soften opposition.

GERMANY

Republic of Bonn stands on the threshold of partnership with the West

Western Germany, officially known as the German Federal Republic, finally began to emerge from the status of a defeated nation and a second-class state. This was much faster than any person could have predicted in 1945, the hour of defeat. It was the bitterness of the East-West quarrel which made Germany a much sought-after ally of the West and hastened her advance to full independence.

This development was due also in no small degree to the adroit statesmanship and political skill of Germany's Federal Chancellor (prime minister) Konrad Adenauer, the aged leader of the CDU/CSU (Christian Democrats). He used the many intra-allied and East-West rivalries to strengthen the bargaining position of Germany.

The pay-off came in the Bonn-Paris treaties which virtually ended the occupation of Germany—and by implication, the war—and restored Germany's independence in exchange for participation in the new European army.

Adenauer had expected speedy ratification by

the German Bundestag (lower House), but a number of difficulties appeared. Three of the former federal states (Laender) had been united into one, called Southwest State. Elections in that state gave Adenauer's Social Democratic opposition a victory and a majority in the upper House, the Bundesrat. Treaty ratification thus became uncertain, especially as a short-lived revolt broke out in Chancellor Adenauer's own coalition government.

The Social Democratic opposition had voted against the Schuman Plan as well as against the Bonn-Paris treaties. But the degree of vehemence with which the opposition would attack these treaties largely depended on the personal direction of the new head of the party, yet to be chosen. Erich Ollenhauer and Carlo Schmid, both moderate, had the inside track.

Though the government faced trouble with the left, the right wing with the important veterans' organizations was less inclined than before to make trouble. Luckily no new right wing

dangerous movements made an appearance.

All was not well between Germany and France. First, there was the case of a pro-German party being outlawed by threat of French intervention in the Saar territory. Secondly, there was the elevation of the French High Commissioner Gilbert Grandval to the rank of ambassador to the Saar government, which most Germans interpreted as a French plot for Saar independence. Grave repercussions in the Bonn Parliament developed as a result.

Communist-ruled Eastern Germany, officially known as the German Democratic Republic, began to draft men for the "People's Police," which produced an unprecedented mass-exodus in spite of frontier barriers.

The Communist government and the Russians proposed the reopening of four-power talks over Germany but their conditions were unacceptable to the Western Germans and their allies because of universal mistrust of Russian motives and lack of sufficient Soviet guarantees.

HEROIC MAYOR of East Berlin was Ernst Reuter, shown watching British Foreign Secretary Eden sign city guest book. Reuter was blocked from speaking at U.N. by Russian protests.

U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER for Germany until 1952 was John J. McCloy under whose guidance a defeated and occupied Germany became a virtually independent state. His successor Walter Donnelly, as ambassador, had a reduced staff.

A MEMORABLE MOMENT in the history of Germany was the signing of a Contractual Agreement, virtually a peace treaty, by (l. to r.) Anthony Eden of Britain, Robert Schuman of France, Dean Acheson of the U.S., and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. Bonn ceremony was repeated in Paris next day. Germans had no enthusiasm for treaty.





COMMUNIST FLYING SQUADS invaded West Berlin repeatedly in order to show their might and intimidate the population. Here the treaty between the Bonn Government and the Western powers is the occasion for demonstration. But the well-trained police of West Berlin kept crowds from rioting. Dean Acheson and Anthony Eden visited West Berlin to express their governments' support.



EUROPE'S HOTTEST FRONTIER was drawn across Berlin. In answer to the Bonn treaty, Communists erected barricades between the city's East and West sectors. This is an occasion for propaganda as a "Western" sign points towards roadblock and asks, "Is that unity?" while a Communist sign proclaims the "Beginning of the democratic part of Berlin." Escape from Red rule was dared by many.



DRASTIC MEASURES were taken by the Communist regime to cut Eastern Germany even more completely from the West. The inhabitants of border villages were moved, able-bodied men were made to create a "dead zone" by razing buildings and trees. Still, more refugees than ever kept leaving (above, left). In Berlin the Reds paralyzed traffic at the big Anhalter station (center). On the



political front neo-Nazi leader former Major General Otto Ernst Remer (right) was released from prison where he had served four months for defamation. His Socialist Reich Party which declared that it "wanted to restore that which was good in National Socialism" failed to gain votes and was losing popularity. Only in the region of Lower Saxony was Socialist Reich Party able to show strength.



AMAZING RECONSTRUCTION in Germany contrasted strongly with the rest of Europe, especially with rubble-littered Eastern Germany. The Leiser store in Berlin was rebuilt partly with American Marshall Plan money and partly with German funds. Many new apartment houses, like this one in Munich, were built

with the idea that the tenants would gradually purchase their apartments. But most marked was the industrial rise of Germany which made itself felt in world competition. All previous limitations on steel production were virtually abolished and industrial Ruhr came into its own as the rest of Europe watched uneasily.





EVERYBODY REJOICED in Austria when the gigantic bell of St. Stephen's, the "Pummerin," returned to Vienna in triumph. It was originally cast in 1710 out of Turkish guns captured during the unsuccessful siege of Vienna in 1683. Retreating Nazi troops set fire to the cathedral in 1945 and the bell was destroyed. The first recasting failed but a second attempt succeeded and consecration followed.



Even the Russians waived the many usual transit formalities. The bell would be hung after the tower had been repaired. The roof of the cathedral was restored to its former colorful splendor with tiles bought largely by public subscription. To the Viennese and the world this work of reconstruction demonstrated a strong belief in Austria's future despite the foreign soldiers, poverty, and danger of war.



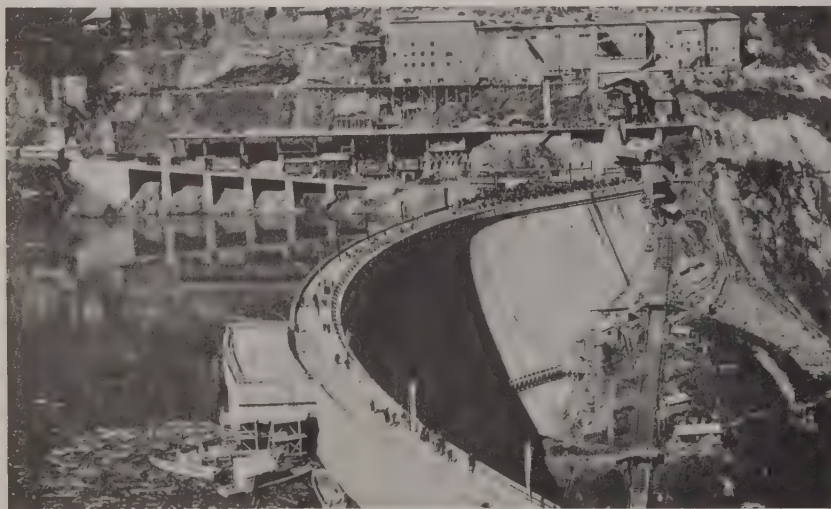
A FIELD DAY for photographers and visitors was the monthly change-over of control in the Inner City of Vienna. Both sides observe the most punctilious protocol as the Russian Guard Commander shakes hands with his American successor. Military ceremonial irked Austrians resentful of occupation seven years after the armistice in spite of allied promises of independence.

AUSTRIA STILL OCCUPIED

In many ways Austria was both better and worse off than Germany. Although there was no problem of unification in Austria because its government continued to rule over the entire united country, there was also no chance of ending the oppressive four-power occupation.

The four powers' deputy foreign ministers had concluded over 250 meetings without reaching a final agreement. The U.S. Government had then proposed an "abbreviated" treaty in order to narrow the grounds of disagreement but was rebuffed by the Russians. Contrary to rumors, however, both the Austrian and the U.S. Governments declared that there could be no separate peace treaty as such an action would lead to partition of the country on the German model. As long as the Soviet Government would not modify its attitude Austria would remain occupied and the reluctant cooperation among American, British, French and Russian forces would probably continue.

In the economic sphere Austria found considerable difficulties. The adjustment of her hitherto low price level to that of the world market was undertaken through a series of price-wage agreements which inevitably rendered the existence of wage-earners more precarious. A small but increasing unemployment made itself felt as America drastically cut the amount of financial aid which had been anticipated. It was largely the Soviet occupation of some of Austria's biggest industries, especially oil fields, which retarded recovery. To bring the matter to world attention Foreign Minister Gruber tried to persuade Brazil to place the occupation issue on the United Nations agenda.



VITAL ELECTRIC POWER for Austria's industry and railroad system became available with the completion of the Limberg Dam. It was part of the Kaprun Power Project which would be the largest in Europe outside Russia. It was already producing 150 million KWH yearly. After the entire project is completed it is expected to deliver 600 million KWH. Big dams and increased power output



were one of the principal goals of the Marshall Plan in order to expand European production. The Marshall Plan had given \$158 million in direct dollar aid and had allocated \$980 million in counterpart funds for European power construction. Two-thirds of the cost was borne by the Marshall Plan and the Mutual Security Agency. Above, Austrian President Theodor Koerner solemnly opens the dam.



PRIME MINISTER Wilhelm Drees led Social Democrats to unexpected election victory. Drees, in U.S. for NATO discussions, admired view from Empire State Building.



RECLAMATION required the greatest dike Dutch had ever built. It connected Friesland with the mainland of North Holland.



PHILIPS BULB AND RADIO, Europe's biggest producer of electric equipment, continued expansion. Founder Anton F. Philips died on October 7, 1951, in Eindhoven.

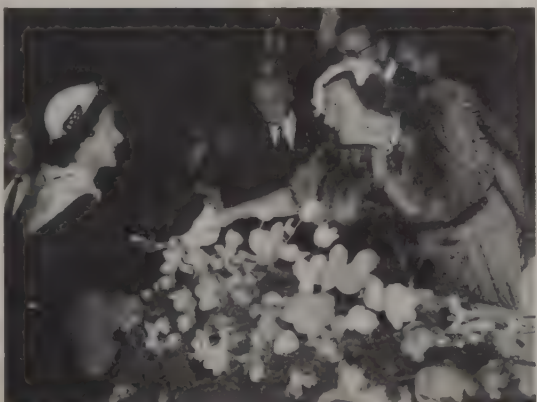
NETHERLANDS

Overburdened economy slows her rearmament

The plan launched four years before to integrate Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands into a customs union made little progress in 1952. The customs union was the first step towards eventual complete union, which now seemed as far away as ever. The failure did not effect continued good relations between the countries.

Luxembourg was prospering, but Holland encountered some serious economic difficulties.

QUEEN JULIANA greets actress Hedy Lamarr on good-will tour to the U.S. Trip with Prince Bernhard was to aid in Holland's foreign relations problems.



She was still reclaiming land flooded during World War II fighting; the mammoth task of draining the farmlands of the Zuider Zee was nearing completion.

Domestic reconstruction was no longer as important as Holland's economic imbalance caused by the loss of Indonesia. Deep concern over the shaky economy forced the Dutch to be cautiously frugal in their rearmament drive, which resulted in some specific criticism, especially on the part of U.S. NATO leaders. More criticism was exchanged on the subject of Dutch shipments of lead to the Soviets at premium prices, which forced the U.S. to dig into stock-piled lead at home. The Dutch were still resentful of U.N. support of Indonesia, which they blamed on American "interference" and "anti-colonial bias." But her foreign relations were improved by a tour of the U.S. by Queen Juliana.

NEW BARNs and buildings for war-devastated farms were being built with government loans. Reconstruction was slowed to first drain the land.



Holland was able, despite her troubles, to promise three well-trained divisions by the end of 1952, and had reserves in better training than the French or British. Dutch shipyards were also constructing four submarines of a radically new type. For a country with an average yearly per capita income of \$500, this was a major program.

In order to combat communism and subversive activities, Holland began to consider a drastic revision of her constitution. A special commission recommended increased powers for the executive, parliament and the city councils, to help them cope with emergencies. Further changes would increase the government's right to control the press and magazines. At the same time, the Dutch passed a law recognizing the precedence of international treaties over national law. It was one of the year's biggest steps forward toward a working international union.

PICTURESQUE WINDMILLS of Holland, popular with tourists and Dutch alike, were in reality used to pump water for farmers instead of grinding wheat.



LUXEMBOURG Prosperity brought high living standards to Luxembourg's 295,000 citizens. Her conveniences were luxuries in rest of Europe; her well-stocked supermarkets made Americans feel at home. Her unemployed numbered exactly six—four of these were considered too sick to work, one didn't want to work and the other couldn't be located. Privately-owned Radio Luxembourg, Europe's most powerful station, was prospering with American-style advertising. With a territory smaller than Long Island, Luxembourg — squeezed between Belgium, France's Saar and Germany's Ruhr—was world's sixth largest steel producer. The popular U.S. Minister Perle Mesta (below, c.), one of Washington's best-known party-givers, returned to the U.S. with Luxembourgers' praise. After her first-hand look at Europe's problems, Mrs. Mesta reported she favored fewer parties, more hard work for U.S. diplomats.



BELGIUM A turn toward conservative policies came when seasoned political leader and former banker Paul van Zeeland took over Belgium's premiership. The powerful and well organized Socialist Party left the government coalition to free itself from official responsibility. Freed, it began to lead a number of industrial disputes, which indicated that Belgium's basic economic situation was not so sound as had been believed. Still, Belgium was riding a spectacular post-war boom which seemed in no immediate danger of ending.

The bitter quarrel between the forces favoring ex-King Leopold and his opponents slowly diminished. There was increasing harmony between the generally pro-Leopold Flemish and the generally anti-Leopold, French-speaking Vallons. However, there was a flareup of resentment when young King Baudouin (below, left, wearing glasses) refused to attend the funeral of Britain's King George VI, and sent his brother to represent him instead. The gesture was a rebuke from the young King to protest the treatment Britain had given his father, ex-King Leopold.

Belgian Socialist leader Paul Henri Spaak (shown below, right, wearing glasses) was one of the most fervent proponents of a United Europe. Many times premier and Foreign Minister of Belgium, he was president of the Council of Europe. In the Council he had persistently campaigned for a United States of Europe. In May he dramatically resigned in protest against the slow progress and the lukewarm attitude of the British government towards a future European Union and the controversial Schuman plan.





NORWAY'S FISHING FLEETS, combined with her wood pulp and electrochemical industries, provided 80% of the exports vital to Norwegian economic stability. Her merchant marine, one of the largest in the world, was a strategic help for the Allies. Oslo's new Hotel Viking (below) housed a broadcasting studio and transmitting rooms specially built to cover the Winter Olympics.



NORWAY

The sea routes into the Baltic pass directly under the cliffs of Norway making her a decisive link in NATO's defense system. During fall of 1951 General Eisenhower visited Norway and inspected NATO's northern division headquarters in Oslo. Seeking to fulfill its three year NATO defense program agreement, Norway was building one airfield and expanding two others. The Norwegians were emphatic that there be no American troops stationed in Norway but U.S. planes would be there in an hour in case of attack.

Norway's socialist government remained the same under the new Prime Minister Oscar Torp. Rationing was still in effect. Taxes were raised to fight inflation. Her economy, like all of Scandinavia's, was dependent upon precarious world markets. But Norway still had full employment. She began a Point Four program of her own by adopting a small area in India to be given economic assistance and technical help by Norwegian experts, in the belief that elimination of poverty and misery is the key to the world's problems.

MODERN DESIGN in Norwegian furniture had not changed the high quality craftsmanship of its cabinet makers. Silvercrafts, enamel works, and ceramics were other well-known, quality art works important to Norway's export trade.



A DRAMATIC ESCAPE into Sweden was made by a Polish sailor. He was rescued from his ship by police in Stockholm harbor after being beaten and imprisoned by ship officers. At great risk to themselves and families, many Polish political refugees fled to neutral, hospitable Sweden during the year.

SWEDEN

Sweden's policy of perennial neutrality made a subtle shift toward the West during 1952. Major Gen. Westring of the Swedish Air Force made a quiet visit to the Pentagon to confer with high Air Force officials—a visit which three years ago would have been impossible. In April, Prime Minister Tage Erlander paid an unofficial, good-will visit to the U.S., assuring Americans that Sweden would fight if she were attacked. In June, Russians shot down two Swedish planes over disputed territorial waters. Then Sweden discovered that some of her deepest military secrets had been stolen by a Communist spy ring. Russia officially refused to allow the territorial and shooting issues to be tried before the World Court at The Hague. Seven Swedish Communists were convicted of spying on Swedish defenses and given severe prison sentences. It was the second espionage trial in seven months. After the vicious Russian MIG attacks, Swedish defenses were improved with concentration being centered on air defense and protection from atomic bomb attack.



SWEDEN'S THEATER, less famous than her film industry, was thriving. Year's hit was U.S. *Kiss Me Kate*, with Annalisa Ericson, Per Grunder, Ulla Saller.

ANGRY CROWDS gathered outside the Russian Embassy in Stockholm to demonstrate in protest to the shooting down of a Swedish rescue plane over the Baltic by Russian MIG's. Police held back crowds shouting, "Hang Stalin."





SEALED THUNDERJETS from U.S. under the Mutual Security Act roll down Copenhagen streets. General Ridgway (below) inspects NATO defenses. Denmark could muster 225,000 troops in event of attack.



DENMARK

With her southern border only a few miles from the Soviet zone of East Germany, Denmark was in a more dangerous military position than either Norway or Sweden. After the Russo-Swedish shooting incident in June, Denmark joined Sweden in ordering her planes to shoot if attacked. Increasing her 1951-54 NATO budget by 20 per cent, Denmark also extended military training to 18 months.

Denmark's economy depended entirely on world trade. Devoid of natural resources, her greatest source of income was from exports of agricultural and dairy products. Great Britain's large orders for bacon and butter were falling off. The U.S. prohibited the import of Danish butter and had cut Denmark's sales of cheese to this country by two-thirds. Her industrial and art products, particularly porcelains and silver, found a receptive market, but were only a small percentage of her total income. In spite of this, a stabilizing trend was apparent, with a budget surplus tagged for defense. The Danes had a sound but austere standard of living with high taxes on everything but the barest necessities.

A Nordic Council, organized by Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland was waiting for ratification by their respective parliaments. The Council would discuss problems and make recommendations for the mutual benefit of Scandinavia.

The hard-working Danes had developed a fatalism about their future position in the world. They felt they had nothing to say about it, that their destiny was controlled by England and America. Despite the fatalism, however, visits by General Eisenhower and border incident with Russia brought the Danes to a new level of military alertness.



KING FREDERIK (right) welcomes his father-in-law, King Gustav VI of Sweden. King Gustav and Queen Louise visited Denmark, Norway and Finland in spring of 1952 in gesture of Scandinavian unity.



ISOLATED North Greenland Eskimos felt the effects of civilization as Denmark built a weather station in frozen Pearyland. In more worldly South Greenland, airfields were being rebuilt for U.S. use, and Denmark's king and queen paid their colony a visit.



FINLAND The beautiful 15th century resort town of Naantali (l.) is a part of the peaceful facade that Finland showed to casual visitors. But along an 800 mile Russo-Finnish frontier, the Finns lived from day to day under the constant menace of their neighbor. Officially Finland gingerly straddled the diplomatic fence. She accepted a U.S. loan after refusing Marshall Aid because of Russian threats. The new Prime Minister Kekkonen explained, "We live on fine distinctions." The rubble of war had been cleaned up and reconstruction begun. Modern apartment buildings (center) for lower income groups



were a part of the program. Living standards were high and the government claimed full employment. Wood and wood pulp products made up 90% of Finland's export trade. The world shortage of wood pulp created an unexpected boom for her markets. Finland's recovery from war astonished skeptics, outstripped the most optimistic predictions. Her staggering reparations debt to Russia was finally paid in full this year. Helsinki (r.) where Finland carried on its business with the West, scene of the 1952 Olympic games, was only a few miles from Russian guns planted on Finnish soil at the naval base of Porkkala.



ICELAND In January, Icelanders mourned the death of their president, Svein Bjoernsson (below, c.). During his lifetime he saw his people's desire for independence fulfilled when they voted in 1944 to sever their union with Denmark. The new constitution was based on the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the French Rights of Man. The country held a national lottery to raise funds for the new University, which gratified sports-loving

Icelanders by turning out two outstanding athletes in the Clausen twins (l., University buildings in background). Five buildings housed facilities for 600 students. Sparse farmlands had been badly neglected since the war, and the International Bank granted a loan to increase agricultural production (r.) with farm machinery and building materials. Poor herring seasons cut down fish exports, the chief industry, increasing farming's importance in national economy.





DEVASTATING FLOOD WATERS from the rain-swollen Po River flooded the entire Polesine Valley in northern Italy in late 1951. Hundreds of towns were swallowed up by the raging waters in Italy's gravest disaster since World War II. U.S. and British troops joined Italian soldiers (left) in rescue efforts. Hundreds of persons died. Thousands of houses were completely destroyed and a reported



200,000 people were made homeless by the flood. Damage was estimated at over a half-billion dollars. It was the first break in the Po's levees in almost a century. Italy's rich grain belt suffered seriously as months passed before the water fully receded from the fertile valley. Aid in the form of food, seed, and medical supplies from most countries in the world managed to rehabilitate the area by July.



LAND REFORM in the poverty-ridden farming area of Calabria was Italy's first concrete step in working out one of her thorniest internal problems. Redistribution of 7,500 acres of poorly run estates among landless peasants started in 1951. Chosen by lottery, 800 tenant farm families received small parcels of land (above) on a long term, small payment basis. Absentee landowners were paid by the government.



AN UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION in Mignano during spring brought death to 48 tunnel construction workmen and engineers. They were working on part of a series of hydroelectric systems underway throughout Italy when a box of dynamite exploded collapsing the tunnel. To provide for expansion of Italy's productive capacity American-trained Italian engineers, working with Marshall Aid and U.S. technicians, were erecting new electric power plants.

ITALY

Rearmament program wins sanction of NATO allies

Despite Russian protests of "aggression," in December, 1951, the West forgave Italy's war guilt and dropped the arms restraint clause from the 1947 Italian Peace Treaty. Italy declared Russia had forfeited her right to protest treaty revision by vetoing Italy's membership application to the United Nations. Italy immediately set her sights on an ambitious defense goal of 12 infantry divisions and two armored brigades by 1953. In the hope of making Italy a responsible NATO partner, almost a third of her national budget was directed toward rearmament and mobilization.

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democrat bloc retained shaky control of Italy. From the extreme right, the democratic coalition faced a new threat from reborn fascism. From the extreme left it was under continued pressure from the more than 1,600,000 member Italian Communist Party—the largest outside the Iron Curtain. De Gasperi spoke out for European unity and the assimilation of Italy's surplus workers into the economy of a united Europe. In June, with Christian Democrat leadership, Italy ratified the revolutionary Schuman Plan and signed the treaty for participation in the European Army.

Trade Troubles Continue

Deficient in food, fuel, oil, and industrial raw materials, Italy was forced to import heavily in 1952, her purchases abroad far exceeding her exports. U.S. dollar aid continued paying the deficit to cover the country's unfavorable foreign trade balance. Italian capitalism faced a two-headed problem. Timid and unprogressive, it avoided expansion and modern mass-production methods. As a result, prices were sky-high on manufactured products. Communist pressure in trade unions exploited such weaknesses.

Tax reform remained Italy's greatest need. Persons with recorded fixed incomes paid taxes in full. But on other types of income, tax fraud and evasion were draining away revenue. Italy's strained budget of \$3.4 billion was short an estimated \$1 billion in uncollected taxes.



GRINDING POVERTY in Italy existed in large city slums, in the mud farmhouses of the interior and in the caves of the Lucanian hills. Two million Italians were without work, another two million had only part-time jobs. Overpopulated Italy added about 200,000 persons a year to the labor force. Emigration was far behind the birth rate. Wretched, underfed, many Italian children ultimately turned to crime.



TRIESTE Sporadic rioting swept the Italian zone of Trieste in March. Celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Allied Declaration favoring the return of Trieste to Italy, pro-Italian demonstrators clashed with police. Nationalistic fervor was high throughout Italy. In May the Allied governments announced that Italy would have a greater administrative share in the Free Territory, despite threatening protests from Yugoslavia's Tito.



BENEATH THE BRIGHTNESS of Italy's outer prosperity lay a faltering economy. Heavy industrial plants in northern Italy waited fruitlessly for defense orders to boost lagging production. The winter's markets were glutted with goods. Automobile production fell 50 per cent. The Fiat works tooled up in expectation of large NATO defense orders, had to drop its plans when the U.S. refused to place orders in plants employing large numbers of communists. And communists predominated in many Italian industrial plants. Rich in steel production and chemical output, Italy was poor in raw materials, had to pay valuable dollars for imports.

GROWING PRESTIGE of Italian fashion designers brought Italy to the front in the highly competitive fashion world. Evening gowns designed by the Fontana sisters are shown here in the ancient Roman Forum. Originals and copies of Rome, Florence, and Milan designs were appearing in the U.S. In fall of 1951, Macy's department store in New York enthusiastically held a 15-day million-dollar sale of Italian goods. Backed by advertising groundwork, Macy's had spent 18 months in cooperation with the Italian government helping small manufacturers and designers create merchandise specially tailored for the U.S. taste.



COMMUNISM'S growing strength caused Luigi Gedda's powerful Catholic Action Society to strongly urge that the powerful Christian Democrats ally themselves with the neo-Fascist-Monarchist wing.



WANING STRENGTH of Premier de Gasperi's democratic coalition was apparent in Italy's local administrative elections in May. Christian Democrat Party leaders expected to be able to salvage victory in 1953's critical parliamentary elections.



EQUALLY EMBARRASSED at being photographed together were Rightist Interior Minister Scelba and Communist Palmiro Togliatti, joining forces to outlaw fascism.

MONARCHIST LEADER Achille Lauro formed an electoral alliance with the resurgent Neo-Fascist party in the May elections. Backed by Lauro's immense personal wealth the right-wing coalition made strong advances in chronically poor southern Italy.

NEO-FASCISM'S RISE to power in Naples, Bari, and Foggia during southern Italy's May municipal elections indicated a dangerous rebirth of Fascist ideology. Portrait of Mussolini was flaunted by the MSI (Neo-Fascist) Party during campaign. The dictator's fiery nationalism was reborn in Augusto de Marsanich, shown at right, speaking to over 50,000 people. In late June, the MSI was forced to drop Fascist trappings when Fascism was declared illegal and Fascist supporters were threatened with jail sentences for terms of as much as ten years.





MAY DAY MARCHERS carried the inevitable posters of Stalin and Lenin, in Communism's traditional celebration of workers' solidarity. For 1952, Marshal Govorov sounded a military keynote: Russia, he said would "deal deadly blows

against imperialistic aggressors." Workers' solidarity showed some soft spots in absenteeism, lateness and lack of discipline, according to Soviet newspapers. Officials traced such lapses to "survivals of capitalism in the human conscience."

RUSSIA STREAMLINES PARTY

Presidium replaces Politburo as first Party Congress since 1939 convenes

Russia was the great enigma of 1952. Her war-like intentions abroad were only thinly veiled by the distortions and glib clichés dropped from her leaders' lips. Inside Russia foreigners were carefully shepherded by officials and even Western diplomats were virtual prisoners in their embassies. But news leaked out.

Biggest item was the first Communist Party Congress since 1939. The West could only guess the reason for it. Experts reasoned it might be to tighten the Party organization, which had shown signs of "deviations." Some feared Russia was clearing the decks for all-out war. Others thought the Party was readying itself for the succession of Georgy Malenkov to Stalin's post as the old dictator visibly aged.

One major step taken was the joining of the Polit- (policy) bureau of the Party with the Org- (organization) bureau, to make a single, powerful Presidium. It was a next-to-final step in removing Party control from the members to concentrate it in an even smaller group at the top.

Part of the agenda for the Congress was review of the post-war Russian economy. Despite propaganda to the contrary, a rigged budget, and incomprehensible production figures given in percentages, the West knew that all was not well with the Five-Year Plans.

Russia's aircraft production had far outstripped the free world: some 20,000 planes were in operation, another 20,000 in reserve and 22,000

more were turned out each year. Fully mechanized were 67 to 75 of her 175 divisions.

The third Russian atomic explosion was the signal for a propaganda campaign. Russian atoms, it was solemnly announced, were split to dig Siberian canals and move mountains for new industry. But photographs released to show the atomic stump-lifters in action looked, to Western explosion experts, like good old-fashioned dynamite. Russia was believed to be years behind the U.S. in atomic research despite espionage in Western laboratories.



MYSTERY MAN MALENKOV was Secretary of the Communist Party. As little known in Russia as in the West, he was rumored to have been chosen the eventual successor to Stalin as chief of the USSR.

Drastic measures of propaganda, purges, and incentive pay had boosted steel production to 31.3 million metric tons, one of the few industries meeting the Five-Year plan quota. Elsewhere, Russia was in trouble. Labor productivity was only 60% of the U.S. level, despite the use of millions of slave laborers. Popular opposition forced abandonment of plans to collectivize collective farms into huge "Farm-cities." With war needs skimming the top off production, Russian living standards were lowest in Europe. Factory workers were making about \$20 a week, against a \$68 average for U.S. workers.

With the sole exception of Yugoslavia, no sign of serious rifts with her allies had yet appeared. Chinese Communist leader Chou En-lai visited Moscow during the year. His mission was to negotiate for the return of Manchurian railways and Port Arthur to China, as promised in a 1950 treaty. Russia had guaranteed the return upon conclusion of Japanese- (Red) China peace, or not later than 1952. Russia returned the railways, kept Port Arthur.

Russia was far behind promises to deliver machinery and goods to her satellite nations. This and her truculent expansion had lost Russia some of her post-war support abroad.

As usual Russia found scapegoats, and purges were made in the Ukraine and in the Moslem nations. Officials there were guilty, it seemed, of "nationalism, escapism and gloom."



INDUSTRIAL SPEED-UP was intensified to keep pace with Russia's armament needs. Much of World War II's damage had been repaired, but military requirements were cutting into civilian and consumer goods. Inspirational messages and publicity pictures such as the one above, of an Odessa steel rope plant, and at right, of concrete mixer assembly, made little difference in Russians' sparse market shelves. Yet Russia was the second largest industrial nation in the world, and had raised steel production to 31,300,000 tons in 1951. Coal, oil and electricity were being developed, to supply stepped-up heavy industry. Russia was still an agricultural nation despite recent industrial building and 35 years of Communist rule. Farm population was 56 per cent of the total, compared with the U.S.'s 38 per cent. Transportation was slow and crowded with freight. Russia's industry was saddled with too much emphasis on war, too many consumers and too few producers. Surpluses in a few items were exported. Thus, the biggest industrial power in Europe had, according to the U.N., Europe's lowest living standards.



SLUMS OF TIFLIS near Stalin's birthplace seem little changed after decades of his rule. Fallen brick was not replaced, plaster was peeling. Stone street was common. Spacious apartments and country villas went to top officials, while workers' families were jammed into one or two rooms, sharing kitchen and bath facilities with other families in their buildings.



COOKING WITH GAS, the government proudly announced, "takes little time." Few ordinary Russians had opportunity to find out for themselves, went on using their old wood and coal stoves. Midget hot water heater connected directly to the tap was another new convenience but only for top officials who could afford one.



SOCIAL REGISTER of Russian workers was the listing on honor rolls of the most productive workers. An estimated 75 per cent of Russians were paid by amount of work turned out. Failure to meet high quotas was punished by fine or jail and workers were encouraged to compete to set norms even higher. Rewards were privileges and bonuses, or highest of all, title of "Stakhanovite."

RUSSIAN ARMS development absorbed about half the government's budget. Officially, Russia admitted 25 per cent of the national income went for arms but observers pointed out that "non-military" expenses listed under "education" included military training, and a catch-all expense listed as "support of the gov-

ernment" included atomic development. She had a vast fleet of subs with schnorkel breathing devices, and parades of well-equipped troops displayed her ground forces. Search for oil was pushed in the remote Kara Kum desert, where geologists (c.) were supplied by DC-3-like plane and American designed truck.





RUSSIAN FARMING, still recovering from World War II "scorched earth" tactics used in fighting the Germans, was barely reaching 1940 production levels. The regime was rushing new farm machinery to modernize old-fashioned methods. Much of Russia's labor was still manual even in harvesting cotton. At left, Uzbek girls are shown sorting silk cocoons on a Samarkand collective farm. The agricultural five-year plans included vast forestation plans to shelter Russia's chilled earth from arctic winds. Farmsteads were placed in heavy forest protection like the research station near Voronezh (top). Even the steppes were being planted with fir trees growing in Zhitomir desert soil (above). With all its irrigation and forestation Russia had fewer acres under cultivation than had the U.S. Meat continued short in the Russian diet but an intensive program to increase beef production was under way. Wheat was plentiful and there was enough surplus for export. Collective farms were being mechanized but cities were drawing people from farms faster than machines could replace them.



FIVE SEAS were joined by the Volga-Don Canal, shown above (c.). Following Russia's traditional portage routes from West to East, such canals were eventually to link Russia proper with the farthest reaches of Siberia. The new Don Canal helped relieve railway congestion in its area during the months of the year it wasn't frozen. Actually, the canal was slower and more expensive than railroads. Russia called it her "Panama Canal," a strategic route connecting the Baltic, White, Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. It was connected into a system of irrigation dams and power developments, such as the Kuibyshev Hydro-power project under construction at left. Water was drawn from the Volga (through

pipes, right) to run hydroelectric generators. At some places the canal was raised 228 feet above the Volga. It made inland Moscow a port for sea-going vessels. The canal was one of the world's great engineering projects. Thousands were uprooted to make way for the canal and prison labor, including political prisoners, was used. Over it stood an 82-foot statue of Stalin. It was lined with new villages replacing the 117 torn down during its building and was integrated with local railways and canals to make a complete new transportation system. Currently, work was under way to deepen the Volga for the biggest ocean ships, and Russia claimed that atomic power was being used to help dig more canals.



RUSSIAN THEATER was in ideological hot water for failing to write on contemporary, realistic themes. No Stalin Prize for drama was awarded in 1952. Strangely enough a leading playwright was the American Communist Howard Fast. His *30 Pieces of Silver* was produced by the Russian Army Theater (above). U.S. spies were favorite villains in Russian drama and literature for children.



STALIN PRIZE went to sculptor S. T. Konev (above) for busts *Marinka* and *Ninotchka*. Composer Dmitri Shostakovich recovered his political senses after being criticized for musical "deviations," and won a \$12,500 Stalin Prize for works based on Walt Whitman's poems. Poet prizewinner Konstantin Simonov's 23 new love poems were, according to *Pravda*, too "erotic, not dialectic" enough.



PALACE OF SCIENCE, part of Moscow University, stands 26 stories high on Lenin Hills. Seven other skyscrapers, 16 to 32 stories each, were going up. The University was one of 887 institutions for higher education, was attended by 9,000 students. Campus sights were Stalin picture, 200-foot spire.



RUSSIAN PRESS claimed circulation of 36 million, in 70 languages. Right are editors of *Pravda*, Communism's last word on any subject. Its pages were made into plates to be sent to the country's 8,150 other papers, which turned up like so many carbon copies of *Pravda*, up to three days late with the news. Of her 1,400 magazines, Russia's *Krokodil* was best known abroad for its scurrilous caricature of Western figures. Though not all papers were owned by the state, the government's \$928 million propaganda budget made it certain that Stalin would hold his place as most-published author. Foreign "news" was usually denunciation of the West.



SOUTHERN WARMTH and mountain air made the Crimea Russia's No. 1 resort. Stalin vacationed there in old-fashioned splendor, but workers complained of no soap, toothpaste, razor blades, or places to stay. Union newspaper *Trud* complained that even fruit and vegetables were short in fertile Crimea.



RUSSIAN CITY was rising on the ancient foundations of Tashkent, Uzbekistan. As she pressed search for raw materials into Moslem areas, Russia suppressed national movements, purged officials in Moslem republics, clipped mention of past independence from school history books of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.



FROM BUDA TO PEST the new Danube bridge (l.) was typical of many such structures built on Soviet orders with satellite money and labor. Hungarians labored under the ruthless domination of the Communist Party's Moscow-trained leaders who intensively developed industry and arms programs. The first casting



from the furnace of the new iron works at Sztalinvaros, Hungary, began November 1951 (r.). Under the hand of deputy premier Matyas Rakosi, Hungarian industry was producing goods for Russia while depending on Russia for the basic machinery. Her communist army soaked up much of her surplus production.



POLISH PRESIDENT BOLESLAW BIERUT and Russia's Foreign Minister A. Vishinsky met at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw, in January, 1952 to discuss the results of the new Six-Year Plan (1950-1955). The Polish Parliament announced the successful continuation of the socialization of Poland.

RED SATELLITES

Moscow-trained Reds rule 90 million Europeans

The border between the free world and the communist world of 1952 was a thousand-mile strip of cleared land patrolled by armed guards. No roads crossed it, and houses, trees and even bushes had been cleared away to give the guards unobstructed lanes of fire. Behind it lived 90 million people of Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Albania—the Russian satellite nations.

The Cominform admitted officially in 1952 that the Bulgarian Communist Party had been penetrated by "avowed enemies" of the regime. Some 17,466 full and probationary members were expelled. In neighboring Rumania, a surprising shake-up occurred when Ana Pauker, Stalin's friend and supporter, was demoted from her posts as Foreign Minister and Party Secretary.

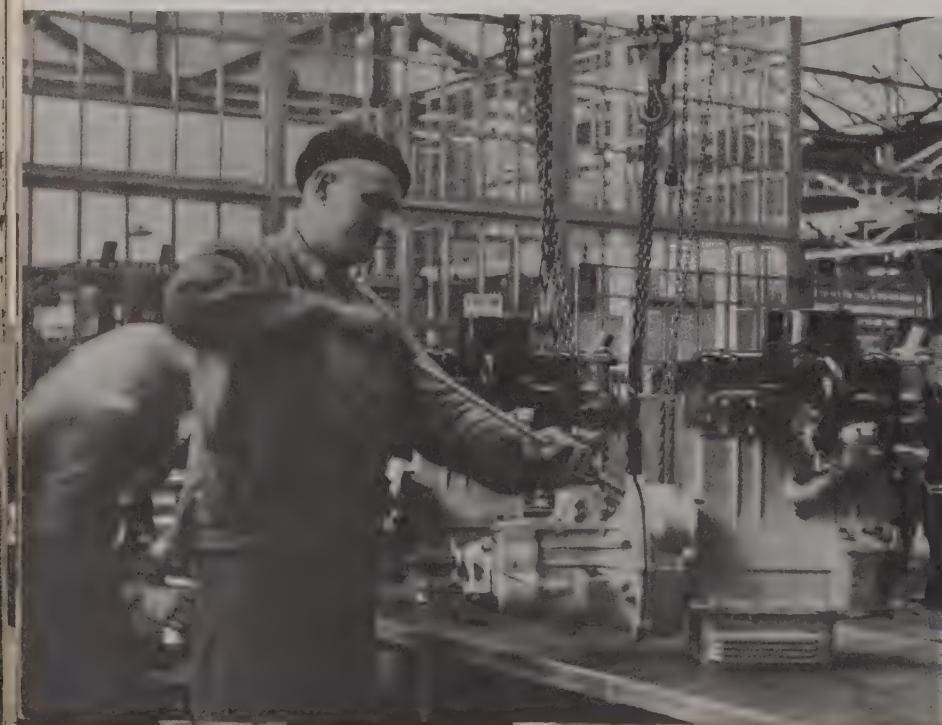
Sporadic night-time deportations of "unreliable elements" took place along the Hungarian border areas of Yugoslavia, Austria and Czecho-

slovakia. The ruthless AVH, Hungary's state security police, directed its raids primarily against the middle class elements: shopkeepers, white collar workers and farmers. One notable event concerned the ransoming by Hungary of four USAAF fliers. A C-47 transport piloted by Captains D. Henderson and J. Swift was forced down by Soviet fighters after it allegedly "violated the borders of Rumania and Hungary." The latter country ordered the four airmen to pay \$30,000 each or spend three months in jail. The U.S. State Department paid the fines.

On February 8, a Prague journal accused many ex-party officials of plotting to kill Czechoslovakia's Pres. K. Gottwald. Accused were former Vice-Premier R. Slansky and Dr. V. Clementis.

Bulgaria attempted to occupy an island in the Maritz River at the Greek border. Greek troops summarily shelled the Bulgars, and drove them back across the international line.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AUTO AND ARMS workers add the finishing touches on Skoda's 1100 cc engine. Like most East European factories, Skoda workers formed their own "shock-brigades." Long training was received each weekend. Most units received more instruction in 1952 than did the U.S. National Guard.



PRAGUE'S SOVIET SPONSORED BOOK STORE was patronized by many scientists, students, workers and peasants. Communist sponsored reading houses kept only the approved literature extolling the virtues of Marxist socialism. Most of the world's great literary works were classed as "non-conformist" and banned.





DESTITUTE ALBANIANS plod streets of Tirana where state-owned shops served mostly party members. Economically, the country was bankrupt. Most of the goods it produced, such as wool, hides and olive oil, were sent to Russia. Albania's 1,200,000 people live in an area the size of Maryland.



THE GREAT RED FATHER pointed the way in the satellites' leading cities. Statues of Stalin were erected by the hundreds and children were taught to venerate them. In Rumania, another finger-shaker and old-time Party fixer, Ana Pauker was purged from her offices as Foreign Minister, and Secretary of the Party and the Rumanian Politburo. Loyal Ana had accepted the purge of her husband and father of her children with simple comment, "It's too bad the Party had to separate us."



PARADES FOR PARTY BOSSES showed Hungarian strength on "Liberation Day," in Budapest (l.). May Day saw 500,000 marchers in Bucharest (c.) bearing placards of Stalin to demonstrate satellite solidarity with Russia. Polish celebration (r.) was tribute from female athletes to the new constitution. Sat-



ellite armies totalled 1.5 million, organized in Soviet-type divisions. Along the Iron Curtain troops had leveled houses and trees, built roadblocks and fortifications. Sniping across the border was common and citizens to the west kept a safe distance even in daylight. But many a refugee managed to slip through.



BULGARIAN MINER Manol Cholev (center) explains the Stakhanovite system of coal-extraction at the Georgi Dimitrov Mine to his fellow workers. All of Bulgaria's coal mines were forced to adopt Soviet methods of incentive pay and punishment.



MINSK MACHINE assemblers were producing for export to the satellites. Russia kept her own industry busy with such work, and kept satellites dependent on her for basic needs. Russia was far behind in supplying the goods she had promised to deliver.



ELECTRIC EXCAVATORS at the 11th Rock Site in Rumania's Danube-Black Sea Canal operate under the guidance of Russian supervisors. The Kremlin, in its military program to control Eastern Europe placed big emphasis upon roads, bridges and canals.



SHORTAGE OF CASH opened up Yugoslavia to a horde of foreign travelers curious to see inside a communist country. The new freedom of travel brought Yugoslavia welcome dollars, which stretched out her other Western aid in military and commodity support. She still had a \$185 million deficit in foreign trade.



The government gave visitors special permits to ease rigors of travel on dilapidated railroads, and a special exchange that helped them avoid sky-high prices. Magnificent scenery at resorts like Boko Kotarda (l.), the Isle of Rab (top, r.) and Opatua (r.) was eloquently advertised as lure for dollar-rich vacationers.



AID TO TITO came from the U.S. in form of tanks and other mechanized military equipment. Above, U.S. Army Chief of Staff Collins gave some pointers to Yugoslav officers as he reviewed Yugoslav battle maneuvers in which U.S. tanks (below) were used.



YUGOSLAVIA

Tito still defies Kremlin

Yugoslavia occupied a peculiar position in the tense European situation. She was surrounded by Russian satellites, which made her military security a myth. But the same location made her a Western salient in the Balkans. For that she was compensated in the form of tanks, guns and military advice from the U.S. and the West. To twist the tail of probability further, Yugoslavia, communist to the core, was considering alliance with Greece (a monarchy) and Turkey (a republic) for defense against their mutual enemies the Soviets and the satellite countries.

His Western backing encouraged Tito's government to renew the Old Trieste dispute with new truculence. The West, however, maintained a hands-off policy while favoring Italy's side. Yugoslavs and Italians bitterly assailed each other in their respective press, and occasionally created minor disturbances in the Trieste streets.

Tito's economic troubles had been compounded by serious drought in 1951, and in 1952 crops were suffering from too much rain. Substantial help was needed to keep Yugoslavia solvent. Loans from Britain, France and the U.S. totalled nearly \$300 million, with most of the money coming from the U.S.

By welcoming tourists and newsmen into the country, partly for the tourist's dollars and partly in response to Western pressure, Tito opened the door to criticism. Possibly in an effort to please and increase business efficiency, some free enterprise was replacing monolithic communist control of business and industry.



FIRST VISIT aboard a British warship was made by Tito to the H.M.S. *Liverpool*. Below, the Marshal at a news conference with American news men, tells about his break with Russians. Tito, unlike Stalin, was accessible to foreign diplomats and journalists.





THANKS TO U.S. AID Turkey was developing an oil industry. The first wells drilled at Ramandag, in the mountains of southeastern Turkey, tapped a proven oil reserve of 80 million tons. To aid defense efforts, more than one-sixth of the country's national budget was earmarked for investment in productive projects.



GREEK KING AND QUEEN visited Turkey in June. It was the first visit paid by Greek monarchs since Greece won its independence from Ottoman Empire 122 years ago. Increased friendship and cooperation between the countries was evident, as NATO's newest partners joined defenses in fight against Communism.

TURKEY

In February, Turkey and her neighbor Greece, disregarding strong Soviet protests, joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Turkey thus became the only NATO country which had a common frontier in Asia with Russia. She devoted 40 per cent of her 1952 budget to defense and kept nearly 400,000 men under arms. Turkish-Greek plans for defense of the Dardanelles and Thrace, bordering on Bulgaria, were assisted by Yugoslavia's increasing friendliness and a proposal for common defense talks.

Turkey closed its border with Bulgaria on Nov. 8, 1951, to stop attempts to smuggle in

suspect persons along with the Bulgarian exiles of Turkish ancestry who were being resettled in Turkey. Each immigrant family of the 160,000 refugees was supplied with permanent housing and a grant of arable land.

Turkey's exports shifted from the traditional semi-luxury items of tobacco, dried fruit and nuts, to cotton, grain, oil seeds, and minerals. She accounted for 92 per cent of the west's increased cotton production. Cotton became her number one export. Her greatest imports were machinery and tractors which were used to boost her industrial and agricultural productivity.

The Democratic Party, which came into power in 1950 and won 18 out of 20 parliamentary seats in September 1951's by-election, was carrying out its campaign promises to end state ownership of industries.



ECA TRACTORS reached remote mud villages to improve farming. Acreage under crops increased 20 per cent in five years. Turkey accounted for 50 per cent of the West's increased 1951 grain production.



GREEK COMMUNISTS were tried by military court in February for radioing military information to Cominform nations. Of 29 defendants (7 of them women), 8 were sentenced to death, 4 to life imprisonment.



STUDENTS DEMONSTRATED for return of Cyprus during British Field Marshal Montgomery's visit to Athens in May. Four-fifths of Cyprus' population were Greeks who claimed union with Greece. Lying 40 miles off Turkey's coast and 240 miles from Egypt, both Turks and British felt island should remain in stable hands because of its military importance.



ALEXANDER PAPAGOS, hero of resistance to Italian invasion and Communist revolt, quit as armed forces commander-in-chief to organize Greek Rally party. He won majority of votes but lost to coalition government.

GREECE

National elections in September, 1951, again placed a coalition government in power. Since the end of World War II, Greece had seen 21 cabinets, mostly made up of the same old-line politicians. Strongest opposition to them came from the newly formed De Gaullist-like Greek Rally party led by Rightist Field Marshal Alexander Papagos which polled a majority, 36 per cent, of the votes. But the center-of-the-road National Progressive and Liberal parties, with a total 44 per cent of the vote, united. King Paul was openly opposed to Papagos and appointed Progressive General Nicolas Plastiras as premier.

Under a leniency program toward Communists and Nazi sympathizers

the government in April ordered nearly 20,000 prisoners released, commuted 2,076 death sentences to life terms. Jockeying for strength against Papagos' Greek Rally, the government also sought to push through a new electoral law barring women and members of the armed forces from voting. Largely to blame for Greece's coalition weakness was the Proportional Representation system attacked in March by U.S. Ambassador John Peurifoy who stated that its continuance would have a disastrous effect upon efficient use of American aid to Greece.

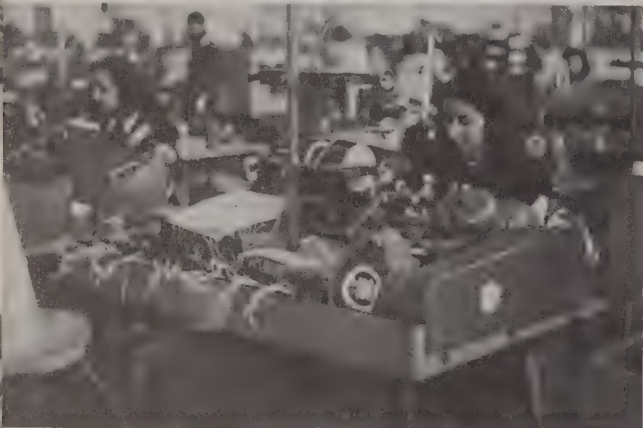
The U.S. since 1947 had pumped almost \$2 billion in economic and military assistance into Greece. With reconstruction mainly completed, U.S. aid concentrated on developing agriculture, fishing and commerce.



SAN SEBASTIAN is a great attraction to tourists for the scenery and fine boating in her harbor. It is also the unofficial summer capital of Spain, and the harbor is deep enough for warships. With Spain's increasing cooperation with the West, such harbors could be developed as potential naval bases. Spain's military equipment and aircraft had long been obsolescent for any modern operations.



FOUR PARCHED YEARS had left Spain with barely enough to eat. But 1951 brought a bumper wheat crop and prospects were good for 1952. Yet Spain's living standard would remain among the lowest in Europe. Even a big harvest would not feed her hungry mouths. New farm machinery to replace hand labor was arriving from the U.S. to speed up production and increase efficiency.



DESPERATE NEED of Spain was newer factories. One of few operating (above) was in Madrid. Below, Cardinal Spellman of New York chats with Franco during Eucharistic Congress held in Barcelona.



AID TO SPAIN in the form of a \$62.5 million U.S. Import-Export Bank loan was authorized by U.S. Congress. Below, nearly 10,000 tons of American wheat arrived in hungry Spain as the first installment (\$5 million) of the newly authorized loan.



SPAIN RECEIVES U.S. AID

Recognition given Franco after 15 years of isolation

In 1952, Spain was suffering from the same illness which afflicted most Mediterranean countries—but more painfully. Her factories and farms were 50 years behind the times, raw materials were short and the wealth of the country was unevenly distributed. Help was on the way with a \$62.5 million loan from the U.S., some \$10 million of it already received.

The loan also signified the end of more than 15 years of political isolation. Spain had been reluctantly accepted as a potentially useful member of the Western bloc.

A bumper wheat crop alleviated some of the country's economic woes. And Spain had become a kind of tourist's paradise—beautiful, historic, and cheap. Tourist trade was also sparking a boom in Spanish clothing and fashions.

Despite strikes and other still passive signs of dissatisfaction, Dictator Franco's regime remained secure. Although there were as many as 20 different factions ready to overthrow the government, all were so busy plotting against one

another that possibility of a coup seemed remote. The communists numbered less than 200,000 and were so weak that even Franco could not capitalize on them as a menace.

With Franco's combined backing of the army and the church, political dissenters had little opportunity to gather strength for a move.

Both the army and church favored restoration of a monarchy. There were indications that Franco had been laying the groundwork for the monarchy's return with himself as regent. His plan was to have the pretender to the throne Don Juan de Bourbón, Count of Barcelona, renounce his royal rights in favor of his 13-year-old son, Prince Juan Carlos. Since the constitutional age for ascendance to the throne in Spain was 30, Juan Carlos could not become king until 1968, when Franco would be 76, and presumably ready to retire. The move was blocked by Don Juan's stubborn refusal to relinquish the rights to his son. It seemed certain that restoration would only occur under Franco's sponsorship.

PORTUGAL The Portuguese empire was the third largest in the world, but Portugal herself was one of the world's poorest countries. Her four hundred miles of Atlantic coastline shelter two fine harbors, and mountains made her easily defensible against land attack. Dictator Oliveira Salazar instituted the first large scale plan to make Portugal more independent of foreign supplies. A \$470 million six-year program was financed with Portuguese capital to expand industry both locally and in the possessions. Below (l.), the late Prince Chigi is shown with Portugal's president Lopes who was elected as Salazar's candidate in an unopposed election. At right, Dictators Salazar and Franco meet during Franco's first official visit to Portugal to settle agreement on the countries' combined defense of the Iberian peninsula.





AN UNEASY PEACE HAD AT LAST SETTLED OVER THE HOLY LAND. BUT JERUSALEM, THE HOLY CITY, STILL REMAINED PARTITIONED BETWEEN JORDAN AND ISRAEL



SCHIZOPHRENIA victim King Talal of Jordan (c.) lost his throne in August after a tragic reign of only eleven months. Son Hussein (r.) succeeded him.

MIDDLE EAST

Arab-Israel controversy simmered down to uneasy peace in 1952, with Egypt and Jordan too busy with internal problems to stir the Arab League into further campaigns against Israel.

Syria's chaotic politics were suddenly stabilized by Col. Adeeb Shishekly, Syrian army Chief of Staff. He took over from the weakening People's Party and began long-needed reforms. Shishekly denied he intended to rule as a dictator. Later he dissolved political parties until a new law governing politics could be written. Syria stood with the rest of the Arabian Middle East supporting Egypt against Great Britain.

U.S. relations with the Middle East were still colored with Arab resentment of U.S. support of Israel, despite U.S. help in putting down the worst plague of locusts in a century. But the U.S. won a major propaganda victory when the Air Force flew several thousand Moslem pilgrims, stranded and penniless in the desert, to the holy city of Mecca.



600,000 BARRELS of oil a day made poor, sandy Kuwait, with 100,000 population and only one city, one of the richest (per capita) countries in the world.

ISRAEL With an expensive army and ambitious capital improvements to be paid for, infant Israel looked bankruptcy in the face. Gone were parades depicting prosperity (left, Independence Day parade, 1951). Despite the fact that Israel received a larger per capita share of U.S. grants and loans than any nation in the world and millions worth of Israeli bonds which were floated in the U.S., the new country simply could not make ends meet. Growing pains had struck as demands grew for more imports than the nation could afford.

Imports ran eight times greater than exports. By June the Cabinet (center, l. to r., Burg, Eshkol, Shapiro, Levin, Kaplan, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, Joseph, Myerson, Naphtali, Pinkus and Shitreet) took action. In an effort to encourage home production (right, refrigerators assembled near Tel Aviv) Finance Minister Kaplan without warning announced Israelis would have to turn in their 1948 currency and would receive new notes in return. Ten per cent was deducted as a compulsory loan. Repayment was promised in 15 years with four per cent interest.





REIGN BY CHAOS and terror toppled British power in Iran. Indian soldier (l.), shown on guard at \$700 million Abadan refinery, once represented Crown's might in Iran. Savage July riots restored Premier Mossadegh (c., speaking to mob) after he was deposed in clash with Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi. Sept. 27, 1951, Iranian tanks had clanked to refinery and ordered Britons to leave. Warships waited offshore, but on Oct. 3, 1951, technicians left peacefully (r.). Oil once netted Iran \$50 million a year. By August '52 idle plants were draining treasury of \$1 million a month. On August 11, Mossadegh became dictator as riots and disorder threatened again.



IRAN

Mossadegh assumes dictatorial powers as world anxiously watches oil crisis

As 1952 began, Iran presented the free world with its most serious crisis since Korea. Near bankruptcy, ridden from border to border by bloody riots, oil-rich Iran was a tempting prize to Russia. Worried Western diplomats pointed out an ominous fact: the 38th parallel that roughly marked Korean battle-lines passes through Iran, just south of the Russian border.

Even the most earnest efforts of Iranian leaders to restore relationships with the West were likely to be defeated by the people. Iran was caught in a diplomatic no-man's land. Nub of the crisis was Premier Mossadegh's nationalization of the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Attempts to settle the differences were abandoned Sept. 6, 1951, when Britain refused to talk as long as Mossadegh was still in power.

The Iran Tudeh (Communist) Party watched and waited hoping to gain power in the growing crisis. Iran's income dried to a trickle. Communists and anti-Communists rioted. In November, 1951, Mossadegh asked for new elections and won a 90-0 authorization from the Majlis (House of Representatives) to remain in control.

The new elections started slowly, creeping from north to south over the nation, twice the size of Texas. Teheran voting lasted 20 days. On February 11 a death toll of 35 was reported. By June, violence had halted voting entirely. When the new Majlis met July 5, they were minus 55 representatives from districts where elections were incomplete. Mossadegh then handed them his resignation.

The Majlis' deputies voted him back as Premier but the Senate balked, refusing to confirm the action until the Shah intervened. Just ten days later, on July 15, Mossadegh clashed with the Shah over a grant of near-dictatorial powers and quit again. The Shah asked the Majlis to name a new Premier. They chose the former "strong man" Ahmed Qavam, 77, who proposed an agreement with Britain to end Iran's financial crisis.

Rule by riot began. Pro-Mossadegh rioters swept through the streets of Teheran. Though Qavam had opposed the Russians successfully in 1946, he could not now cope with the terror of mob rule. After four days in power, he quit as crowds literally cried for his blood.

On August 3 the Majlis voted dictatorial powers to Mossadegh but the Senate refused. Mossadegh again threatened to resign and thus start a new orgy of rioting. The Senate surrendered and on August 11 the Premier became dictator. Mossadegh's first move was to institute land reforms as a means of stemming Communists' growing popularity with peasants.

Mullah Kashani, a Moslem religious leader, was elected President of the Majlis. Many believed Kashani was the real power behind Mossadegh and the riots that had won him his victories.

As September neared, Pres. Truman proposed that Iran submit the dispute to the World Court, which had already ruled it had no jurisdiction. A solution seemed as far off as ever, and in the meantime the free world had made up the loss of Iran's oil by increasing production elsewhere.



MILLION MARTYRS were ready to die for him, claimed the Mullah Seyed Ayatollah Kashani. He was reputed to have instigated the riots that ousted Premier Qavam.

SYMBOL OF IRAN to the world was the face of Premier Mossadegh, an aging and extreme nationalist whose "foreign policy" was to shun all foreigners. But necessity had him shaking hands like any diplomat. He smiled (l.) with U.S.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, with arch-enemy Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain (c.), and with Soviet Envoy Alexander Panyushkin. The free world feared Iran, and its oil-fields, might be the next to slip behind the Iron Curtain.





U.S. POPULARITY in Iran hit a new low after Judge G. H. Hackworth, U.S. representative on the World Court, voted with Great Britain that the Court had jurisdiction over the oil dispute. But Mossadeh swayed other members to a favorable nine-to-five decision in a personal appearance before the Court (l.) Four days earlier he had won the same fight before the Security Council (r.) The ailing Premier returned to Iran to meet a new wave of acclaim for convincing the U.N. that Iran's oil was Iran's business.



ANTI-MOSSADEGH editors and Majlis deputies were hunted by an estimated 10,000 Teheran rioters Dec. 7, 1951. They took refuge (above) in the Majlis buildings, Iran's traditional place of political asylum. At least eight died in the day's rioting.



"**THROW HIM OUT** of the oil wells," was the cry of the ultra-nationalists as shown in anti-British cartoon. Iran threatened to sell oil to Russian bloc. Czechs said they would buy 500,000 tons, but had no tankers to carry it.



ASSASSIN STRIKES Deputy Premier Hussein Fatemi as he speaks by grave of a recently slain newspaperman. Photograph shows youth (l.) pulling a weapon from his pocket a split-second before he fired at Fatemi (profile, second from right). The Iranian official survived.



AFGHANISTAN As the situation in Iran grew more critical, concern mounted for Afghanistan as many realized that its fate was closely tied to that of Iran. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was aiding mass education in classes for adults (l.). Afghan transport was primitive, (c.) with few autos. Women



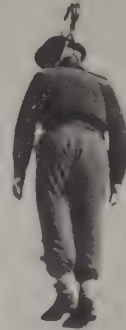
wore the burkah, traditional Moslem headdress. Russia maintained the largest Embassy (r.) in Kabul, the capital. The relationship between Afghanistan and eastern neighbor Pakistan was strained when an Afghan terrorist assassinated Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Premier. U.S. and U.N. aid was aimed at offsetting Russian propaganda in Afghanistan and soothing her relations with Pakistan.



"BLACK SATURDAY," January 6, 1952, left Cairo a smoldering ruin after anti-British rioters ran amok. Mobs burned Cairo's Rivoli Theater (l.) and the old Shepherd's Hotel, setting of many a Middle East thriller and memoir. Signs were raised with hanging effigies of British soldiers (r.) warning "Gallows await

the necks of the British." The day's riots left 16 dead, 80 wounded, and an estimated 30,000 jobless when their places of business burned. On January 25th, British troops attempted to forestall more deaths by disarming Egyptians in Ismailia, but another riot began, 42 were killed, adding to anti-British bitterness.

مشائق دشتوای
انتظار اعناق الانجليز



VITAL SUEZ CANAL was a 104.5-mile lifeline to the East. When Egypt demanded evacuation of all troops from the Zone, British rushed reinforcements in and successfully defended her Suez installations.

EGYPT OUSTS FAROUK

Fights Britain for Suez while mobs sack Cairo

Egypt clashed with Great Britain over control of the Suez and Sudan while an unstable and corrupt government did little to better the deplorable living conditions prevalent among the Egyptian lower classes.

The government changed hands six times in seven months among factions in the political turmoil. Each Prime Minister uncovered more corruption than the one before, but was never able to clean it out. None could achieve Egypt's national aspirations of forcing the British out of the Suez and Sudan. But all aimed at uniting the Nile Valley, including the Sudan, under Egypt's crown. Nub of the trouble was that the ministers could not cope with the Wafdists, who controlled 225 of the 319 parliament seats.

Mob demonstrations and riots were frequent and violent, and martial law was imposed.

Britain, eager to bring Egypt into the pro-Western bloc, agreed to remove its troops from the Suez to be replaced by troops of the Middle East Defense Command, consisting of Turkey, the U.S. and France, if Egypt would join. Egypt flatly refused.

Life along the Nile Delta continued much as it had for centuries. Two-thirds of the Egyptian families lived on less than \$14.50 a month, and none of these families raised its own food. By comparison, life in the Egyptian villages was no better than in poverty-plagued India and China.

The international controversy and violence made the government almost a nonentity. The work of internal affairs virtually stopped, while the army preserved uneasy peace by martial law. Order came to Egypt only after the government was overthrown (see next page).

BRITISH ROADBLOCK at Ismailia in Suez Canal Zone was a mixture of biblical scenes and modern warfare (l.), as British troops guarded their installations. Small Egyptian guerrilla groups called "Liberation Battalions" caused some damage, but Egypt's ill-equipped army of 80,000 was no match for modern

British arms and well-trained troops. Egyptian (center) surrenders to British Tommy in Ismailia. At right, a weary and homeless Egyptian woman and child sit beside belongings in Cairo after fleeing Ismailia. A mass exodus from the Suez Zone followed Egyptian order to quit work there or face charges of treason.





COUP D'ETAT In a swift surprise coup on July 23, General Mohammed Naguib and his "Free Officers" overthrew the corrupt Egyptian government. The General quickly installed honest Aly Maher as Premier (l.), had troops surround the Ras el Tin Palace (r.), and forced King Farouk to abdicate in favor of his seven-months-old son (center). The Farouk family was exiled and a three-man regency council was appointed to rule until Ahmed Fuad II came of age. Naguib lost no time in bringing about reforms in the graft-ridden government. First, he abolished the nobility titles of pasha and bey. He then called for elections in February, urged measures to encourage industrialization and initiated a vast land reform. All large estates over 200 acres would be broken up and the surplus sold to poor farmers who owned less than two acres. He set up purge committees to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for manipulations in public lands, cotton and the tragic, humiliating Palestine arms scandal which forced Egyptian soldiers to use defective arms and ammunition. Naguib's policies were well received by the people and the future of freed Egypt looked promising.



WATER IS LIFE in Egypt's 336,000 sandy square miles. Only 900 of the Nile's 4,000 mile course lies within Egypt, so Egypt must live on borrowed water. The Aswan Dam (above) helped conserve and carefully ration the valuable water that irrigates 8,500 square miles of the richest lands on earth. Egypt produced three crops a year of the world's best cotton.

CONFLICT over two waterways, the Nile River and the Suez Canal, threatened Sudanese independence and rights of British shipping.

ANCIENT FARMING METHODS, using wooden plows, were as old as the pyramids. Filthy and overcrowded slums, in addition to disease and hunger, had reduced Egyptian life expectancy to only 20 years, while barely 50 per cent of children reached age five.



SUDAN In the backward country at the life-giving headwaters of the Nile, the political future of eight million people was in question. Egypt, without consulting either Britain or Sudan, nullified its 1936 treaty for joint Anglo-Egyptian rule of the one million square mile country. King Farouk was proclaimed "Monarch of Egypt and Sudan." The Sudanese were stunned. Britain had promised them home rule in 1952 and more independence in 1953. Egypt, which took 98% of the Nile waters during the river's low period, was fearful that with self-government the Sudanese would build irrigation dams and divert the waters of the Nile from Egypt. The Sudanese still lived a primitive

existence and most of their work was done manually; boatbuilders (l.) were typical. Only a few thousand Sudanese had any understanding of political questions, but four main political parties (Ashigga, National Front, Umma, and Socialist Republican) and two Islamic sects had a strong following. The Ansar sect, four million strong, was led by Sayyed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahid (r.). He also directed the Umma Party which demanded complete independence for Sudan. Opposed to independence were those who preferred union with, or rule under, Egypt. Attempts to reach a compromise between the two views and that held by Egypt were begun in Khartoum (center), capital of Sudan.



REGALLY DISTINGUISHED Sidi Mohammed el Amin Pasha, the 80-year-old Bey of Tunis, bows and acknowledges the authority of the new French Resident General Jean de Hautecloque. The Bey remarked, "You are the seventh French Resident General since the war. It is time the French changed their policy instead of Resident Generals." French policy was toughening.



SMASHED WINDOWS of the Tunisie-France newspaper in Tunis on March 9 were mute evidence of high feeling against French domination. Nationalists bitterly opposed the small French population which controlled the bulk of the country's wealth.

POLICE FRISK residents suspected of having arms in the native quarter of Tunis after a fierce clash between French police and Neo-Destour demonstrators. Arms cached in the desert were hard to find.



ARMED TROOPS searched the town of Bei Khalled for suspects in the killing of French Lt. Le Vacher on January 23. Nationalist outbreaks and demonstrations against French control in Mateur, Kairouan, Sousse and Tunis caused scores of deaths and intensified rebellious feelings against the local French regime.



FIERY LEADER of the anti-Communist Neo-Destour (pro-independence) Party was the 48-year-old Arab Habib Bourguiba. Educated in France, he was a shrewd lawyer, a reasonable politician and a highly popular leader. Although exiled by the French authorities, his influence was even more strongly felt in party policy.

TUNISIA

Nationalist riots, sabotage stir French protectorate

Fierce riots and sabotage against French rule by Tunisian nationalists left a high death toll and political tension in the 50,000 square mile key-stone country of North Africa.

Nationalists led by Habib Bourguiba demanded freedom from 71 years of French rule and a chance to manage the affairs of their own country. The French, reluctant to relinquish control, offered to rule the country jointly with the three million Tunisians. But the Tunisians, who outnumber the French by more than 10 to 1, wanted a more realistic and representative government. When negotiations reached an impasse, the Tunisians took their problem to the U.N. Security Council.

Irritated by this action, the French authorities arrested nationalist leaders and exiled the popular Bourguiba. Tunisians were only enraged the more and began three months of bitter violence and sabotage. The French retaliated by imposing martial law, curfew, censorship, and more arrests.

In April, new French Resident General Jean de Hautecloque had nationalist Premier Mohammed Chenik arrested and exiled and appointed pro-French Salah Eddine Baccouche in his place. Temporarily, order was restored. But restless, dissatisfied Tunisians seemed determined to fight for independence, regardless of U.N. decisions on French control.

HOME DYNAMITED by the French Foreign Legion climaxed search for a Nationalist leader in Tazerka but only after quarry had escaped. Censorship, curfew and martial law were begun after this incident.



ARAB GIRL SOBS out story of her wounded arm. A bayonet stabbed her as she struggled with a French Foreign Legionnaire who tried to molest her. Incident occurred during a search by the French for arms in Tazerka, village on Tunisia's Cap Bon.

ARABS SQUAT stoically as French police search for hidden arms in Tunis. Tunisians revolted against suppression by French and demanded more autonomy. French concessions seemed too little and too late. Fanatical Nationalist rioting continued and the death toll mounted throughout the country.





MOROCCO In the lush gardenland of French Morocco, the 40th anniversary of French rule touched off dormant antagonism toward foreign domination. Twelve people were killed in the international port city of Tangiers during an anti-European riot (right) protesting French rule in Morocco and French severity in Tunisia. Local election day riots in Casablanca on November 1, 1951, left a toll of six dead and 60 wounded. By the time Senegalese troops were moved in by the French, the polling places were deserted and the election a failure. The Istiqlal or independence party agitators

insistently pressed the French for home rule and incited the nine million Arabs and Berbers to back them in demanding independence from the 350,000 French. Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, the nominal but powerless ruler, acknowledged the authority of the new French Resident General, Augustin Leon Guillaume (left). The U.S. built five large air bases in Morocco, and the free spending power of its personnel inflated prices (center). Morocco provided one-fourth of the world's supply of phosphates, owned deposits of manganese, but had to import cereals, coffee, sugar and tea for the meager daily diet of its people.



BENGHAZI IS HOME OF THE KING AND THE CAPITAL CITY OF LIBYA



BLIND MAN CASTS VOTE IN FIRST ELECTION



RIOTS FLARE IN TRIPOLI AFTER ELECTION

LIBYA

When the new federated kingdom of Libya came into being in 1952, it faced the problem of having a million and a half people utterly unschooled in self-rule. Few of its officials were experienced in their jobs. Libya also possessed the dubious distinction of being the poorest country in the world as well as its newest.

With technical advice of the United Nations' Council for Libya, the three distinct geographical and political regions of Libya—Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan—agreed to a constitutional monarchy. Sixty-year-old Sayed Mohammed Idris el Mahdi el Senussi I was chosen as

first king of Libya, and national elections were held to fill other government positions.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives on February 19 put Prime Minister Mahmud Bey Muntasser's party in power. But post-election riots by the opposition party forced the exile of the National Congress Party leader, Bashir Bey Sadawi, to Cairo for inciting violence against the crown.

Although independent, Libya was in reality a protectorate, incapable of defending, feeding or administering itself independently. Libya had no natural resources, no power and generally poor soil. The average per capita income of the people was \$35.00 a year. More than 90% of the adult Libyan population was illiterate and only 16 people in the country had university degrees.

The free world buckled down to help its youngest member nation get started in the business of government.

Great Britain joined Libya to the sterling bloc, paid subsidies, and balanced the budget. The U.S. maintained its big bomber base near Tripoli and voted \$1 million dollars in aid to the new nation. France kept some troops in the Fezzan and gave financial aid. American Point Four technical aid and U.N. administrative assistance materially helped improve agriculture and industry.

Libya, though considered by many as the least ready of the North African countries for self-government, was a working experiment by the United Nations in planned independence, a sort of pilot model nation.

KING IDRIS I AND CABINET WERE SUPPORTED BY THE U.N.



DESERT HORSEMEN ESCORT KING TO TRIPOLI

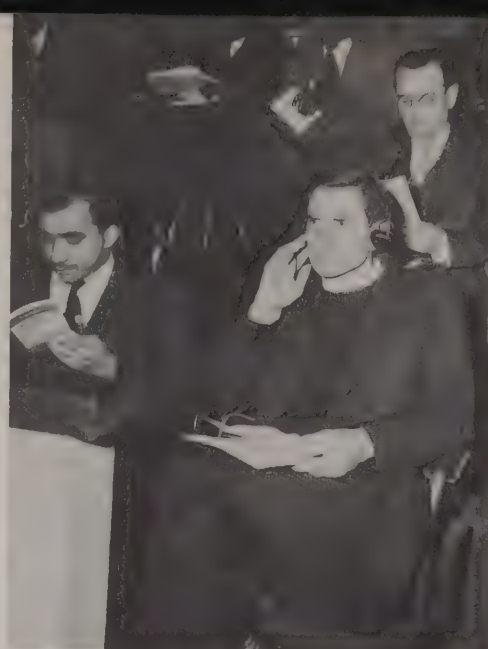


WHEELUS FIELD IS USAF'S LINK WITH MIDDLE EAST





MASS MEETINGS called for Malan's resignation after the Supreme Court invalidated the Prime Minister's bill to deprive Cape Province Negroes of the vote. Malan's *apartheid* (racial segregation) program, involving a questionable amendment to the Constitution, earned him the hatred of many white South Africans who feared the loss of their own rights under the anti-democratic Malan.



MILITANT priest Michael Scott took the struggle against Malan to the U.N. One-time London curate, he forsook a comfortable position to live among South African Negroes. He is shown listening as the U.N. Trusteeship Council considers his protest on Malan's attempt to annex South-West Africa, home of 40,000 natives.



TORCHLIGHT parades were staged in many towns in protest against the authoritarian policies of the Nationalist government. Initial resistance by small local groups expanded into active and widespread demonstrations organized by *Torch Commando*, a veterans' organization pledged to uphold the Constitution. *Torch Commando* included officers purged from the South African Army by the Nationalists to make way for political favorites, and was led by Adolph "Sailor" Malan, cousin of the Prime Minister. "Sailor" Malan (right, with family) was a Group Captain and fighter ace in the British RAF during World War II.



SOUTH AFRICA

Racial problems raise the threat of civil war

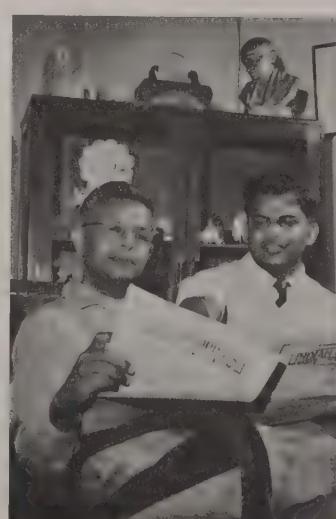
South Africa in 1952, despite economic prosperity, was torn by dissension. The cause was *apartheid*, the racial segregation program of Prime Minister Daniel Francois Malan and his Nationalist Party. In theory, the program meant the independent development in separate areas of white and colored races. In practice it meant an increase in the severity of the already harsh treatment of the natives.

Deprived of political and economic rights, the South African native had turned in desperation to crime. Gangs of Negro killers roamed the streets of the slums. Some 3,000 murders and 2,000 rapes occurred every year. Some 30,000 natives were arrested annually under liquor and pass laws. In futile efforts to cope with the situation, the government could do little more than build more jails, hire more policemen.

Constitutional Crisis

Tension mounted during March when the Nationalists forced through the Separate Representation of Voters act. It deprived the last of the enfranchised natives of the vote, and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Malan then introduced a bill to set up a special (inevitably pro-Nationalist) High Court of Parliament empowered to restore Acts of Parliament vetoed by the Supreme Court. The bill became law in early June upon signature of the Governor-General, and trouble ensued at once.

The new Act aroused hostile resistance among the many whites fearful of encroachment upon their own rights by pro-Nazi Malan. The opposition United Party voted to contest the Act in the courts. "Sailor" Malan's *Torch Commando* led protest meetings throughout the country, threatening to use force to protect the Constitution. Non-whites prepared a nation-wide civil disobedience campaign. Four colored voters in Cape Town filed applications with the Supreme Court to prevent the implementation of the Act. All South Africa anxiously awaited the outcome of the gravest crisis in its history.

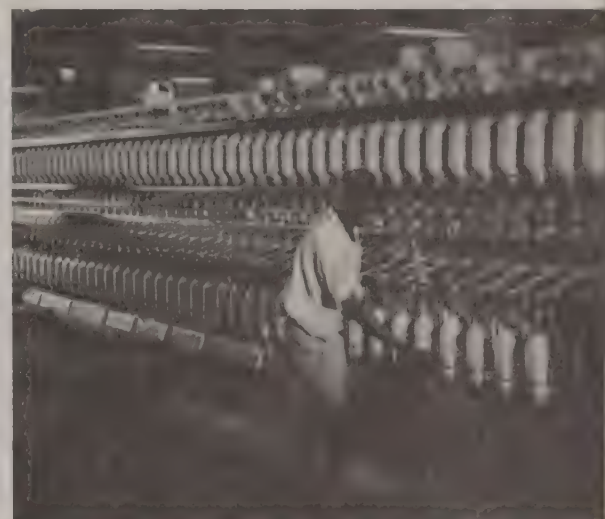


VIOLENT ANGLOPHOBIA Prime Minister Malan (above left, with family), led the Nationalist Party's fight for racial segregation. Deeply religious, Malan preached the God-given superiority of his Afrikaner people over other races. His aid was Minister of the Interior Theophilus Ebenhaizer Dönges, (above right), who imposed strict censorship on anti-Malan publications.

LEADER of the Indian passive resistance movement against the Malan Government, Manilal Gandhi (left, with son Arnu), son of the famed Mahatma, continued to publish his Durban journal *Indian Opinion*. Negro participation in the movement stemmed from the hope that it might improve the appalling living conditions for natives in Cape Town (right) and elsewhere, as well as change the official policy of racial segregation.



NIGERIA-GOLD COAST Independence movements in Nigeria and the Gold Coast made important gains in 1952. In Nigeria, the native people went to the polls in their first national election. As big as Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana combined, with a population of 24 million, the British colony was moving fast along the road to independence. Social progress was indicated by rapid increase in primary and secondary education (above); registration had multiplied by over 3000% in 20 years. In March, 1952, British appointed the first native Prime Minister in the neighboring colony Gold Coast. Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the new premier is seen here (right, sitting) with his Minister of Education, Dr. Koje Botsio.



RHODESIA Plagued by shortages at home, the British Government planned large scale developments in its fifteen dependent territories in Africa. Typical of the rapid economic improvement was Southern Rhodesia. An ambitious development plan anticipated a total expenditure of about \$560 million to provide basic services like transport, water supply, industrial building and social services. In February, the World Bank made this expanding crown colony a loan of \$28 million to develop and distribute electrical power.

Southern Rhodesia also had abundant natural resources of chrome, tobacco, cotton and coal. Her textile factories were multiplying rapidly (right) and a mild climate permits a prosperous citrus industry (center). Southern Rhodesia's wealth was typified by modern governmental and school buildings like the David Livingstone school, shown at the left. With a yearly increase of more than 30% in industrial output, Southern Rhodesia was on its way to becoming one of the richest members—on a per capita basis—of the British Commonwealth of Nations.



ENORMOUS DEPOSITS of metals were being developed in the Belgian Congo. Uranium ore, vital to the West's atomic energy program, was being mined. The Congo was the world's fourth largest producer of tin, and also mined copper, cobalt, manganese and zinc. Shown here is a copper smelting plant at Katanga with native Negro workers.



BELGIAN CONGO NATIVES, once exploited in near slavery, were enjoying the most enlightened colonial policy in Africa. Old compound systems, in which laborers lived separated from their families, had been outlawed, and minimum wages were set by law. Native property rights were protected in white courts, and new hospitals and sanitary housing developments were being built. One million children were in schools, and could compete to attend 23 colleges or learn skilled trades. An estimated nine million Congolese (out of 12 million) still lived in native villages in the jungles and officials extended agricultural help and law enforcement to them through native chiefs. In the cities, natives were still not trusted with strong liquor, and sunset to sunrise curfews were stringently enforced. Though still far from self-government, Congolese had good medical care, enough to eat, and far better living conditions than ever before.



NEWS of her father's death on Feb. 6, making her Queen of England, had not yet reached Princess Elizabeth on her tour of British colonies in Africa. Here, the Princess has just arrived at Nairobi Airport, Kenya. Tiny Prince Bim Selim was to have presented her with a bouquet, but lost his nerve on meeting the Princess.



GREATEST POPULAR ELECTION in history took place in India, where 70% of the voters were illiterate, between October 1951 and February 1952. These Moslem women in their bourkhas were among the almost 106 million people who voted, out of 170 million. Some 25,000 candidates ran for various federal and state offices. Many candidates carefully associated their names with their



own ballot symbol, like the campaigner above, shown speaking from a camel, symbol of his party. Premier Nehru campaigned 20,000 miles in four months. The Congress Party was returned to office with 363 of the 489 elective seats in the Federal Parliament and control in all but one province. The Communist Party, although it was still very small, showed surprising gains in South India.

INDIA HOLDS ELECTION

U.S. aids in the struggle against famine, illiteracy and disease

The successful conclusion of the Indian elections was an epochal event in history. It proved that democratic institutions could be understood by a polyglot and largely illiterate population and that it was possible to get out the vote even where polling booths had to be as far as ten miles from some voters. The Indian people elected 4,412 members to offices in both central and state legislatures.

The Communists emerged with more strength than had been anticipated, although the total vote for them was small. However, the Indian public was largely disappointed and repelled by subsequent Communist tactics in Parliament. In August the upper house passed a preventive detention bill over the Communists' opposition.

India's independent foreign policy began to bend towards the U. S. and away from Communist Russia and China. Prime Minister Nehru stated that his government wanted to cooperate with Western democracies in the cause of "liberty and peace" and protested that the Indian leaders differed only concerning the methods they considered effective and proper to achieve

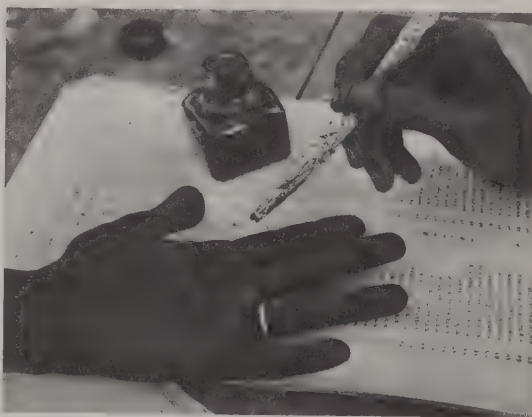
the common goal of peace throughout the world.

An important change in India's relations with the West was the signing of contracts with three large foreign oil companies to build refineries in India (U. S.-owned Standard-Vacuum

Oil Co., Caltex of California, Britain's Burmah-Shell), and the welcoming of other American investment.

U. S. technical assistance under the Point Four program amounting to \$50 million, supplemented by grants from the Ford Foundation, was being used in a village-by-village attack upon poverty on a scale never tried anywhere else. The entire program was being directed and managed by Indians and will help some ten million persons in 150,000 villages. It followed the experimental work done in the Etawah district of northern India where in three years the average food production jumped as much as 50 percent while yields of potatoes and wheat increased as much as 40 percent.

In 1951 India had to import five million tons of grain to avert famine. The U.S. helped with a gift of \$190 million for purchase of two million tons. Australia, Argentina, Canada, China, Pakistan, Egypt, Burma, Thailand, Uruguay, and Russia also gave grain or rice. India's grain needs were still ahead of production and a five million ton shortage was predicted for 1953.

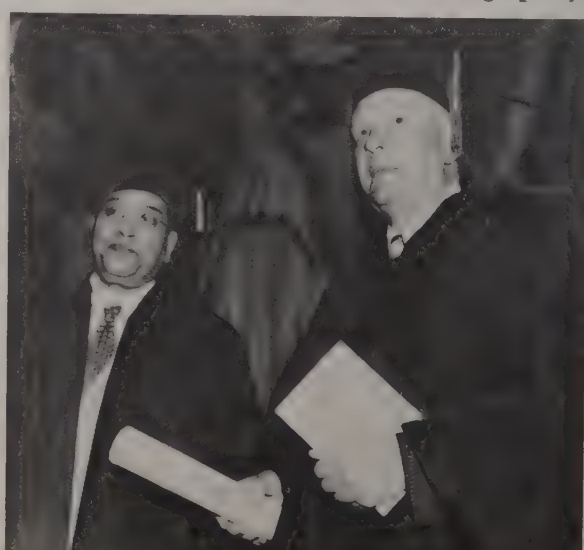


INDELIBLE INK stain on voter's finger prevented voting twice. Citizen voted by putting unmarked papers in boxes each stamped with a party symbol.

DISTINGUISHED TRAVELER Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was met by Ambassador Chester Bowles, Mrs. Pandit, and Premier Nehru on her arrival in India in March. Her visit and outstanding work of Ambassador Bowles had improved and strengthened Indo-American relations.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA, once very friendly, had cooled since President Rajendra Prasad received Ambassador Tuan-Chung-Lein in 1950. Indians were shocked by Communist Chinese invasion of Tibet.

COLUMBIA-EDUCATED Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (left), leader of India's "Untouchables," returned to Columbia in 1952, to receive an honorary degree. He was Law Minister of the Cabinet for four years, but resigned in fall of 1951, opposing Premier Nehru's foreign policy.





UNSOLVED KASHMIR DISPUTE continued to trouble India's relations with Pakistan. UN mediator Dr. Frank Graham made another trip to both nations in a fresh effort to reconcile the two parties. In the picture above Dr. Graham (second from left), Dr. Prasad, President of India, and Premier Nehru listen to a point made by Pakistan's High Commissioner Mohd Ismail (left). Dr. Graham reported agreement on many points but failed to solve the crucial issues of demilitarization of Kashmir and the withdrawal of Indian and Pakistan forces from the occupied areas. Also unsettled was the question of a U.N. sponsored plebiscite among Kashmiris to determine which nation they would prefer to join. U.N. observers continued to visit the "cease-fire line" as in the picture at right showing them at an Indian outpost on the Kashmir front. Meanwhile the pro-Indian Kashmir government of Sheikh Abdullah, without a plebiscite, went ahead with an Assembly of local citizens to draft a constitution for Kashmir.



A NEW SUN COOKER designed by Indian scientists, was soon to be mass produced. The collapsible reflector concentrated the sun's rays on a pan. Above, Premier Nehru's cook starts dinner on pilot model. Its heat was equal to slow or medium electric stove.



MINISTER OF HEALTH since 1947, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was only woman in the Indian Cabinet. Born a high caste Hindu, but long a Christian, Mrs. Kaur had devoted her life to social service. Many Indian women held elective offices at all government levels.



BEAUTY CONTESTS were new part of Indian women's dramatic emergence into public life. Winner of the first one, held at Bombay, was Mrs. Indrani Rahman of Calcutta (center of middle row). But 100 orthodox Hindus picketed the contest as an outrage.



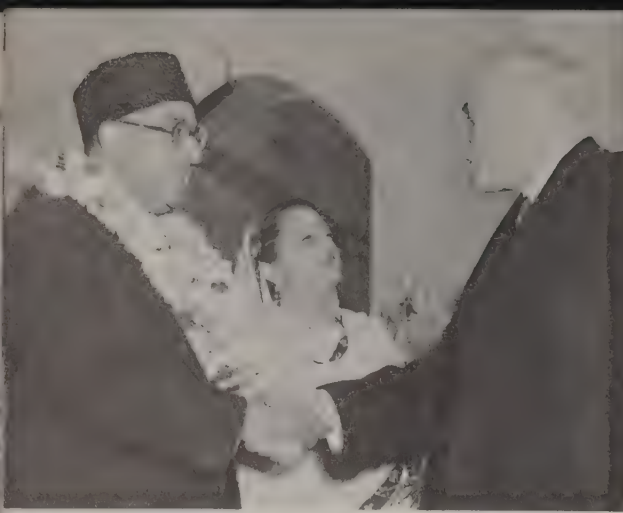
SWAMPLAND RETREATS before the onslaught of bulldozers in the Himalayan Terai, on Indian borders of Tibet and Nepal. U.N. specialized agencies had cooperated in this Government project to eradicate malaria and reclaim land for refugee farmers.



BLOODLESS REVOLUTION in land reform was being accomplished by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, one of Gandhi's earliest disciples. During 1951, he persuaded 3,000 landlords to give three million acres for distribution to landless peasants.



RUSH HOUR in Calcutta found commuters hanging out train windows or lying on top of the cars. This was typical of overcrowding of cities which plagued provincial and federal governments. With population increasing yearly by four to five million, no solution for transit problem was in sight.



ASSASSINATION of moderate Premier Liaquat Ali Khan by a fanatic in Rawalpindi on Oct. 16, 1951, stunned the world. Picture at left shows him with his wife some months before, meeting Prime Minister Louis S. St. Laurent of Canada. In center, the grief-stricken Begum sits beside his flower-blanketed body in Karachi where 500,000 people attended the funeral. The fact that the assassin

was an Afghan stirred up potentially dangerous border trouble between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The latter was said to favor a free republic of border tribes called Pushtunistan. However, Pakistan's big program of hospital and school expansion in these tribal areas had kept them friendly and cooperative. At right, the new Premier Khwaja Nazimuddin greets leaders of Baluchistan and Gilgit.



RAW JUTE comprised 41 per cent of Pakistan's total exports and 75 per cent of the world's jute supply. Pakistan had two jute mills producing finished bur-lap sacking, hoped to have five operating by 1954.

CEYLON Death also took the Prime Minister of Ceylon, who died in a fall from his horse in 1951. He was succeeded by his son Dudley Senanayake, shown here saluting his mother before government officials in accordance with Singhalese tradition. His United National Party won enough seats in Ceylon's first general elections to be able to form a right-of-center coalition government. The opposition consisted of more than a half dozen left-wing groups, including Trotskyite and Stalinist communists and the nationalistic Freedom Party. Victory of the rightists was assurance that Ceylon would continue her close ties with members of the British Commonwealth and free nations of the West.



PAKISTAN

Nation prospers despite unsolved Kashmir issue

Pakistan gave evidence of being opposed to isolationism in 1952 and was prepared to make sacrifices for the collective security system being built by the democratic world. She emerged at the UN General Assembly as a mediator in several major issues of international dispute. Among them: the East-West argument over disarmament plans, the problem of free elections in all of Germany, and the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

Pakistan was willing to accept UN mediation in her trouble with India over Kashmir but no solution could be found that would satisfy both countries. Ex-Senator Frank P. Graham, UN mediator, worked out a plan for a mutual cease-fire to be followed with an impartial and secret plebiscite among the Kashmiris. The truce went into effect in 1951 but the plebiscite still had not been held. Meanwhile Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah's pro-Indian government went ahead with drafting a constitution for Kashmir, and extremists on both sides talked of "holy war."

The dynamic energy of Pakistan was making a great impression on foreign visitors. Although defense took 53 per cent of the total government revenue, industrial development had the next highest priority in the budget. A modern sulphuric acid factory, a soda ash plant, a pharmaceutical factory, two jute mills, and new machine

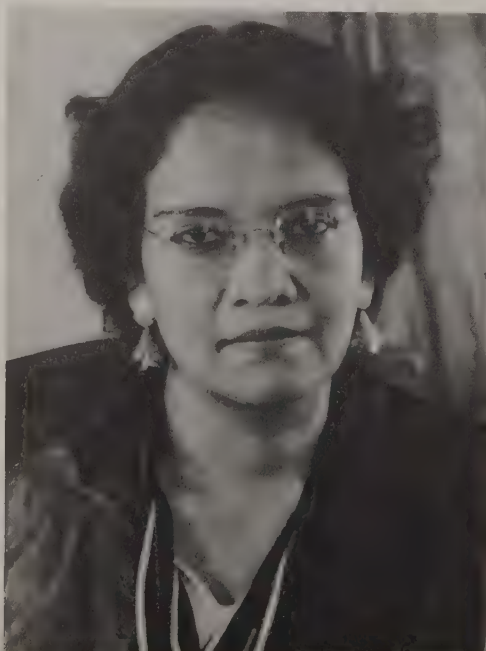
tool firms indicated the progress made in meeting basic industrial needs.

In order to modernize the railway system, Pakistan negotiated its first loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The All-Pakistan Women's Association, aided by a grant of \$500,000 from the Ford Foundation, opened a Karachi College of Home Economics—the first major institution of its kind in Pakistan.

Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, extended financial aid to Pakistan in 1952 under terms of the Colombo Plan for Commonwealth Assistance. Canada alone gave \$10 million. The United States also made available another \$10 million under the American Point Four Plan, chiefly to assist in developing Pakistan's own resources into consumer goods for local consumption. All these various forms of technical and economic aid were integrated into Pakistan's six-year development program.

As in other parts of the over-crowded Orient, land-holdings of absentee owners were being broken up and redistributed. In 1952, Bengal became the first Pakistan state to begin the reform. New railroads, new schools, new land, were evidence of Pakistan's approaching leadership among Moslem nations.

ATOMIC SCIENTIST Dr. Amina Rahman was the first woman in Asia to specialize in the field, and the first Asian to be an Associate Scientist at the National Atomic Laboratory, New York.



NEARING COMPLETION, the Lower Sind Barrage damming the Indus river, would irrigate almost 3,000,000 acres, one third to be cultivated for the first time. UN technical assistance, and FAO experts helped project.





HEALTH AND EDUCATION services were slowly being extended by the Indonesian government. Need for funds, supplies, and most urgent, trained personnel, remained pressing. Exodus of Dutch physicians after independence left only one doctor to every 100,000 persons. Meanwhile, native doctors and nurses in-

geniously made do with primitive equipment (l.). With 90% of Indonesians illiterate, expansion of elementary, technical, and professional education was vital. But progress was slow. Dr. Soekarno, head of the republic (r.) devotes some spare time in teaching adults to aid in nationwide campaign against illiteracy.



SPORTS and physical culture were encouraged by the government. Shown here are teams preparing for participation in 1951 Asian Games at New Delhi.



CONFLICT with Dutch over New Guinea was still unsettled. Here, a delegation from Irian, addressing President Soekarno, petitions for Indonesian rule.

INDONESIA

The policy of neutralism which the young Republic had been maintaining since independence (1949) had created a dilemma for Indonesia in 1952. Practicality dictated ties with the Western nations which bought rubber, tin, tea, and coffee, and offered technical assistance, machinery, and the capital Indonesia needed. But the government feared being caught in the clash of great powers in the East-West conflict.

In February, the two major parties—the Masjumi (Mohammedan) and the left-of-center Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI)—rejected \$8 million Mutual Security aid from the U. S. because of the clause that the recipient of aid contribute "to the defensive strength of the free world." A cabinet crisis ensued, causing the downfall of Premier Sukiman's government. The new Premier, Dr. Wilopo, a leader of the PNI, opposed American aid, favored Indonesian trade with Communist countries.

An internal problem was caused by Moslem extremists, other lawless groups. In Oct., 1951, Premier Sukiman announced that 15,000 persons, including 16 members of Parliament and a dozen leftist Labor Ministry officials, had been arrested for plotting against Indonesian leaders.

Controversy over possession of West Irian (New Guinea), which Indonesia claimed from the Netherlands, was still unresolved. Conferences ended in failure, and in December, 1951, a Dutch shipment of arms en route to Irian was seized, adding to the tension.

Economically, Indonesia was recovering from Japanese occupation. But still required was a shift in emphasis from exports of raw materials to production of finished goods. Indonesia's population continued to soar, while 20 million acres of her usable land lay fallow.



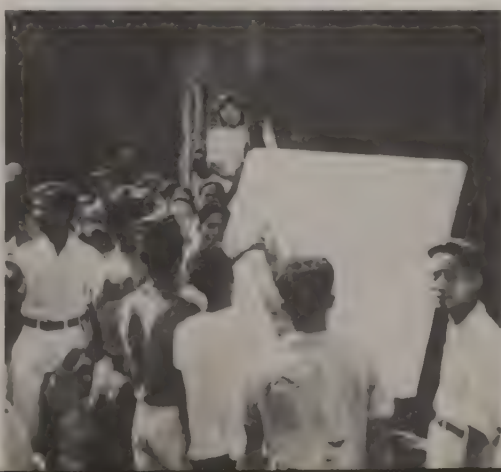
JAVANESE dance-drama, an ancient and popular form of entertainment, utilizing symbolism, is means of teaching moral ethics, native literature, history.



UNDEVELOPED Sumatra was visited by Soekarno. Sumatra, four times Java's size (area of Alabama), had only 12 million to Java's 52 million people.

POPULAR INTEREST in public affairs was being stimulated by state authorities. In many villages chiefs read and interpreted the latest news to weekly gatherings (l.). A lively pre-election campaign in the Minahassa area drew nearly 74% of

the eligible voters to the polls (c.). In the offensive against illiteracy, compulsory classes had been instituted for parents who could not read and write. They often attended the same open-air school as their children (r.), studied alongside them.





WOMEN OF BURMA could vote and hold public office. Many were politically active. Above, a group is demonstrating outside Parliament in protest against an unpopular measure.



FIRST PRESIDENT of Burma, Sao Shwe Thaik (above) was followed in office by Dr. Ba U, the former Chief Justice.



BURMA has magnificent public buildings. Above, the British-built New Corporation Building in Rangoon, European in style, houses the offices of foreign concerns.

BURMA After almost five years of independence, Burma's economy, sapped by war and insurrection, was slowly beginning to revive. Formerly the world's largest exporter of rice, the country achieved current production of only one-third its pre-war level. Essential needs were reclamation of overgrown rice lands, rehabilitation of rural areas, reopening and restaffing of agricultural schools and stations. The U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration was aiding in flood-control, soil conservation, and health programs. Early in 1952, Burma joined the British Commonwealth's Colombo

Plan for development of Southeast Asia.

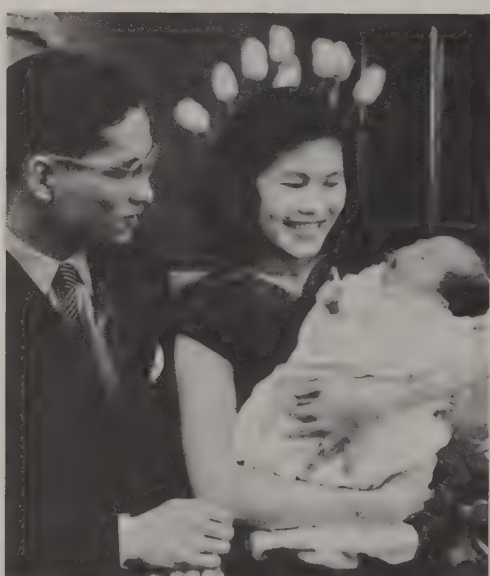
Burma was strategic to both the Kremlin and Pentagon as an overland route to the valuable resources of Southeast Asia. Lack of internal security, intensified in 1951-52 by rebellion, made Burma the weakest link in the chain of Asian anti-communist states. Premier Thakin Nu's government was besieged by Karen Nationalists' demands for an autonomous state. Disaffected Kachins, Peiping-supported "White Flag" communists under Thakin Than Tun, and Thakin Soe's even more radical Communists all weakened the shaky government. Besides these

groups, Burma was fighting army mutineers, former war-time guerillas and ordinary bandits.

Burma was also plagued by Communist infiltration across the border. Just as troublesome was a force of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist troops which had retreated from China into Burma in 1950 to escape the Red armies. In January, the government launched a large-scale offensive against the Nationalists. But the 50,000 Burmese troops were ill-trained and ill-equipped. It seemed unlikely that they would be able to dislodge the Chinese, Nationalist or Communist from their strongholds.



PROTECTED by a bodyguard (note man, center, with poised rifle), Premier Songgram of Thailand plays golf. Constant political unrest required such precautions.



THAI ROYAL FAMILY came home from abroad December, 1951. Shown here: King Aduldet, Queen Sirikit, Switzerland-born Princess Ubol.



LIGHT BOMBERS, other military equipment went to Thailand from U.S. as part of the global program for building up Asian defenses against Communism.

THAILAND Directly bordering the Asia trouble spots of Indo-China and Malaya, Thailand occupied a crucial position in the "cold war" conflict. Oriented towards the West, Thailand supported the United Nations cause by sending 4,000 troops and shipping rice to Korea.

The 18 million Thai were little concerned about international affairs, apathetic about internal politics. After 1932, when a bloodless *coup d'état* replaced the absolute monarchy, governments had passed with monotonous regularity. Political leadership rested with army and navy officers, upper-class intelligentsia, and aristocrats. These groups put Field Marshal Pibul Songgram in office as Premier in 1947. Most

recent coup (November, 1951) occurred just three days before King Phumiphon Aduldet returned from Europe to assume his throne, presenting the 24-year-old monarch with a *fait accompli*. Parliament was abolished and the liberal Constitution of 1948, which had provided democratic reforms, was abrogated. Pibul, overthrown on the ground that he had "failed to suppress communism and corruption," was returned to power a few hours later at the head of a new anti-communist regime. Internally, however, communism presented no immediate menace. Activity was confined chiefly to the Chinese population and most residents, living a tolerable life, were cool to the Peking regime. The Chinese were also fearful of provoking repressive meas-

ures from the government, as had occurred in the past on the grounds that Chinese were a potential fifth column.

Prosperous for an Asian people, Thailand was poor by Western standards. Intestinal disorders were rampant, malaria hit nearly one-sixth of the total population each year. Blinding trachoma infected about half of the school-age children. Though Thailand was second largest exporter of rice in the world, its crop yield per acre was very low. To aid the Thai, a U.S. Special Technical and Economic Mission was organized. In 1951, the U. S. sent \$7 million in technical assistance, supplies, and equipment. Like Burma, Thailand would have to achieve political stability before her problems could be solved.



PRIZE CAPTIVE, trapped north of Manila, was Huk propaganda chief William J. Pomeroy (r.) here being questioned by Philippine Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay (l.). An American ex-GI, Communist Pomeroy was charged with rebellion. Pleading guilty, he and Filipino wife were sentenced to life in prison.



VOLCANOES ACTED UP; ONE POPPED OUT OF THE SEA, ANOTHER KILLED 1,500

PHILIPPINES Disaster struck December, 1951, when smoldering Hibok-Hibok poured a torrent of lava over Camiguin Island, burying an estimated 1,500 persons. In the rest of the archipelago, man-made problems were slowly being solved. Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay's measures weakened Communist-led Huk-balahaps. Guerilla tactics, psychological warfare, government resettlement in Mindanao of surrendered Huks, better economic conditions were undermining Huk strength. Attempts were made to enforce minimum wages for agriculture and industry. Orderly off-year elections in November, 1951, indicated vitality of democratic processes. President Elpidio Quirino's Liberal Party lost Senate seats and other offices to Nacionalistas. Both parties favored friendship with U. S., and support of the Mutual Defense Pact. The government was fighting racketeering and corruption, but despite the brighter outlook, Filipinos still faced unrest and poverty.



Dr. Eusebio Garcia

A **COLD CURE** may have been discovered, according to two Filipino scientists, Dr. Eusebio Garcia (l.), Director of the Medical Research Clinic in Manila, and Dr. Ramon Acevedo, who presented results of experiments to an American scientific congress in September, 1951. Dr. Garcia reported that he gave a clinical trial to 200 patients using Flumamine 214 or Dimethylguanidine, a new synthetic plus an old sulfa drug. He claimed that tests showed an average recovery of 95% after three days' treatment. Right, is a section of the laboratory where the drug was created.



MALAYA Communist terrorism which began in 1948 with outbreaks of violence accompanied by a wave of strikes on rubber plantations and tin mines, reached its peak in November, 1951. The *Singapore Straits Times* that month urged the transfer from the Korean front of 25,000 British Commonwealth troops to Malaya, which it regarded as more important in the struggle against Communism.

Of vital importance to the free world were Malaya's rubber and tin, nearly one-half and one-third, respectively, of the world's supply.

Production was being hampered by guerillas, and advantageous terrain enabled 4,000 to 5,000 of them to occupy nearly 40,000 regular British, Malayan, and Gurkhan troops.

The ambush murder of High Commissioner Sir Henry Gurney in October, 1951, provoked unprecedentedly stern measures. Food supplies were controlled to starve out guerillas; villages sheltering terrorists were evacuated and destroyed, and the inhabitants resettled on farms away from the fighting. In December, 1951, a six-point plan to stamp out terrorism was announced by Sir Oliver Lyttleton, Britain's Colonial Secretary, eliciting praise from all nationalities in Malaya.

New High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, appointed in January, moved swiftly into action on two fronts—military and political. To dispel grievances of Chinese residents, from which much of Malaya's unrest stemmed, he sought a means of gaining privileges of citizenship for them. He also pledged self-government "in due course," but more stability would be required before Malaya could even defend itself.

Sir Gerald Templer, new High Commissioner of Malaya, replaced Sir Henry Gurney, murdered by guerillas.

COMMUNIST rebels like this captured guerilla were almost all Chinese. Their small (4,000) well organized forces pinned down 40,000 British troops.

RUBBER PRODUCTION in Malaya, nearly half the world's total, went on despite terrorist harrying activities. Below, latex is being emptied into truck which will carry it to factory for processing.

SIR GERALD TEMPLER, new High Commissioner of Malaya, replaced Sir Henry Gurney, murdered by guerillas.





WARFARE in the thick, steaming jungles of Indo-China continued to drain French financial and manpower resources. After six years of bitter struggle, the outcome was still in grave doubt. The difficulties of the terrain and the nature of jungle warfare made the operations fantastically costly and hazardous. Wounded soldiers often had to be carried for hours on improvised stretchers (r.) to get to a clearing big enough for a helicopter to land and take them to a hospital unit. The rebels were skilled at camouflage, and locating their supply depots and positions often necessitated an arduous search on foot. The tired French officer shown at left, on a difficult march through swamps and bamboo entanglements, is signaling his position by radio to his unit commander. Franco-Vietnamese forces had the advantage in manpower, equipment, and financial aid. But they opposed a disciplined, fanatical enemy fighting an offensive war on native soil. Ho Chi-Minh's Vietminh army had considerable popular support and acted ruthlessly against anti-communist natives. Its men often lacked materiel and many, like prisoner above (c.) went without shoes. Capture of Tonkin Road meant more aid direct from Red China.

INDO-CHINA

Franco-Vietnamese and Communists continue fight for control of country

At a secret military conference in Washington in January, 1952, the external Communist threat to Indo-China was discussed by the Western "Big Three." Poised near the Indo-China border were a quarter-million Chinese troops. A major attack from Red China was feared by the French in the event a Korean armistice was signed. General Alphonse-Pierre Juin (replacing ailing French Commander General de Lattre de Tassigny who later died) stated that help would be needed to resist. The seven-year-old war was costing France \$1 billion a year. Her finest officers and N.C.O.s, and about 114,000 combat troops, were kept pinned down in the jungles.

Extensive aid from Red China had been going steadily to the Communist Vietminh. Supplies, transported along a newly completed (1951) railway in Southern China, enabled the insurgents to strike heavily in the rich Tonkin River Delta around Hanoi. Other arteries for

munitions were Route Coloniale No. 6, linking Hanoi and Hoa Binh, and Route 12 from Hoa Binh to the Chinese border. In December, 1951, General de Lattre drove the Reds out of Hoa Binh. The French held it for three months, but were finally forced to evacuate in face of a fierce counterattack.

Serious military and political factors handicapped the French. Soldiers, unfamiliar with language and customs, unwittingly created enemies in the villages. The people—especially the influential middle class—considered the French imperialists, and called the unpopular Chief of State Bao Dai a French puppet. On the other hand, the Vietminh, led by Communist Ho Chi-Minh, seemed to promise needed agrarian reform through elimination of Western control.

In self-defense the French developed the Vietnamese Army. In the year it had grown from five battalions to 41; its current four divisions

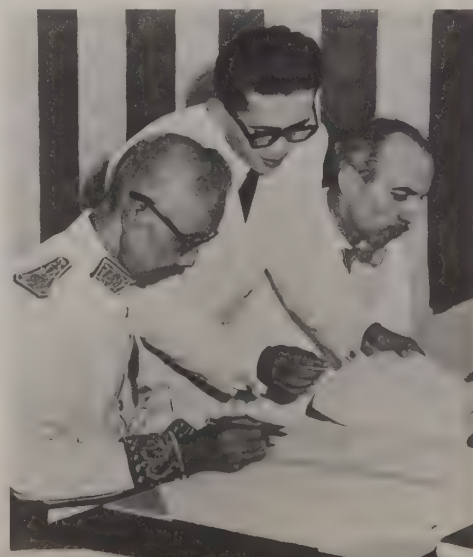
were to become six by the end of the year, and eight by mid-1954. Manpower was available; equipment short. At a Pentagon conclave in June, Jean Letourneau, French Cabinet Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos) was promised increased aid. For 1953 the amount "especially devoted to assisting France in the building of the national armies of the Associated States" was to be raised from \$300 to \$400 million.

The U. S. was also supplying economic aid to bolster the country's war-ravaged economy. A major share of the more than \$300 million for 1953 economic assistance to Southeast Asia was earmarked for Indo-China. This expenditure was a form of insurance for the free world. If Indo-China fell, Burma and Thailand would be outflanked. Then the highly strategic road to Malaya, Singapore, and the East Indies would be open to the Communist expansion.

MILITARY AID from U.S., as part of the mutual defense program was symbolized by an American rifle being given to a Laotian officer at Vientiane in October, 1951. Vientiane's first ambassador to the U.S. was received July 1, 1951, by Pres. Truman.



TO STRENGTHEN Indo-China against Communism, U.S. extended Marshall Aid in September, 1951. Signing agreement are Zieng Nao, Acting Prime Minister of Laos (l.) and Paul L. Guest, American Chargé d'Affaires (r.).



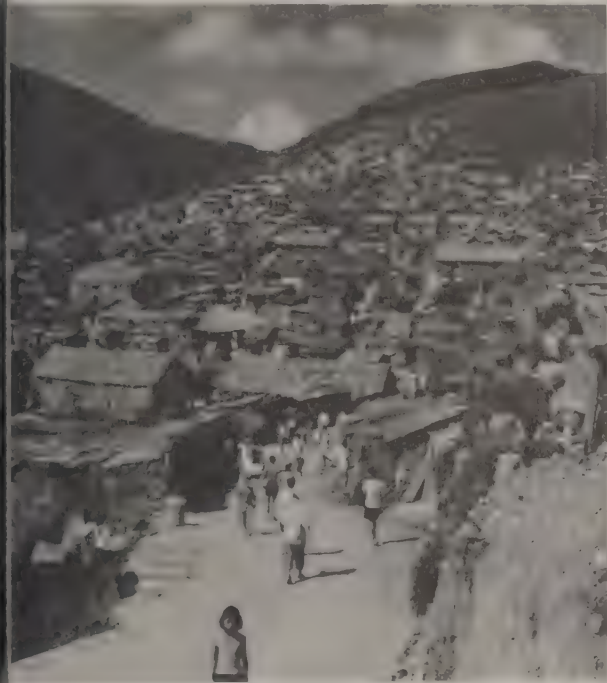
HIGH LEVEL talk in 1951 was held among (l. to r.) Pres. Truman, Donald Heath (U.S. Minister to Cambodia), Prime Minister Wu of Vietnam, and Crown Prince Savang of Laos. They reached a bi-lateral accord providing for economic aid to Indo-China's industry, defense needs.





DOUBLE TENTH, the Anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, October 10, 1911, was celebrated by 200,000 Nationalist Chinese in the only major possession the Republic still held. Above, the celebrants throng the square

in front of the Presidential office in Taipei, Formosa. For the Nationalists it was a gloomy celebration, for the government was as far as ever from recouping its mainland losses, and was being bitterly criticized abroad by its own allies.



HONG KONG slums housed thousands of Nationalist refugees from Red China. Nationalists and British administrators were able to do little to help the half-starved, jobless people. More arrived each week.



AMERICAN MISSION to the Nationalist government was giving arms and helping train troops. Above, General Chase, Chief of the Mission, presents a Nationalist cadet with rifle in official ceremony.

GOVERNOR DEWEY stopped off on his world tour to talk with General and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. He reported Nationalist morale was high, but warned U.S. would have to act soon to save the Republic.



NATIONALIST CHINA

Good administration of Formosa spurs new hope

For the Nationalists 1952 brought a faint note of hope. Formosa, with 7 million natives already straining its food resources to the limit, was supporting the Nationalist Army of 400,000, and untold hundreds of thousands of refugees from the mainland. But the island had a first-rate administrator in Nationalist governor Wu. American aid in training had vastly improved the Army's morale and readiness.

In the U.S., Nationalists were bitterly assailed as corrupt, and as Washington lobbyists. Maj. Gen. Mow and his aide Hsiang, in charge of military purchasing in the U.S., were recalled after charges they had misappropriated \$19 million of Nationalist money. Mow claimed he was being smeared by Nationalists to cover up their own corruption. But when China brought suit against Mow for recovery of the money he was unable to account for it, and after a last blast at Chiang Kai-shek, his ex-brother-in-law, he fled to Mexico to live in splendor. Nationalist charges that Mow's aide Hsiang was a possible Red saboteur took on the character of truth after his family fled Formosa to Shanghai. Despite the proof that Mow, and not his government, was corrupt, the publicity had damaged the Nationalists' cause in the U.S.

Internal politics further troubled the regime. Vice President Li Tsung-jen from sanctuary in the U.S. threatened unnamed measures to oust Chiang and take over the government. Li was formally ejected from the Kuomintang Jan. 11, and impeachment proceedings were begun. He was accused of deserting his post in 1949.

The government was giving evidence that it could govern well and honestly. But in a sense it was the West's step-child. The Nationalists were politely but firmly held on Formosa, unable to even arrange a rescue for their estimated 10,000 troops cut off in Burma by the Reds and a hostile Burmese army. There was little hope of retaking the mainland in the near future, and the West would not permit raids on the coast for fear of Red reprisals elsewhere. The U.S. State Department refused to hear Nationalist offers of troops for Korea. Isolated as she was, Nationalist China heard one pleasant word from a totally unexpected source. Supreme Court Justice Douglas, who had recommended that Red China be recognized, announced after his tour of Formosa that he had changed his mind. He praised the Nationalists' "social reconstruction," and predicted that "Free China will succeed."



HARBOR POLICE in Hong Kong and nearby Macao were unable to stop the vast trade in smuggled refugees, gold, arms passing through the colonies. But opium trade, once thriving, was controlled.



FORMOSA SCHOOLS were benefiting from Nationalist development of the island. Educational facilities left by the Japanese had been expanded, and staffed with teachers trained in the Nationalists' colleges.

PEACE was signed between the Republic and Japan April 28, in Taipei. Dr. George Yeh (China) and Isao Kawada (Japan) signed pact which officially gave the Republic Formosa and Pescadore Islands.





ANNIVERSARIES of Red China were celebrated with workers' holidays and parades of the Chinese People's Army. Tributes were paid to the People's volunteers fighting in Korea, to Russia and to land reform. But popular resentment against the Reds' high-handed methods was slowing up reform in Provinces.



TOP THREE Reds of China's government were Chang-lan, Mao Tse-tung and Li Chi-shen, shown reviewing the Second Anniversary Parade in October, 1951. Rumors of political rivalry failed to materialize, but friction with Russia arose as a new possibility when Premier Chou En-lai visited Moscow during summer.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Reds' iron grip holds nation together despite poverty, resentment, and war

According to Red officials, China's drastic land reforms were 90 per cent complete. The program had been pushed so fast that China's ancient system of agriculture was having difficulty adjusting. Landlords had been liquidated or given land on the same basis as the common peasants to work for themselves. Taxes were heavy, and in many cases were reported to be as great a burden on the farmers as the landlord's levies had been under the old regime.

Red China was faced with immense needs of food for her Korean armies, and export of raw materials to Russia in return for arms and heavy machinery. The latter was slow in arriving and of little immediate help to the peasants. There was widespread resentment of the abrupt methods used by the communists but Mao Tse-tung offered only one choice: conformity to the new rules or "re-education through labor."

Purges had taken on a carnival air, with "juries" of hundreds chanting out the death sentences on supposed saboteurs. The Deputy Governor of Kwangtung Province, one of China's 29, announced proudly that 28,332 persons were executed there in the month of October, 1951.

Fighting the internal resistance and the war in Korea at the same time delayed the development of the heavy industry on which China's welfare ultimately depended. But factories and huge new dams were being built anyway, most of them with the same back-breaking hand work

mass labor that built the Great Wall.

In foreign relations Red China still petitioned for admittance to the U.N., although she called it the "tool of American Imperialism." Her extreme truculence in dealing with the British was matched only by her eagerness for British trade. But trade through Hong Kong was slowing, as strategic supplies formerly exported by the British were held up because of the Korean war. Businessmen were considering leaving Hong Kong as the Reds stepped up propaganda



PEASANT MOTHER and child symbolized China's age-old problem of too many people and too little land, which Reds' land reforms aimed at solving.

against British "abuse of Chinese citizens" there. The campaign was further intensified after the British Privy Council in London reversed a Hong Kong court decision which had ruled some 200 transport planes once belonging to the Nationalists were property of Red China. The Privy Council ruling awarded the planes to Gen. Claire Chennault, wartime boss of the Flying Tigers, who bought the planes from the Nationalists. During the three years of court deliberations the planes were in Hong Kong, guarded by Red soldiers with British permission.

Besides her costly campaign in Korea, China was giving aid to communist movements in Indo-China, Malaya, and throughout Southeast Asia. A standing army of 200,000 was reported to be stationed along the Indo-China border. The cost was far more than the struggling Chinese economy could bear. During the summer, Chou En-lai was in Moscow, presumably to ask more concrete aid, and possibly for remission of Soviet requirements of commodity imports from China. Another bone of contention was Port Arthur and the Manchurian railways, still held by Russia despite promises to give them to China in 1952.

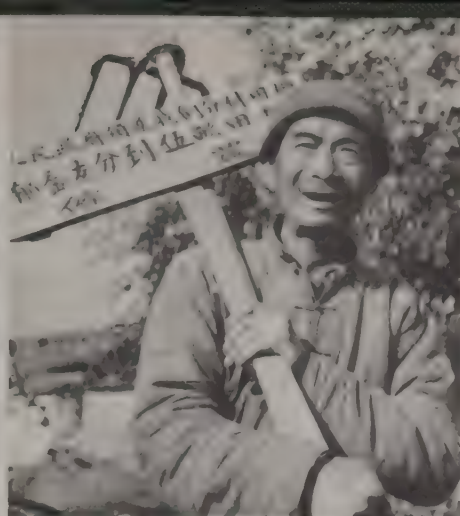
With all the reports of popular resistance, and friction with Moscow, the Red government still held the millions of Chinese firmly in its rule. As for a possible break with Russia, the West awaited the results of Chou En-lai's lengthy Moscow conferences.

INDIAN CULTURAL MISSION in May, headed by Vijayalakshmi Pandit (with Chou En-lai) did little to improve cooling relations with China. Indians were alarmed by Chinese Reds' invasion of Tibet.

PANCHEN LAMA, political leader of Tibet, signed a pact with Mao Tse-tung (below) which gave Reds a legal justification for occupying the country. Chinese first moved on defenseless Tibet in 1951.

MILITIA was formed throughout China to combat local guerillas and bandits and resist "aggression." Chou En-lai claimed there were over 12 million militiamen, organized as part of peasant associations.





LAND REFORM was being ruthlessly carried out in Red China to quench the people's desperate thirst for land. The regime made a ritual of the burning of title-deeds, and landlords were publicly humiliated and often shot. Land-poor peasants applauded the program (as at right) but in fact they were not much better off than before. Government taxes were heavier than ever, reducing the

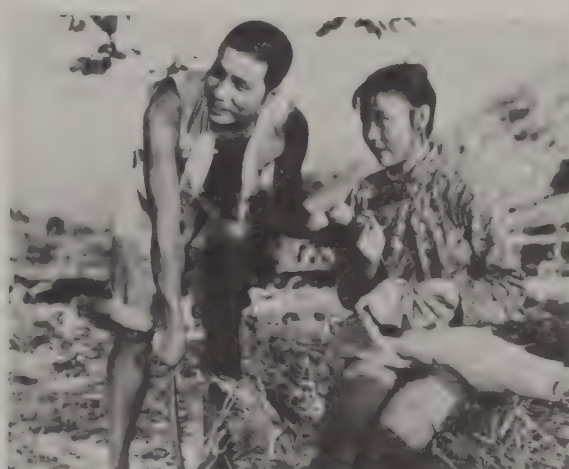
farmers to their former status of being perpetually in debt. But now they were in debt to the government instead of the landlords. The program involved some 400 million peasants, and was expected to be complete by 1953. The basic cause of China's agricultural woes—farmed-out land, and poor transportation—had not changed. Flood control projects and road-building were slowed by Korean war.



NEW HOMES were built for railroad workers in Canton. Like erstwhile European dictators, the communists claimed to have made the nation's railroads run on time but made no mention of the frequency of the schedule. Current emphasis on railroad construction was the Reds' first step in the long-needed drive for industrialization of the country.

WATER POWER, prime requisite for industrialization, would be supplied by the huge Huai Dam. Russian Engineer Bukhov (c.) gave technical advice on construction.

MANPOWER, historically both China's greatest asset and liability, was used in building the Hih Mantan Reservoir. Over 25,000 workers using centuries-old methods moved more than 100,000 cubic yards of earth. Millions were employed on such new projects.



COMMUNIST KINDERGARTEN, for children of workers in Shanghai, was headed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of China's first President, and, unlike her sister Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, a supporter of the Communist regime.

FILM STARS Hai Erh and Wang Ta-Chumin were idols of the new Chinese film industry. The industry announced that its production was dedicated to "revolutionary artistic vision" for Red China's movie fans.

REGIONAL MINORITIES were a delicate problem for the communists in China and strong emphasis was placed on their allegiance. Here Mao greets Wunan native.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC was slowly remaking ways of life thousands of years old. In Ulan Bator in the remote desert between China and Russia, statues of Red heroes were erected. Schools, factories and mines were developed, including a Soviet uranium concession. Intensified production campaigns on

the Russian model were changing the old nomad habits into the scientific breeding of cattle. Breeder (center) was a Stakhanovite, or "shock worker" who had set a record for breeding his cattle. Mongolian People's "volunteers" were serving in Korea, and cadets (right) were trained in the latest techniques of warfare.





BACK IN THE GOOD GRACES of the free world, Japan was given a peace treaty officially ending World War II. Despite the Pacific nations' misgivings and Russian attempts to stall the peace conference, the pact was signed on schedule, September 8, 1951. Above, Japan's Prime Minister Yoshida signs the document.



MAY DAY RIOTS left three dead, 450 injured when thousands of communists attacked Americans and police. A centralized police force, created in February after Communist-inspired violence, confined riot to small area. Violence also occurred on Red "Martyrs' Day" May 30, again on Korean War anniversary.

JAPAN GAINS FREEDOM

Extremist groups, shaky economy threaten new liberty as occupation ends

Almost a century after Commodore Matthew Perry had first opened up Japan to the outside world, Japan was again venturing forth under her own sovereignty into a world bristling with economic and diplomatic problems. The peace treaty signed September 8, 1951, in San Francisco, officially ended World War II. It deeded Japan only the right to solve her own problems. U.S. occupation, which had shouldered much of Japan's economic burden, was ended, but a mutual security pact would keep U.S. troops in Japan until she was able to defend herself.

The Soviet Union delayed the peace treaty largely on the propaganda grounds that the new Japan had been made a U.S. "protectorate" to be used for "imperialist expansion" in the Far East. Russia had long been disgruntled because the U.S. occupation had blocked communist attempts to meddle in Japan's affairs, and had prevented wholesale extortion of reparations such as Russia had used to strip German industry.

Whatever her motives, Russia was smoothly

overridden, and the treaty signed on schedule.

Neither Chinese government had taken part in the treaty parleys, but on April 28, Japan signed a treaty with Nationalist China, giving up Formosa and the Pescadores Islands.

Internally, the Japanese were ready to attend to their tense political affairs. A right wing movement was growing, as opposed to the communists who revealed surprising strength following the lifting of occupation's anti-communist regulations. Party strength was about 58,000, whose influence was magnified by their infiltration into trade unions and student groups. Many were prisoners of war indoctrinated in Russian camps. Communist-led riots were directed against the Americans, and were barely controlled by police.

Stripped of her conquests, Japan was once more a "have-not" nation. She lacked coal, iron, manganese, cotton, wool, timber and rubber. China and Manchuria, whose trade supplied Japan with goods before her expansion, lay behind the Iron Curtain. Selling to sterling areas

in Southeast Asia and buying raw materials from dollar countries left her chronically short of dollars. Worst problem of all was over-population. Her farmlands, already intensively cultivated, could feed only two-thirds of her people.

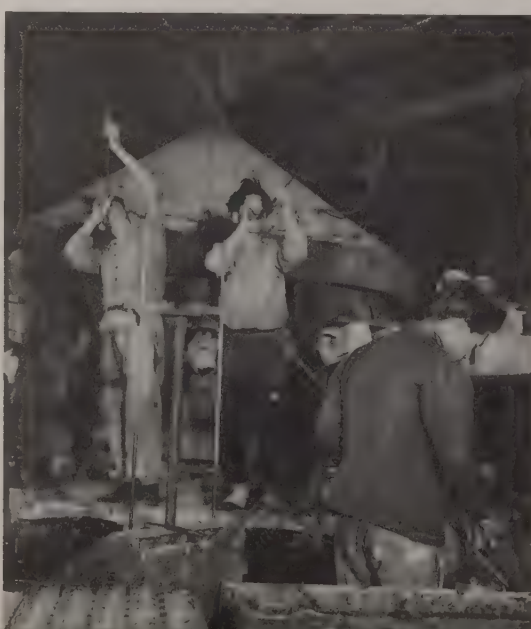
Producing supplies for the American army and the U.N. in Korea, and fine new products such as cameras and lenses, kept Japan's industry rolling and brought in dollars. But the Soviets offered trade in the vast market of Communist China, baiting their lure with Sakhalin coal at one-third the price of American coal as well as access to the rich Soviet fishing grounds. To many Japanese, tired of the uphill fight against unfavorable markets, shortages and tariff barriers, the Soviet trap was inviting.

Japan felt even more the armed might of the communists poised in Siberia and in islands only a few miles from her shores. Remembering her 350,000 soldiers still in Russian POW camps, Japan was sympathetic with the West. But at this point Japan's primary concern was survival.

FINE WORKMANSHIP of Japanese lens grinders renewed prewar competition in Western markets. Japanese lenses sold for less than German lenses and, according to many photographers, were better.

LIGHT BULBS, dinnerware, and other light industry products earned much-needed dollars for Japan. But it was only the Korean War, which required vast supplies for U.N. troops that kept her economy going.

SHIPBUILDING and other heavy industries, with American aid, passed the 1932-36 level. Need for raw materials and new markets made trade agreement with Red China appealing to many Japanese.





JAPAN'S EMBRYO ARMY, the National Police Reserves, trained intensively to put down riots or help protect the country from foreign attacks. "Policemen" above pass over a rope bridge in war-like training. Numbering at least 75,000, they also were trained to use rifles, bazookas, mortars and modern field communications. General MacArthur created the NPR in July, 1951.



DAILY RITUAL, the departure of U.S. occupation chief, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, above, from Tokyo's Dai Ichi (Number 1) Building was to end. The sight irked Japanese who resented foreign troops. Reds capitalized on resentment, which was particularly high against the British. Many Japanese personally apologized after Americans and British were hurt in the Red riots.

"RASHOMON" was finest film yet to come from Japan's flourishing movie industry, the world's third largest, after the U.S. and India. Rashomon won first prize at the Venice International Film Festival, had profitable run in the U.S. The Daiei production starred Masayuki Mori, Tenshiro Mifume (right) and Machiko Kyo (center) who had won the Best Actress Award for 1950.



OUTSIDE THE IRON CURTAIN of the Soviet Embassy in Japan weeping crowds gather to beg for repatriation of their relatives still held in Russian prisoner of war camps seven years after the war's end. Some 370,000 were imprisoned, according to NATO report, but Russian authorities claimed all had been returned.





HOST TO 1956 OLYMPICS would be Melbourne, one of Australia's two cities of over one million people. Sports-loving Aussies, best known for their tennis champions, fared only moderately well at 1952 Olympics in Helsinki.



PRIME MINISTER Robert Gordon Menzies and Liberal Party government were fighting inflation, falling exports, and Australia's first serious unemployment in ten years.



TRIBUTE TO UNITED STATES was to be paid with a 250-foot memorial column of aluminum, flanked by huge pylons. Murals would show Australian-American efforts in World War II. Australians contributed \$175,000 for it.



NEW LIFE IN FARAWAY LAND awaits Balt immigrants from German DP camps. Australia's population increase to nearly 8% million is in part due to large-scale emigration from Britain and Europe.



BEEF BY AIR, loaded direct from isolated cattle areas, saved weight loss in driving overland. Air freighter took 7000 pounds. Government-subsidized scheme helped beat drought and inaccessibility.

AUSTRALIAN MERINO stud rams were worth as much as \$25,000. Australia, according to her phrase, "rides the sheep's back," made her living on 125 million sheep, and their wool, the world's finest.



AUSTRALIA

Cities fight unemployment; farms face labor shortage

The most devastating drought in years parched Australia's pastures and wheat fields during 1952. Wool prices in the world market were dropping, and the immediate effect on Australia was a loss of £300 million in her export trade. A lack of farm labor, machinery, and fertilizer cut further into the drought-depleted wheat and beef. It all added up to a major financial crisis.

In March, the government acted to cut imports of all goods paid for in dollars, and took steps to encourage agricultural production for home use as well as for export. In July, Prime Minister Menzies returned from Washington and London talks to report a new loan of \$50 million granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The money would pay for new agricultural machinery and some industrial construction.

In addition to drought and shortages, Australia for the first time in ten years was beginning to face serious unemployment.

Australia Strengthens Defenses

Australia was feeling the same sense of isolation she suffered in World War II, when Japanese armies were only an island away, and Australia's allies were separated from her by oceans. The communist threat in Southeast Asia and the left-leaning regime of Indonesia made Australians attend to their defenses. The Pacific Security Treaty was signed with the U.S. and New Zealand and dubbed the ANZUS treaty. Joint work with Great Britain on atomic development was under way during the year.

Trapped between a desire for an unarmed, unindustrial Japan and the hope that a defenseless Japan would not fall into the Russian orbit, Australia reluctantly signed the Japanese Peace Treaty.

Australia's policy toward natives in her New Guinea possessions was being revamped as union of New Guinea and Papua with Indonesia became a distinct possibility. But Australia's major problems stemmed from internal labor shortages, especially on her farms. Even new immigrants brought in to ease the farm labor shortage, wanted to stay in the cities, and Australia was already the world's most urbanized country. With only eight million people, Australia had two cities of over one million population each.



NEW GUINEA REGIMENT is reviewed at Port Moresby. Nervous over Indonesian expansion, Australia was giving attention to New Guinea natives, who sat in Legislative Council for the first time.



EARTH'S MOST PRIMITIVE MEN danced rain-making corroboree to relieve devastating drought which cut beef export to nil. Aborigines, long neglected, were given a Welfare Council during the year.

SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN fly from Australia to Korea. The Commonwealth's United Nations contribution included naval and airforce units. Aussies, as in both World Wars, were courageous fighters.





DENSELY FORESTED NEW ZEALAND was launching, with U.S.-British capital and Swedish technical advice, a pulp and paper industry to serve entire sterling area. Scheme embraces enlargement of port facilities, railroads and construction of mills. It would be the largest single industrial unit in "the land of the long white cloud." Shown is logging operation in primeval Kaiangaroa State Forest.



PEACEFUL WATERFRONT for the first time in years allowed goods to flow through Auckland harbor without crippling strikes. In an effort to break the bottleneck, Auckland became the first port in the world to employ its longshoremen on salaries. Former system of intermittent piece work had fostered rackets, union abuse. Auckland also had one of the world's finest yacht harbors.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, like the rest of the British sterling countries, was threatened by a serious dollar shortage. She was especially hard hit, for she was the world's largest exporter on a per capita basis, and more than any other country, she felt the adverse effects of falling world markets.

New Zealand followed Australia's move of cutting imports to the bare bones of machinery and tools needed for production. To prevent inflation, one third of payments for the previous season's record wool crop were held back.

A long term plan laid out by the government aimed at developing agriculture for home use and increasing export of manufactured items. New efforts were being made to exploit New Zealand's natural resources.

The National Party's government was having trouble making good on campaign promises to lower taxation, and halve the cost of living. The year's financial crisis and the needs of the country's industry made these promises more possibility than probability.

Relative quiet prevailed on the labor front for the first time since the National Party took office. The new policy of placing longshoremen on salary had opened New Zealand's strikebound ports, easing another difficulty in the import-export crisis.

Along with the economic slump, New Zealand shared with Australia ocean-wide isolation from her friends and allies. She hastened to close the gap by signing the ANZUS pact (see p. 102) and the Japanese Peace treaty.



ANZUS CONFERENCE in Hawaii, August 4, laid groundwork for the Australian, New Zealand and U.S. military security pact. Nicknamed "ANZUS," the treaty's details were still secret, but it was known to provide for joint military security in event of Communist attack in Pacific. Acheson of U.S. is shown addressing delegates at first ANZUS conference. A permanent council administered treaty.



EARTH'S STEAM was harnessed at Wairakei to generate electrical power. New Zealand engineers went to Italy to study similar systems at Lardarello, came back full of confidence that volcanic steam could be a major source of cheap power for industrial needs.



PETER BUCK, a New Zealand native Maori, was world's leading authority on Polynesia. Above he greets Maori princess. He was Director of Hawaii's Bishop Museum at his death, December 1, 1951.



CEYLONESE DENTAL STUDENT is trained at Government school, Wellington, as part of the Dominion's contribution to Colombo Plan to aid Southeast Asia. Because of high incidence of dental trouble, thousands of New Zealand girls were being trained to care for nation's children in clinics attached to schools.



EVA PERON'S CASKET is drawn to the Capitol by white-shirted unionists, flanked by soldiers and followed by Peron and high officials. The First Lady's body was later taken to the headquarters of the General Confederation of Labor. After a year, her permanently preserved body was to be placed in a monument



tomb. Nearly a million Argentines stood long hours in cold rain to see her bier. Some died in the crush. Army kitchens fed the crowds. Largely through her \$100-million-a-year Social Aid Foundation, Eva had endeared herself to the poor *descamisados*. With "Evita" gone, the full load of governing fell on Peron.



PRESIDENT PERON and Eva continued to maintain their partnership in politics until her death in July. Popular demand had induced Eva to accept the candidacy for Vice-President, but she withdrew.

ARGENTINA

Attempts of President Juan Peron to achieve economic independence through industrialization affected the entire Argentine economy. Subsidizing industry at the expense of agriculture, coupled with a two-year drought brought a serious crisis in 1951. The wheat crop of only 2.3 million metric tons was lowest since 1917.

Peron's first five-year plan, ending in December 1951, gave little evidence of success. In February he froze prices and announced a plan for increasing agricultural production 20 to 30 per cent by raising farm prices. Despite efforts to boost manufacturing, industrial output in 1951 barely kept pace with rising population.

Peron catered to labor. To protect his regime from the army, he formed a workers' militia. He told Latin American labor leaders that in Argentina the day would come when unions would rule and politics would disappear. To oppose

both capitalism and communism, he started a new Latin American labor movement.

Government control of the press tightened. Late in 1951 Peron lent \$1.4 million to the subservient General Confederation of Labor to finance the purchase of *La Prensa*, confiscated early in 1951. (see YEAR 1951, p. 146.)

Although illness hindered her activities, Eva Peron figured prominently in the news until her death on July 26th. Her book, *My Life's Purpose*, was a best seller in Argentina, but U.S. firms refused to publish an English edition. Argentina's sixteenth state, formed in 1952, was named Eva Peron Province.

Although overwhelming victory at the polls gave Peron confidence in his popularity, economic crisis threatened his position. Civil rights and economic liberty in Argentina were being jeopardized more and more each year.



ARGENTINE WOMEN were given right to vote for the first time in the 1951 presidential election. Waiting patiently in long lines to exercise their franchise (above), they gave much credit to Eva Peron for their gain. Eva, wasted by cancer, voted from her hospital bed. She died July 26. In 1952 only four Latin American nations denied the ballot to women.



SHORT-LIVED REVOLT hit Argentina on September 28, 1951. Maj. General Samuel Guaycochea (left) and other air force officers fled to Uruguay after an abortive two-hour uprising against Peron. In exile at Montevideo, Guaycochea became a vender of meat pies.

BRAZIL

Foreign capital becomes weapon against inflation

Prosperity in 1951-52 did not solve all the problems of President Getulio Vargas. The high rate of investment of domestic funds had caused serious inflation. To keep the boom from going bust, Vargas carried on a campaign to attract foreign capital into Brazilian business.

Brazil's first aluminum plant, built by Aluminum Limited of Canada, began operations in the fall of 1951. Output was scheduled to be 2,000 tons a year. A domestic group announced plans for building a plant at Ouro Preto to produce an additional 7,000 tons a year.

The Export-Import Bank was committed to finance half of a \$50-million plant addition at the government-controlled Volta Redonda steel plant. This would raise capacity by two-thirds, to 700,000 tons annually. In June the Bank announced more loans to Brazil totaling \$56.7 million for utilities and railroads.

A two-year dry spell in the northeast caused a migration of millions to the south and to the Amazon areas. Unable to buy wheat from drought-ridden Argentina, Brazil had to deplete scarce dollar currency by purchasing in the U.S. Drought so worsened the problem of inflation that Vargas' first year in office saw a 50-per-cent rise in the cost of living.

Brazil expanded its defense program, allotting 30 per cent (8 billion cruzeiros) of its 1952 budget for arms. This included expansion of the naval base at Araty to make it the largest in Latin America. In March, Brazil and the U.S. entered into a military aid agreement. The U.S. was to provide arms in exchange for armed aid in hemispheric defense.

Relations with Argentina were strained by border clashes. Peron's police crossed the frontier, killing three Brazilians. Brazil responded by strengthening its border guard.

Although production continued to expand, the two worst troubles, inflation and Communist infiltration, still plagued the government.



BRAZIL'S WORST train wreck, March 4, killed 119 persons. Improvement in transportation was an urgent need in Brazil's development. A five-year plan set up by joint U.S.-Brazilian commission called for \$1 billion investment in transportation and petroleum. Half the funds were to be raised in Brazil, and the rest abroad.



BLOODY RIOTS struck Sao Luis, Maranhao in Sept. 1951, after the Superior Electoral Tribunal confirmed the election of Governor Eugenio de Barros. Election returns had been contested for nearly a year. Federal troops had to be mustered to end two months of rioting and bloodshed.



WHEN WAR MINISTER Esilac Leal (left) encouraged communists in the army, Gen. Zenobio da Costa, World War II hero, demanded a purge. Leal failed to act, and da Costa arrested 400 communists under his command. Finally, Pres. Vargas fired both and appointed anti-Communist Gen. Espirito Santo Cardoso as War Minister.



SECRETARY OF STATE Dean Acheson visited Brazil in July as a goodwill gesture. U.S. had great strategic interest in Latin America in times of crisis. Visit of Acheson (right, with President Vargas) renewed a long-time friendship which many Brazilians felt had become neglected.



PRESIDENT VARGAS had to reconcile conflicting feelings toward foreign capital. He wanted foreign investment in order to increase Brazil's production but he limited export of profits to 8% despite storms of protest at home and abroad.



GOVERNMENT CONTROL of oil production was assured when Brazil set up a national petroleum company with the federal government holding 51% of voting stock. Private companies, however, could still process oil. Brazil was trying to achieve self-sufficiency in rubber production. With some 2.5 million rubber trees in Brazil, one million were ready for tapping in June. Though 1951 rubber production was 16% greater than in 1950, imports were still required for domestic use. At right, rubber is rolled into sheets before shipment to markets.





THIRD BOLIVARIAN GAMES, with Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia participating, opened with ceremonies Dec. 6, 1951, in a new stadium in Caracas, Venezuela. Stressing sportsmanship and friendship, 900 athletes took part. Unofficially, Peru's 729 points won, and Venezuela was runner-up with 709.



COLOMBIAN VETERANS of Korea receive a warm welcome upon return home. Colombians were only Latin-Americans serving in Korea. They entered combat in summer of 1951. After 17 months in Korea, the Colombian frigate *Almirante Padilla* was relieved by another ship bought from U.S.



PRESIDENT Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez, elected to replace sick Laureano Gomez, maintained martial law, now in force for the third year.

COLOMBIA Political unrest in Colombia in 1951 brought death to 13 in September pre-election fighting between Conservatives and Liberals. The dominant Conservatives quarreled among themselves at year's end. Acting-President Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez failed in a bid for peace with Liberals in January and sporadic fighting continued. In May, Urdaneta, with support from the church, civic groups, labor and both political parties, began a "Crusade for Peace."

Colombia ratified and put into effect the Charter of the Organization of American States during December 1951. By April she had agreed with the U.S. on bilateral military aid.

The International Petroleum Company turned back to the Colombian government the expired De Mares concession in August 1951—the government received properties valued at \$50 million and reserves of 108 million barrels, and the company agreed to supply experts and handle distribution under a ten-year contract.

Under foreign technicians, a committee for Colombian economic development finished a

survey of the needs of the economy and recommended a \$1.6-billion, five-year program. The government set up a Resources Planning Agency, responsible to the President of the Republic, which was to make a continuous study of economic potentialities and advise the President on economic problems.

The General Manager of the Colombian Development Institute in May announced that the Institute had completed three notable projects: a steel factory at Paz del Rio with capacity to produce 150,000 tons a year, a tire plant to fabricate 150,000 tires a year and a soda plant making 137 tons of soda products each day.

In November of 1951 the World Bank extended its fifth loan (\$2.4 million) to Colombia, bringing the total to \$30 million; \$8.5 million for electric power, \$5 million for agricultural machinery and \$16.5 million for road construction and maintenance.

Colombia had made commendable economical progress since the war. Government efforts to check inflation met with considerable success, and the political outlook was calm.



NEW HOTELS, like the Tequendama, and wide avenues are being constructed in modern Bogota. Tequendama is largest in Colombia.



URUGUAY Peaceful Montevideo (left, its main square) became the scene of a far-reaching experiment in democracy. While in other nations men fought and killed for power and prestige, President Andres Martinez Trueba (r.) in December, 1951 cast his ballot to abolish his own office. His people accepted the proposed constitutional reform to replace the presidency with a nine-man Executive Council similar to Switzerland's. Inaugurated March 1, the Council successfully met its first emergency March 19 when 6,000 public health workers went out on strike. Minority representation made the Council a strong executive group. Economic conditions in Uruguay were favorable until November, 1951. During 1952 falling prices resulted from the slacking of the war in Korea, and business declined further when U.S. wool, British meat orders fell off.



VICTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO takes presidential oath in Bolivia. Paz, plurality winner in 1951 election, was barred from office by coup of General Hugo Ballivian (see YEAR 1951, p. 128). Exiled in Argentina, Paz seemed to absorb Peronist ideas. In April armed conflict shattered the tense political peace. Supporters of Paz overthrew Ballivian in country's bloodiest (450 dead) revolt. The new President took steps to redeem an old campaign promise to nationalize the tin industry. The long dispute with the U.S. over tin prices made the move highly popular.



LIMA, PERU prospered under President Manuel Odria's program of economic development. In March he signed a petroleum law which brought a "most commendable" from one of the large, interested oil companies. At the end of 1951 he settled old, foreign debts to improve the credit position of Peru, and got \$2.5 million from the International Bank to improve Callao's port.

VENEZUELA

Venezuela's ruling Junta under German Suarez Flamerich faced unrest and bloodshed in October 1951. In February it began registration of voters for an election promised for November 1952. When the students and professors at the National University went out on a political strike, Flamerich locked up the institution.

In June Russia broke diplomatic relations with Venezuela over a minor customs incident. The Junta forthwith arrested 300 Communists. Only Uruguay and Argentina in South America still maintained relations with the USSR.

Economic conditions appeared to be improving. Crude oil production in 1951 came to 622 million barrels, an all-time record. Iron ore reserves were estimated at half a billion tons of 60 to 64 per cent ore. American steel firms had invested \$41 million and expected to produce 10 million tons of ore within five years. The Gran Colombian Merchant Fleet of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, with 30 ships, ordered four more to be delivered in 1953. By August 1951 Venezuela had invested \$21 million to irrigate 70,000 acres.

Venezuela was unique in the world for the dollar was virtually "soft currency." There was no foreign debt, little domestic debt and a large gold reserve. Real wages in Caracas had risen one-third since the war. Venezuela, with foreign capital pouring into her enterprises, was one of the world's few undeveloped areas needing no aid from the U.S. Point Four program.



ENGINEERS HOIST into place center section of the world's largest prestressed concrete bridge, in highway joining the port of La Guaira to Caracas. It would cut driving time from more than one hour to 15 minutes.



HEAVY EQUIPMENT, in greatest concentration in South American history, grades road in Chile to open 2,112 miles of the Pan-American highway between Arica in the north and Puerto Montt in the south.

CHILE

Recurrent strikes and inflation were normal for Chile in 1952. Teachers struck the entire month of April. Communists led strikes in nitrate and copper mines which account for 70 per cent of Chile's exports. Efforts to diversify the economy were aimed at expansion in steel and oil. Chile hoped for a copper price boost from U.S.

In January President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla's coalition government threatened to collapse. Political unrest mounted with the prospect of a presidential election in September and a few weeks before the balloting there was still no evidence of how political winds might blow.

Women would enjoy their first vote for President as a result of efforts of Gonzalez' wife, Rosa, and Ana Figueroa, Chilean UN delegate. Women were certain to use the vote to advantage. In June, Ana prodded Congress to forbid a husband to sell or rent his property without legal consent of his wife, but allowing the wife to dispose of her property anytime.

The world watched with interest the effects of women's voting on Chile's knotty problems of communism, inflation and husbands' rights.



MILK CATTLE GRAZE in a valley high in the Andes Range of Central Chile. The World Bank lent \$1.3 million for exploration and use of underground water resources in the potentially fertile Rio Elqui Valley.

CHILEAN-SIZE SQUASH, weighing 93 pounds, would feed family of 10 for a week. Normal weight of squash in the fields near Santiago range from a mere 70 pounds to 125 pounds. A staple in many Chilean dishes, it is eaten either cooked or raw.



PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE Gen. Carlos Ibañez campaigns for Sept. election. Weakness of Chilean political parties made coalition necessary for strength. With only few weeks until election no coalition was in sight.



HOTEL MIRAMAR (white building), haven for tourists at Valparaiso, hugs the sea at the foot of high coastal mountains. Valparaiso is the chief seaport of Chile, second largest town, and an important industrial center producing fine textiles, paint, sugar, chemicals, and metal products.





CUBANS DOCILELY ACCEPT THE OVERTHROW OF THEIR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT



CIVIL GOVERNMENT BOWED TO MILITARY AS BATISTA TANKS CONTROLLED CAPITOL

REVOLUTION IN CUBA Political confusion in Cuba increased before June's scheduled elections. In August 1951 Senator Eduardo Chibas committed suicide to protest the alleged plundering of the government by President Carlos Prio. In February, Alejo Gossio del Pino, a prominent politician, was murdered. Finally, in March, a quiet, well-planned coup put former dictator Fulgencio Batista back in power. He said he revolted to prevent a coup planned by Prio. He pledged friendship to the U.S. and an anti-Communist policy.

Batista replaced the Constitution of 1940 with a "Statute of Government,"

tailored to a dictator's needs. He promised elections on November 15, 1953. University students in vigorous protest enclosed the Constitution in a coffin, held a funeral procession and solemnly buried it. Other opposition was notably absent.

Economically Cuba enjoyed a prosperous year. The 1950-51 sugar crop of 6.3 million short tons was a gain over the previous year but less than the record 6.7 million tons of 1947-48. The 1951-52 crop was estimated at 7.2 million tons. An all-time high of \$300 million was recorded for the 1951-52 government budget with \$57 million for education, \$52 million for defense and \$40 million for public works. The government also planned to redeem \$3 million of its bonds.

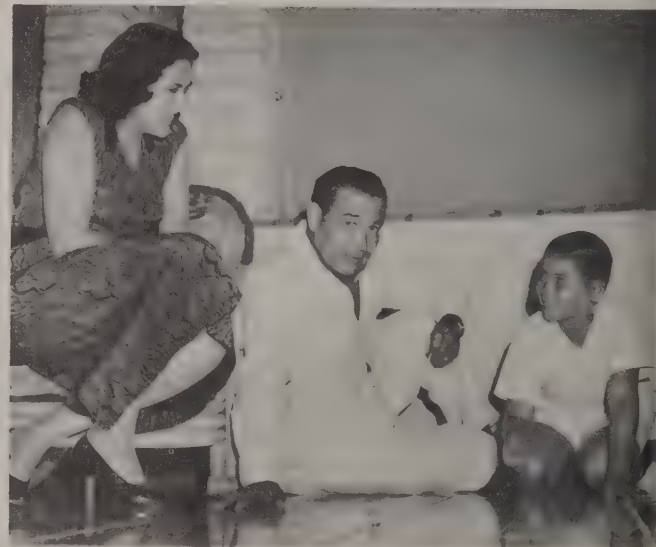
PRESIDENT PRIO FLEES HOME FOR EXILE IN MEXICO



PISTOL-PACKING BATISTA GRINS AMONG HENCHMEN



Dictator Batista at home with his wife and son



PRES. OSORIO of El Salvador greets foreign ministers of 5 Central American states. In Oct. '51 the states set up charter aimed at economic unity. They hoped for political union.

GUATEMALAN COMMUNISTS kept the country in state of turbulence in 1951-52. United Fruit Company suspended operations in a struggle with unions. A court order to sell UF's properties to pay wages of laid-off workers frightened the union at the prospect of loss of high paying jobs, and banana workers made their own deal out of court. In other spheres, the Communist controlled government moved to strengthen its popularity by instituting many land reforms, including the splitting up of large estates.

Dictator Rafael Trujillo (l.) of the Dominican Republic relieves his brother Hector (r.) to whom Rafael had entrusted the Presidency for 7 months. Rafael allotted \$18 million to start a 5-year development program.





FARM DEVELOPMENT received high priority from President Aleman. The 1952 budget allotted more to irrigation than to defense. \$17 million was to be spent on sugar plantations to double Mexico's sugar output of 700,000 tons a year by 1955. Mexican cattlemen looked hopefully to September when U.S. would again import Mexican cattle—barring more outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease.



MEXICO CITY'S SKYLINE underwent continuous change by a building boom. While skyscrapers reached new heights, old buildings sank. The government foresaw new engineering problems after it was reported that the city had sunk nearly two feet in 1951 and 20 feet in the past 10 years. The populace joked, but the government faced serious problems in handling sewage, water, utilities.



VOTERS HEAR their favorite presidential candidate Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of government Party of Revolutionary Institutions. In quiet July elections middle-roader Cortines defeated rightist Henriquez Guzman and Marxist labor leader Lombardo Toledano, who tried and failed to form coalition against Cortines.

LABOR LEADER Vicente Lombardo Toledano (l.) confers with Louis Saillant, Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Marxist Lombardo ran for Mexican presidency in '52 and was active in Latin American Confederation of Labor.



MEXICO

Preparations for the July Presidential election dominated the Mexican scene in early 1952. In an election-year move, communists caused suspension of talks toward a U.S.-Mexican military pact. But victory by moderate Adolfo Ruiz Cortines promised more parleys.

Economic development was vigorous. In 1951 the petroleum industry drilled 268 wells and pumped 79 million barrels of crude oil, highest quota since 1926. To improve railways Mexico was to spend \$156 million in three years.

The government planned a large aluminum plant in the Papalaopan development. Italy's Fiat announced that it would build a plant at Irolo, Hidalgo, to assemble 1000 trucks yearly.

Tourist spending in Mexico totaled \$175 million in 1951. National income rose with prosperity and pushed foreign trade to \$1.4 billion. Per capita income in 1950, officials reported, was 23 per cent greater than in 1939. The fast rate of development, however, pushed prices up. Cost of living in February was 19 per cent higher than it was a year earlier, and four and one-half times higher than in 1939.

In June, amendment of the migrant worker pact with the U.S. tentatively relieved long disagreement over "wetbacks," Mexicans who illegally entered the U.S. to work on farms.

The election of Ruiz Cortines to succeed President Aleman augured more industrial and farm development projects, possibly restrictions on Reds. There also was a new state to govern—Lower California, admitted as Mexico's 29th.



SANTA BARBARA ELECTRIC power plant (73,600 kilowatts) opened during Nov. 1951 in West Central Mexico. Planned capacity of 374,000 KW would provide power for new and growing industries. International Bank authorized a loan of \$29.7 million to carry out the 1952-55 construction program.

TUBERCULIN TESTERS had reached 37 million boys and girls in the International TB Campaign. Begun six years ago by Danes, the fight has been carried on by UN and Scandinavian volunteers. Danish nurse Marit Schultz (seated) is shown performing test.





HIGH SPOT OF THE YEAR to most Canadians was the 10,000-mile Royal Tour in fall of 1951 of Great Britain's Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth II) and Prince Philip. At left, the Princess chats with a member of the 48th Highlanders of which she is Colonel in Chief. Above, with Philip, Elizabeth attends dinner tendered by Maurice Duplessis (r.), Premier of Quebec.

CANADA

Dominion welcomes Elizabeth and installs first native Governor-General

To most Canadians the big news of an eventful year was the month-long visit of Britain's Princess Elizabeth (later Queen Elizabeth II) and Prince Philip. It proved the biggest boost for pro-British relations since the Royal Tour of 1939.

The unprecedented appointment of Vincent Massey, first native-born son to become Governor-General, was another high point of 1952 and was significant of Canada's new-found maturity. Of impeccable habits, eminently qualified for the post, Massey had already given much to Canadian life. Many of the recommendations of the

Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, of which he was a member, were already in force. In May the first step was taken to enlarge the National Library. And in August the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's \$7 million expansion program brought Canadian TV owners their own programs from Toronto and Montreal.

Also indicative of Canada's growing confidence was her decision to "go it alone" on the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Rejected by the U.S. Congress, the \$300 million, six-year project would be financed by Canada herself.

One of the worst crises to hit Canada's economy in years occurred in February with the outbreak in Saskatchewan of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease. The \$2 billion dollar livestock export trade was cut off in a strict quarantine.

The cost of luxuries continued to climb, but general prosperity and high standard of living, both at unprecedented levels, prevailed. Early in 1952, with exchange controls removed, the Canadian dollar rose to par and then to a premium of 4 cents above the American dollar. Price fixing and credit rules were eliminated in May.

Canada's Liberal government reigned for its 16th straight year in Ottawa. But in Ontario, Leslie Frost's Progressive Conservative government gained a landslide victory in a November election. In Newfoundland, the Liberals were returned to power after their premier, Joseph Smallwood, rolled up a surprising majority.

Decentralization of heavy industry began with the construction of a new assembly plant of the Ford Motor Co., in Oakville, Ontario. In atomic energy, construction of a third reactor was started at Chalk River. By the end of October 1951, Canada had two radioactive machines for cancer treatment operating.

More new iron ore and oil fields opened up

to further the country's phenomenal industrial boom. And on the agricultural front, a record wheat crop raised farm income to a net of \$2,221,200,000—almost one-third higher than the previous peak of 1948.

Canada's 14 million diverse people were fast changing the face of their country. From a pre-war agrarian economy, Canada's industrial development had progressed tremendously. In 1952 she stood on the threshold of her golden age—Canada was a respected presence at conference tables, and a major economic power.



LOW-DOWN ON THE HOE-DOWN is given Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip as they enjoy their first square dance at party given by Viscount Alexander in Ottawa. Philip is in plaid shirt, background.



QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEPOINT carpet was presented to the National Gallery by Princess Elizabeth as Canada's Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent looked on at left. Crowds followed Elizabeth everywhere.



HUMAN DYNAMO and the one man credited above all others with the successful task of guiding post-war Canada to her new industrial boom was the Right Honorable C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce. In April, when the cost of living index dropped for the second straight month, Howe predicted further downward trends. "We think we have the cost of living under control . . ." he said.



FINANCIAL EXPERT Douglas C. Abbot, Canada's Minister of Finance is shown above at the World Bank Conference which met in Washington, D.C. Abbot had to explain budget surplus to his country.



PRECEDENT-SHATTERING EVENT of the year was the appointment on Jan. 24 of the first Canadian, Right Honorable Vincent Massey, as Governor-General. Brother of Raymond Massey, the actor, the new Governor-General had already contributed much to Canadian life. As a member of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, he helped give Canada a plan for cultural development.

GIANT 2,000-MILE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY would open the way for ocean vessels to sail to the head of the Great Lakes from the Atlantic ocean. After 50 years of waiting to start the project in partnership with the U.S., in 1952 Canada decided to do the job alone. Below is an artist's conception of the project when completed. At right are the giant generators of Beauharnois Power House fed by the St. Lawrence.





CIGARETTE ROLLING was newest fad, with a practical side—rolling-your-own cut smoking costs by more than half. One machine rolled super-king size in girl's right hand; each one could be cut up into five ordinary butts.



WORST BLOW to Canadian economy in years was the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan during spring of 1952. The two billion dollar livestock export trade was cut off, while diseased cattle were herded into pits and shot by Mounties (above). Thousands of acres were quarantined. Canadians charged officials bungled the problem and the disease was tagged "foot-in-mouth."



5 DAY, 40 HOUR WEEK is demanded by these strikers at Union Station in Ottawa. Ford Motor Co. was also struck, while the Toronto Transportation Commission's 19-day walkout left 1,400,000 on foot.



15 PER CENT LUXURY TAX was taken off many items in March by Finance Minister Douglas Abbott. Price ceilings and credit buying rules were abolished. Retail business volume responded quickly at news.



SMALLEST GIRL in the Miss America contest at Atlantic City was Marjorie Kelly, 22-year-old Ontario girl who became Miss Canada in Sept. 1951. A lyric soprano, Miss Kelly won a \$1,000 talent award.



SKATING QUEEN Barbara Ann Scott, once an outstanding amateur, was vying with Sonja Henie for professional honors. Above, she laces skates before ice-show at New York's Madison Square Garden.



TOURIST'S PARADISE was Nova Scotia, dotted with buildings that harked back to earliest New World colonies. "The Habitation" at Port Royal (l.) was the first (1605) permanent white settlement north of the Gulf of Mexico. The rocky coast, where the world's highest tides may top 40 feet, offered bluefin tuna like the 800 lb. monster above. Hotels and stores were attracting tourists with a one-for-one exchange rate.





CANADIANS IN KOREA had an outstanding record: the 25th Brigade lost 127 dead in 1951. The Army began a rotation system to bring combat veterans home. Relations with Allies were good, though External Affairs Minister Pearson objected to use of Canadians to guard Kojé prison camps.



EUROPE'S COLD WAR was absorbing Canadian money and manpower. In November, 1951, Canada's 27th Brigade landed in Holland to become part of the NATO armies, and RCAF fighter squadrons were scheduled to go to France in late 1952. Above, General Eisenhower visits Canadians in Germany before leaving for U.S.



FIRST MILITARY AIRCRAFT ever designed in Canada is this Avro CF-100 twin jet fighter. The RCAF had 75 on order and production was mounting at the A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. plant near Toronto. Initial models had British-built Rolls-Royce Avon axial flow jet engines, later ones would have Canadian engines. Speed was secret.



SABRE JET is lifted from the *HMCS Magnificent's* below-deck hangar to dockside at Glasgow. The jet was part of the first peacetime squadron to leave Canada's shores. Flyers, personnel and aircraft moved aboard the "Maggie" at Halifax, thence to their station at North Luffenham, England.



TOP BRASS are shown together in a jovial mood during the March visit to Ottawa of Admiral Lynde D. McCormick, USN, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic. Left to right: Defense Minister Brooke Claxton, Admiral McCormick, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, and Vice Admiral E. R. Mainguy, RCN, Chief of the Naval Staff.



CORPORAL ORVILLE PRICE received a raise in pay, along with Canada's armed forces, government employees, veterans on pension and citizens over 70. The bill passed by Parliament raised pay rates four to 14 per cent, with army privates getting boosts to \$152 a month including allowances.



LARGEST POWER DEVELOPMENT ever undertaken by Ontario Hydro was this \$185 million Sir Adam Beck-Niagara Generating Station No. 2. The powerhouse above, when completed in 1955, would have a capacity of 525,000 kilowatts (700,000 hp) in its seven units. In the world's biggest electrical frequency standardization program southern Ontario was converting from old-fashioned 25 to modern 60 cycle.



FIVE MILLION BARRELS of oil would be carried in a season by the *Imperial Woodbend*, 620 foot tanker shown being launched above. Canada's oil industry produced 48 million barrels during the year. Reserve estimates continued to rise.



GIANT SEWER LINE was being installed at Edmonton's new \$54 million Canadian Chemical plant. A subsidiary of Celanese Corp. of America, the plant would produce as one of its main products yarns made from Alberta's gas and neighboring British Columbia's pulp fibers.

NEW WEALTH

Agricultural Canada becomes a growing industrial giant

Canada's industry expanded her world influence in 1952 to a level never before attained by a country with so small a population (14 million). Teeming new cities were springing up in the northern wastelands—two thirds of Canada's land area—where only one per cent of her people had lived a decade earlier. The Alaskan Highway brought boom times to the Yukon as a modern-day gold rush was sparked by oil, water power, iron, uranium and titanium.

Canada's industrial development leaned heavily on electric power. Electricity, plentiful and cheap, brought the world's largest aluminum plant to Quebec. But it would be dwarfed by the \$550 million Kitimat in British Columbia.

Gas, too, had proved an attraction to industry, as had been thrice borne out in Alberta during the year. Construction was underway on the vast new chemical plant for Celanese Corporation of America in Edmonton. Canadian Industries Limited announced a new \$15,000,000 chemical plant based on gas and petroleum hydrocarbons. The Sheritt Gordon Mines, Ltd., reported in January that it would soon build a \$17.5 million metals refinery in Alberta.

Minerals bring boom

Rich oil discoveries were coming so fast that Canada's oil wealth could no longer be estimated. Alberta alone had surface deposits of bituminous tar sands containing potential reserves of oil exceeding all the world's known resources.

Canada was also exploring what could be the world's largest iron ore deposits. Already, in the Ungava area, 500 million long tons of high grade ore had been proven in a lode larger than the state of Connecticut. At Burnt Creek, 350 ft. drillings failed to find an end to the ore.

Canada's tremendous mineral resources were not limited to iron and oil. Near Montreal, the largest titanium plant in the world had been built. The uranium-radium mine at Great Bear Lake and the new fields in northern Saskatchewan continued large scale development.

The nation's economy, which during the 1940's was based on extracting raw materials, had by 1952 become one of manufacturing finished products. With all her natural potential wealth as yet virtually untapped, Canada's boom was only beginning.



CENTER OF CANADIAN SCIENCE was the 85 acre government-owned National Research Council. Work there was forging ahead on a new supersonic wind-tunnel, and special studies were underway on arctic military operations. The greatest emphasis, however, was on practical peacetime applications of funda-



mental research. Noteworthy in this line was the Atomic Energy project at Chalk River, Ontario. President of the Council Dr. E. W. R. Steacie is shown at left with Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, former president. Center, is the Aerodynamics Laboratory building; right, is laboratory researching new uses for Canadian sugar beets.





CANADA'S OIL RUSH was symbolized by one of the 911 new oil wells in Alberta's Leduc field. Canada's fabulous oil potential could scarcely be guessed. The first large-scale exploration work on extracting oil from the Athabaska tar sands, world's greatest known undeveloped oil pool, got under way this summer. Estimates of the Athabaska fields ran as high as 100 to 250 billion barrels of oil—as much as all of the world's proven oil reserves together. Western Canada had 500,000 square miles of favorable oil territory—twice that of Texas oil regions.



A TEN-MILE TUNNEL was to be blasted through the solid rock of this mountain in British Columbia. The aqueduct would carry water down 2,600 feet (15 times the height of Niagara) to generate a million and a half horsepower for the nearly complete \$550 million Kitimat, to be world's largest aluminum plant. Temporary tents were being replaced with Quonsets for workers while powerhouse was hollowed out of mountain.



CANADA'S PULP INDUSTRY was the source of newsprint for three out of five of the world's newspapers. Above, chained log rafts float to the mills on Lake Superior. A country rich in resources, Canada produced 90% of the world's nickel, most of its asbestos, and a large part of its radium, platinum, and other non-ferrous metals.



DISCOVERY OF URANIUM on the rim of Lake Athabaska in Saskatchewan, overnight placed Canada second only to the Belgian Congo in the production of uranium. At government-owned Beaverlodge, above, some 7000 men were working around the clock to get the vital ore out of the frozen ground.



The American Scene—1952

Olympic victory and record year for vacationers were good news to nation riding a big boom in industry and building

As American athletes won top Olympic honors, the day seemed not too far off when Olympic Decathlons in Helsinki could be as familiar to Americans as baseball in New York—through television. Already, most Americans in even the smallest towns had seen big-league sports on TV, and had watched their Olympic athletes warming up at home before the big event abroad.

Television was only a part of the great electronic revolution that was profoundly changing the face of America year by year. Thinking machines with broad application were just around the corner; a little electric gamesman built by New York scientists in a light moment even threatened man's supremacy at tic-tac-toe. Freezers, garbage disposals, power lawnmowers—all savers of time that could be spent watching TV—were becoming increasingly common in American households. Many a U.S. factory managed to turn raw material into completely finished product with only a relatively few engineers to turn an occasional valve or dial.

For the first time, TV seriously demonstrated its power to make national affairs a greater part of everyday life for Americans. It was further evidence of the fantastic opulence of American living. The growth of the automobile had taken a full 20 years to revolutionize American life; the radio grew up in ten. TV had taken only five whirlwind years to move into 15 million homes. Americans had the money to buy it, and more, the time in which to watch it. But this incredible boom went relatively unnoticed as people scanned the wide new horizons revealed by the machine itself—the political conventions, the A-Bomb explosion, the San Francisco Peace Conference. Television promised U.S. citizens a new world in documentary reporting.

What Happened to U.S. Schools?

America's enthusiasm for children had outstripped her interest in schooling them. The nation in 1952 was facing the worst school crisis in its history. Twenty per cent of U.S. school buildings were in disrepair, and many had been condemned. World War II's children threatened to swamp perennially overcrowded classrooms, and parents were asked to delay enrolling their children in school for an extra year, until room could be found for them. Some 5,000 citizens' groups for better schools were fighting the dilemma of high building costs and lack of teachers. Most important, too many school children were concentrated in areas that could least afford to accommodate them.

The same inflated building costs that stymied educational leaders seemed not to deter the continued construction boom. Streamlined financing and some pioneer spirit were slowly modernizing the antiquated, wasteful building industry. Though city slums were still a public concern, private builders were doing a better job with middle class developments than government programs could do. Across the land, new suburbs sprang up around major cities. The row houses of the thirties were gone. In their place were modern (usually ranch-style) homes with interchangeable components so that builders could make eight or ten different models from the same set of materials. In New Jersey, one suburbanite mildly protested residential conventions by proceeding to paint his house with big, bright, vari-

colored polka-dots. He later reported the neighbors got used to it.

The clothing and fashion industry, along with motion picture companies, blamed suburban development and TV for spoiling their business. Relaxed country living, and evenings spent with TV, had Americans wearing old clothes and simple resort wear.

Americans were travelling more than ever in 1952. The year was the biggest on record for both foreign and domestic travel. The millionth traffic fatality on U.S. highways occurred in December 1951, and underscored the inadequacy of the nation's road system. There were only a few bright spots in the transportation picture, such as the 118-mile, intersection-free New Jersey Turnpike.

Floods and Drought Harass Nation

On the weather front, winter choked western mountain passes with snow. For three days the streamliner *City of San Francisco* was stalled while more than 1,000 rescuers dug it out. A wet spring flooded the "Big Muddy" Missouri for the second year. And in the summer New England and the South baked under one of the worst droughts in decades. Nevertheless the third largest wheat crop in history was ready for harvest, due to years of agricultural research which had made almost all farm land more productive and many crops more drought-resistant.

The hot summer evenings brought Americans out for their beloved festivals and outdoor concerts. The modern version of the old-fashioned bandstand was a neat acoustical shell. In place of the fire department band playing Sousa marches, there was often a good symphony orchestra to play for an audience which displayed a growing appreciation for good music. During 1952 Americans actually paid more for symphonies and opera than for their favorite national sport—baseball.

Mid-summer comic-relief, or hair-raising realism with men from Mars—no one knew which—was provided with a new flurry of flying saucers. They were photographed by the Coast Guard over Salem, Mass., and picked up on radar at Washing-

ton, D.C. The answer was not forthcoming from either the military or aviation industry, and scientists' explanations were unconvincing.

Fad, and merchandising feat of the year, was chlorophyll. This synthesized element, borrowed from Nature's process which turns all growing things green, was said to be a deodorant. With the magic of a new name, it was put into everything from tooth pastes to soap to candles. Even man's best friend, the dog, "could be nice to be near," as advertising men put it, after being fed a liberal helping of chlorophyll dog food.

A guide to the temper of America of 1952 was revealed through a footnote in the news. The armed forces curbed U.S. rocket research when a chemical fuel was found to be the basis of a new drug for tuberculosis. Footnote that it was, here was probably the year's best disproof of the communist lie about America.

During the year Americans, busy with their own affairs, found themselves, through TV, a part of conventions, P.T.A. meetings and A-bomb tests. Through these first-hand experiences they were gaining a better understanding of the multitude of problems their country faced in guiding the destiny of the free world.



TV ENABLES MILLIONS TO SEE A-BOMB BLAST

★ ★ ★
♦ **COMMON MEETING GROUND** for all nations during 1952 was the 15th Olympiad held in Helsinki, Finland. Records fell from the first. In all, 176 Olympic and world records were broken. Not only were the athletes better than those of earlier days, but they measured bigger and taller

—especially those from the U.S. who nosed out the Russians to win the Olympics. At left, Horace Ashenfelter accepts a medal for winning the 3,000-meter steeplechase, longest Olympic race ever won by an American. Russia's Kazantsev, the favorite, was second (l.), and Britain's Disley, third.



"DREAMS OF THE FUTURE" was theme of the world famous New Year's day Tournament of Roses which preceded the Rose Bowl Football Game in Pasadena, California. Miss America 1952 stands on Grand Prize winning float (r.) titled "World Peace," the entry of Minute Maid Fresh Orange Juice Corp.



Attracting much attention in an election year was South Pasadena's "A Rosy Dream." It showed a great floral elephant entering White House and a sad donkey making his exit. Sweepstakes winner depicted a garden wedding. Rose Queen was lovely Nancy Thorne (l.), 17-year-old Pasadena City College student.



BIG LIVESTOCK SHOWS across the U.S. were Kansas City, Missouri's American Royal Show, San Francisco's National Exposition and Chicago's International Show. This prize Hereford steer, getting his topknot clipped by 13-year-old owner Ted Hunt, was one of 12,000 entries in the Chicago show.

AMERICANA

Nation's festivals, fairs attract record crowds

Long summer days brought out Americans by the millions for fairs and festivals. Hardly a town was without its pageant of local town history, parade of beauty queens, or, at the least, its travelling carnival.

The 63rd annual Tournament of Roses attracted some 1,250,000 to Pasadena, California, on New Year's Day and the beautiful parade of floral floats was seen by millions more for the first time from coast to coast on TV. In the spring, Wenatchee, Washington paid tribute to the state's \$100 million apple industry with its 33rd annual Apple Blossom Festival. The annual Mardi Gras brought people from all parts of the Western Hemisphere to New Orleans for ten days of pre-Lenten festivities including a parade every day. "City of Roses," Portland, Oregon, was the scene of the 44th Festival of Roses, on a theme of "Childhood Memories."

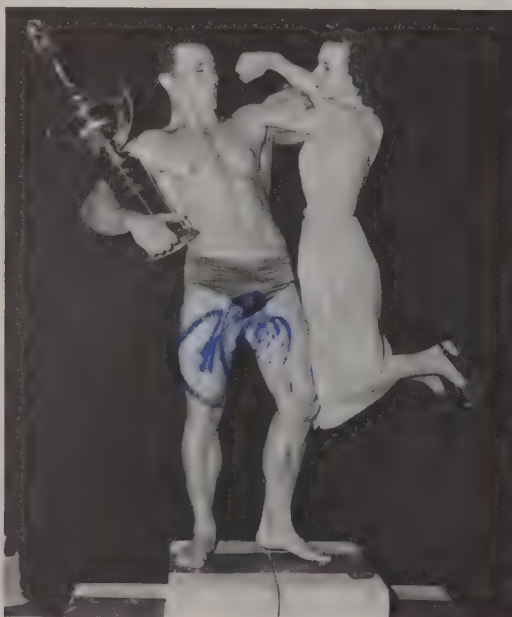
An audience of 15,000 at Atlantic City saw the coronation of Miss America 1952, chosen from among 50 contestants representing all states. And at Asbury Park, N.J., Mrs. New York's beauty and homemaking skills won the Mrs. America title. Top youth event, bringing boys from 154 communities to Akron in August, was the exciting All-American Soap-Box Derby.

Across the country in the fall were big livestock shows and state and county fairs. Oldest state fair was at Trenton, New Jersey, dating back to 1745. The largest fair of all was Los Angeles County's, celebrating its 25th anniversary.

For many older people the year's fairs had a bit of nostalgia of "the good old days" about them, with their rousing political speeches and pie-eating and cake-baking contests. Even in the confused year of 1952, they punctuated the long peaceful pause of summer's days and evenings.



BLONDES WERE FAVORITES in the top beauty contests. Salt Lake City beauty Colleen Hutchins won the Miss America 1952 crown at Atlantic City. Shown (right) with runners-up, 25-year-old, 143 lb., 5'10", blue-eyed Miss Utah was the first blonde Miss America in 13 years, tallest in 6 years, and oldest and



heaviest ever. At Asbury Park, N.J., 22-year-old Mrs. Penny Duncan of New York, pictured (left) with husband and son, was named Mrs. America 1952. Hazel-eyed, also blonde, 5'7½" Mrs. America weighed 126 lbs. Center, Chicagoan James Parks demonstrates strength which won him the title of Mr. America.





TULIP-TIME Festival was Holland, Michigan's picturesque tribute to the city's early Dutch heritage. At opening of 23rd annual festivities in May, Governor G. Mennen Williams (above) did a Klompen dance on the town's freshly scrubbed Main Street.



THE WIDE WILD WEST recalled early days with rodeos and "Western Days" celebrations. 19th Annual "Helldorado" (above) in Las Vegas, Nev., in May featured Western garb. As usual, the men vied for top honors for prize beards grown for the event.



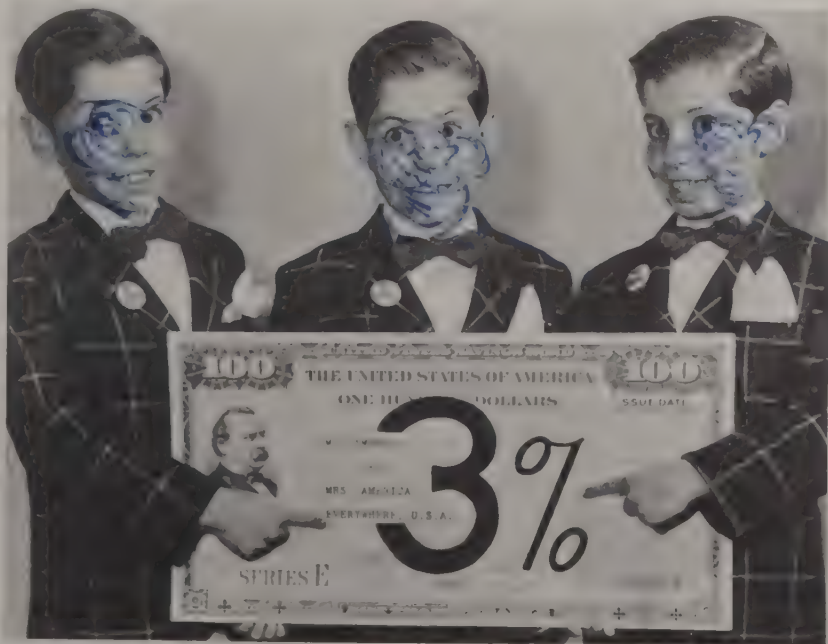
AMERICAN BEAUTIES continued to grace the pages of newspapers often not so subtly selling places and products from Southern resorts to automobiles. Diana Sena, Fishing Tourney Queen, with her 7'1" catch made fishing look good at Miami Beach, Fla.



LARGEST COUNTY FAIR in the United States, celebrated its 25th anniversary with a 17-day show in September at Pomona, Los Angeles County. Here is one of the sightseeing trains along the esplanade leading to grandstand. Sightseers consumed an estimated 15 miles of weiners. With some 40,000 exhibits of agriculture, industry and cultural achievement, exhibitors competed for \$18,000 in cash awards. Pretty farmerette, Betty Wilson (right), grooms a prize lamb before entering it in the junior livestock show. Fair drew over a million visitors from 48 states.



SOAP BOX DERBY CHAMP accepts trophy and \$5,000 college scholarship from Chevrolet's T. H. Keating. Joe Lunn, 11, of Georgia won Akron's annual derby despite spill necessitating quick adhesive tape repair of racer.



INCREASE TO THREE PERCENT in interest on U.S. Defense Bonds, Series "E", encouraged Americans to save their money and at same time give Uncle Sam a helping hand. Eddie, Dennis and Mike Magid, nine-year-old triplets of Kew Garden Hills, N.Y., call attention to good news with wide-eyed enthusiasm.



CHOO CHOO FESTIVAL brought grown up boys and little men to Pontiac, Ill., for annual Steam Engine Fair. Indicative of nationwide interest in early forms of transportation and power, the Fair attracted prize examples of surviving steam powered farm machinery. Above are smallest and largest engines exhibited.



OPENING CEREMONY saw Finland's famous Olympic runner, Paavo Nurmi, light the traditional urn in Helsinki's Olympic Stadium, July 19 (right), after carrying the torch on the last lap of its journey from Mount Olympus in Greece. Above, Walt Davis of Texas A & M clears the bar at 6 ft., 8.32 in. for a new record in the high jump, becoming the first American gold medal winner of the 1952 summer games. Horace Ashenfelter almost ran into a track official (left) as he scored a record-smashing victory in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. FBI agent Ashenfelter, the first American in 44 years to win an Olympic race of more than 800 meters, set a new mark of 8 min., 45.4 sec, to beat Russia's star Kazantsev.



DECATHLON CHAMP Bob Mathias, pride of Tulare, Calif., broke his own world record with 7,887 points in the Olympics, 62 points better than his old mark. Milton Campbell and Floyd Simmons nailed down second and third places, giving the U.S. a clean sweep in the decathlon, Olympics' toughest event.

1952 OLYMPICS

"Faster, higher, stronger," the Olympic motto, was flashed in Latin on the electric scoreboard in Helsinki's stadium. The Olympic flag was lowered, and on its high tower the flame of the Olympic torch died out. The curtain had come down on the XV Olympiad. Throughout the two weeks of competition (July 19-August 3) one record-shattering performance followed another, as the world's greatest athletes met on the field of sports battle. In track and field alone, 176 Olympic and world records

were broken. Russia led the unofficial team competition right down to the last day, but victory for the U.S. came as the result of an eleventh-hour, point-by-point surge. American athletes ran up a total of 614 points to successfully defend the 1948 Olympic crown they had won at London. In 1956, the nations would gather for the XVI Olympiad at Melbourne, Australia, when the Olympic torch would again burn brightly, and the sports champions of the world would again aim "faster, higher, stronger."

XV OLYMPIAD MAJOR EVENT WINNERS

Men's Track and Field

200-Meter Dash—Andy Stanfield (U.S.A.)
1500-Meter Run—Joseph Barthel (Luxembourg)
110-meter Hurdles—Harrison Dillard (U.S.A.)
400-meter Hurdles—Charles Moore (U.S.A.)
400-Meter Relay—U.S.A.
1600-Meter Relay—Jamaica
50-Kilometer Walk—Giuseppe Bordini (Italy)
10,000-Meter Walk—John Mikaelsson (Sweden)
Hammer Throw—Josef Czermak (Hungary)
Javelin Throw—Cy Young (U.S.A.)

Men's Swimming

100-Meter Free Style—Clark Scholes (U.S.A.)
Springboard Diving—David Browning (U.S.A.)
800-Meter Free Style Relay—U.S.A.
400-Meter Free Style—Jean Boiteux (France)
100-Meter Backstroke—Yoshio Oyokawa (U.S.A.)
High Diving—Sammy Lee (U.S.A.)
200-Meter Breaststroke—John Davies (Australia)

Unofficial Team Championship: U.S.A. (1), Russia (2), Hungary (3), Sweden (4), Germany (5), Finland (6)

Women's Track and Field

100-Meter Dash—Marjorie Jackson (Australia)
200-Meter Dash—Marjorie Jackson (Australia)
80-Meter Hurdles—
Mrs. Shirley Strickland de la Hunty (Australia)
400-Meter Relay—U.S.A.
Broad Jump—Yvette Williams (New Zealand)
High Jump—Ester Brand (South Africa)
Shot-put—Galina Zybina (Russia)

Women's Swimming

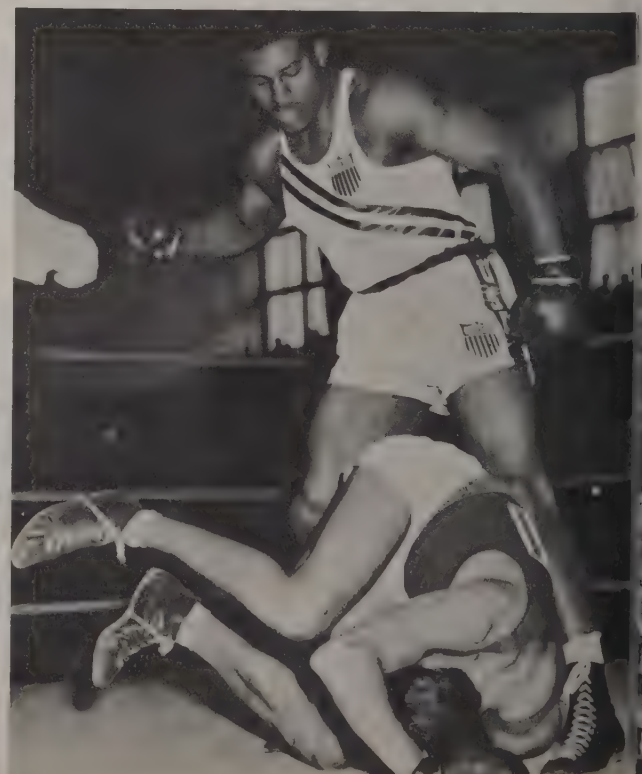
100-Meter Free Style—Katalin Szoke (Hungary)
200-Meter Breaststroke—Eva Szekely (Hungary)
100-Meter Backstroke—Joan Harrison (South Africa)
400-Meter Free Style Relay—Hungary
400-Meter Free Style—Valerie Gyuenge (Hungary)

Other Events

Field Hockey—India
Water Polo—Hungary
Soccer—Hungary



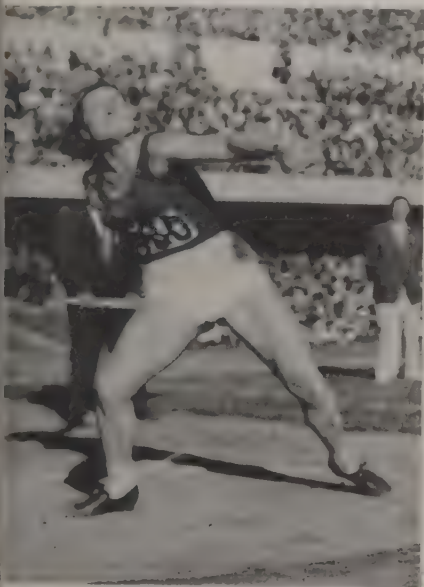
OLYMPIC RECORDS continued to fall as U.S. athletes piled up more gold medals. The University of Southern California's Sim Iness (1.) won the discus event with a record-smashing toss of 180 ft., 6.85 in. His new mark eclipsed the previous one set by Adolfo Consolini of Italy in the 1948 games. The U.S. Navy's unbeaten crew chalked up another Olympic victory, the seventh straight for a U.S. eight-oared crew. Navy led from start to finish and beat Russia by a length and a half. At right, Ed Sanders of Compton, Calif., is shown scoring a knockout during the heavyweight boxing elimination bout. In the 10 final matches, heavyweight Sanders and the U.S.'s flyweight Nate Brooks, light-welterweight Charles Adkins, middleweight Floyd Patterson and light-heavyweight Norvel Lee won themselves five individual titles.





OLYMPICS' HERO was its only triple gold medal winner, Emil Zatopek, a Czechoslovakian army captain. Zatopek dashed through the tape to win the 10,000-meter final in 29 min., 17 sec., shattering his own 1948 Olympic record by 42.6 sec., and went on to crack the 5,000-meter record in 14 min., 6 sec. (above, l.). Three days later he entered the marathon run, the first time he had ever attempted the tortuous distance of 26 mi., 385 yds. He broke another Olympic record, finishing in 2 hrs., 23 min., 3.2 sec. Zatopek became the only Olympic athlete ever to sweep the three distance races. While the Czechoslovakian was winning the 5,000 meter race, his wife Dana Zatopek was winning the women's javelin event, setting a new Olympic mark of 165 ft., 7.05 in. Mrs. Zatopek turned cartwheels of joy whenever her husband won. The Zatopeks were most sensational husband and wife team in Olympic history.

U.S.A. VS. RUSSIA was the lineup in the Olympic basketball final. The Americans were a heavy favorite, having outscored Russia in an earlier match 86-58 (right), but in the final the Russians froze the ball and the scoring was slow. Then, in the last minutes of play, the U.S. cagers took over the ball and spurred ahead to win 36-25, giving the U.S.A. its third straight triumph in Olympic basketball.



RUSSIAN GIRLS took first, second and third places in the women's discus event, July 20. Winner was blonde Nina Romaschkova (above), who heaved 4 lb. 6.4 oz. discus 168 ft. 8 1/4 in., a new women's world record.



GOLD MEDAL WINNER in the shot-put was Californian Parry O'Brien with a toss of 57 ft., 1.43 in. Darrow Hooper took second and Jim Fuchs was third, to give the U.S.A. a 1-2-3 sweep of the event. O'Brien is shown in action in the shot-put qualifications, in which he broke Olympic record.

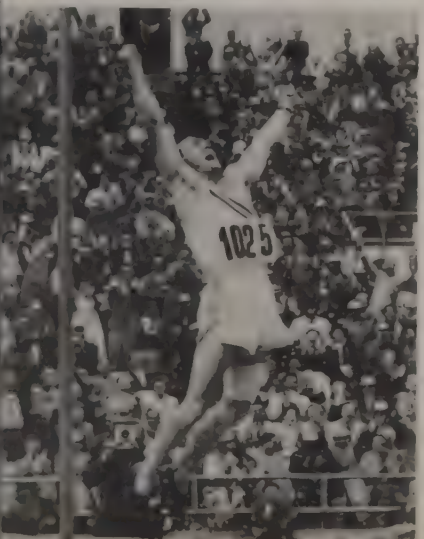


CHAMPIONSHIP FORM displayed by Patricia McCormick, California housewife, earned her firsts in high diving and springboard diving. Among the men's swimming events, Ford Konno's win in the 1500-meter free style switched the Olympic team lead from Russia to U.S.



HEARTBREAK at the Olympics! UCLA athlete George Brown lies on the ground after fouling out in the broad jump. The gold medal winner was the U.S. Army's Jerome Biffle, (24 ft., 10.03 in.). Meredith Gourdine of Cornell was second.

VAULTING PARSON Bob Richards of La Verne, Calif., leaps wildly for joy after winning the final in the pole vault event at Olympic Stadium, July 24. His leap of 14 feet, 11.14 inches set a new record for the Olympics.



HOP, STEP AND JUMP event was won by Adhemar Da Silva of Brazil. Bettering his own distance, he leaped to a world record and new Olympic record of 53 feet, 2.59 inches. His own former world mark was 52 feet, 6.30 inches. Olympic mark was 52 feet, 5.93 in.

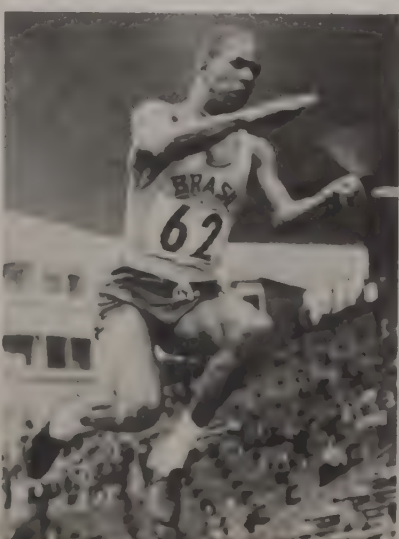


PHOTO FINISH of the 100-meter dash resulted in a victory for 21-year-old Manhattan College athlete Lindy Remigino (981). The finish was so close that Remigino, Jamaica's Herb McKenley (295) who came in second, and Britain's Emanuel McDonald-Bailey (second sprinter from left) who placed third, were caught by stop watches in the same 10.4 sec.



MAL WHITFIELD, U.S. Air Force Sergeant, tied his own 1948 Olympic record to win the 800-meter run in 1 min., 49.2 sec. He missed in 400-meter race, won by George Rhoden of Jamaica, B.W.I.





LEADING LADY of the Olympics was 19-year-old Andrea Mead Lawrence, first U.S. skier ever to win two Olympic gold medals. Andy captured the women's giant slalom and two-heat, regular slalom.



WINTER OLYMPICS of 1952 were held in Oslo, Norway, Feb. 14-25. Photograph shows the decorative entrance of the electric railway from Oslo to Holmenkollen, scene of the ski-jumping competition.

WINTER OLYMPIC WINNERS

Men's downhill skiing—Colo (Italy)
 Women's d'nhill skiing—Jochum-Beiser (Austria)
 Men's ski slalom—Schneider (Austria)
 Women's ski slalom—Lawrence (U.S.A.)
 Men's giant slalom—Eriksen (Norway)
 Women's giant slalom—Lawrence (U.S.A.)
 Nordic combined—Slaattvik (Norway)
 Men's 18-kilo ski race—Brenden (Norway)
 Men's 50-kilo ski race—Hakulinen (Finland)
 Women's 10-kilo ski race—Videman (Finland)
 Men's 40-kilo ski relay—(Finland)
 Men's special ski jump—Bergmann (Norway)
 Two-man bobsled—Ostler, Nieberl (Germany)
 Four-man bobsled—Ostler, driver (Germany)
 500-meter speed skating—Henry (U.S.A.)
 1,500-meter speed skating—Andersen (Norway)
 5,000-meter speed skating—Andersen (Norway)
 10,000-meter speed skating—Andersen (Norway)
 Men's figure skating—Button (U.S.A.)
 Women's figure skating—Altwegg (England)
 Figure skating pairs—Ria, Paul Falk (Germany)
 Ice hockey—Canada
 Unofficial team championship—Norway (1),
 U.S.A. (2), Finland (3)



ONE-TWO SWEEP of the 500-meter speed skating event was scored by Ken Henry (above) of Chicago, winning in near record time of 43.2 seconds. Don McDermott of Englewood, N.J., followed in 43.9.



FIGURE SKATER Dick Button of Englewood, N.J., won his second successive Olympic title Feb. 21. Button, a senior at Harvard, received first place votes from all nine judges in the men's competition.



WORLD CHAMPION Andreas Ostler (l.) drove Germany's four-man bobsled team to victory in the winter Olympics. They edged out the U.S. team by 2.6 sec. Ostler also led a two-man sled to win.



LUMBERJACK SKIER Zeno Colo gave Italy its first gold medal of the games by rocketing down the mountainside in record-equaling time to win mile-and-a-half men's downhill Olympic championship.

BEAUTY ON ICE was personified by Olympic figure-skating queen Jeanette Altwegg, Britain's first gold-medal winner since 1936.

HARDY NORSEMAN Halgeir Brenden won the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race Feb. 18 in 1:01.34, the fastest time ever in the history of the winter Olympics. Paired with Simon Slaattvik, winner of the Nordic combined ski jump, Brenden's victory swept Norway into first place among Olympic teams.

TRIPLE WIN was scored by Norway's Hjalmar Andersen (center), who won three speed skating races. Kees Broekman (l.) was second in 5,000-meter event and Sverre Haugli third.





GOLF Harvie Ward of Tarboro, N. C. (l.) thwarted Frank Stranahan's bid for a third British Amateur title by trouncing him, 6 and 5, in their all-American final at Prestwick, Scotland, May 31. Happily kissing trophy is Billy Maxwell, 22-year-old Texas college student, who won it, 4 and 3, in the annual National Amateur Golf tourney at Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 15, 1951.

NATIONAL GOLF DAY, May 31, was the occasion for United States and Canada players to try to better a par 71 shot by Ben Hogan, 1951 U. S. Open Champion, at the Northwood course in Dallas. Aided by handicaps, 14,000 "beat Ben Hogan" on their home courses. Proceeds from the one-dollar entry fee went to the U.S.O. and the National Golf Fund. Current U.S. Open Champ, Julius Boros, collected \$25,000, biggest prize in golf history, for winning Tam O'Shanter, Aug. 11.



FIGHTER JOE LOUIS, shown here with P.G.A. Pres. Horton Smith and Secretary Leonard Reed (l.), helped jolt the P.G.A. tournament committee into approving Negro participation in P.G.A. matches.



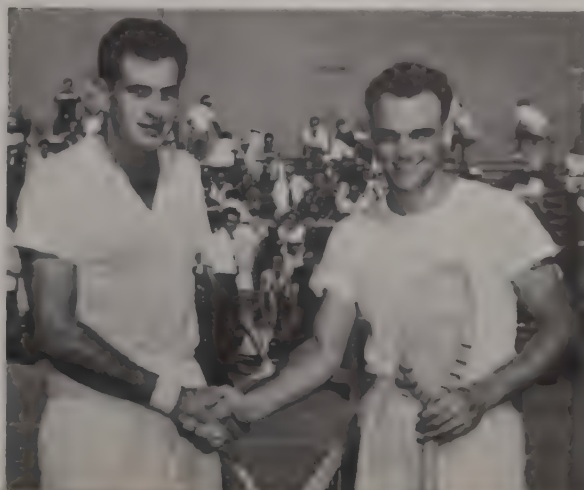
WINNING WOMEN were Betsy Rawls and Betty Jameson (l.), first- and second-placers in the transcontinental Weatherlane Open golf tournament June 3. Miss Rawls also won the Eastern Open and Women's Western Open.



P.G.A. CROWN went to Champion Jim Turnesa (above) after his comeback win in Louisville, Ky., June 26. In Augusta, Ga., April 6, Sam Snead beat Ben Hogan in Masters tournament.



TENNIS Top "guy and doll" of the courts were U.S. National Men's Singles Champion Frank Sedgman of Australia and Maureen Connolly, 17-year-old Women's Singles queen. They are shown here winning the finals of the Pacific Southwest Tennis tournament in Los Angeles, Sept. 16, 1951. Sedgman, the backbone of Australia's victorious Davis Cup team, later went on to beat Jaroslav Drobný of Egypt in the Men's Singles at Wimbledon, England, July 2. "Little Mo" Connolly upset Louise Brough to become Women's champ. Below, Dick Savitt (left), National Indoor title holder, congratulates Vic Seixas after losing to him in finals of the Miami Invitational tournament in March. In the Men's amateur ratings of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn., Seixas was first, Savitt second, Tony Trabert third.



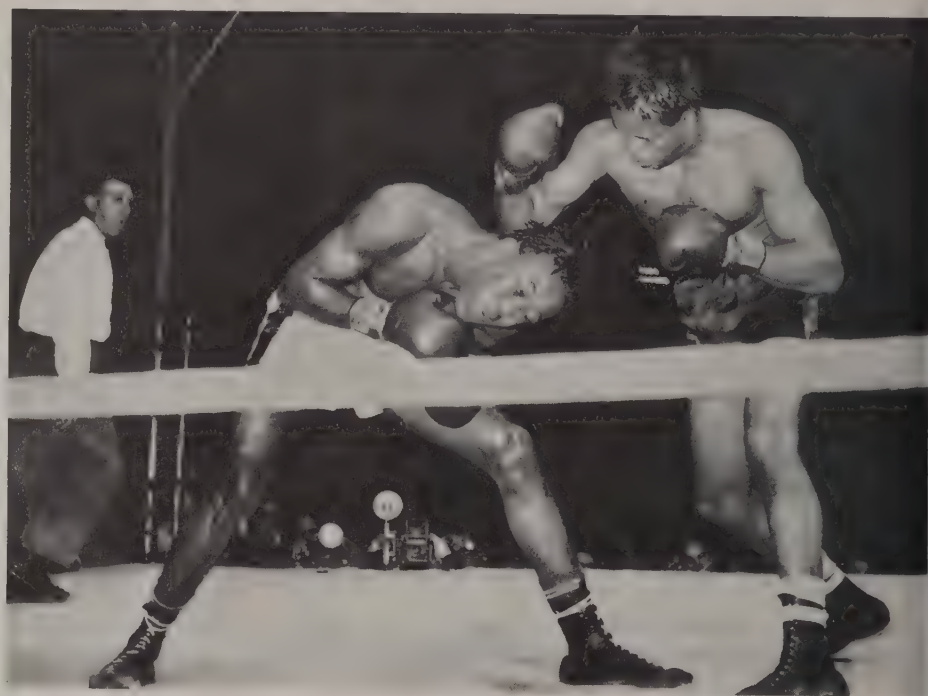


BOXING Aiming at his third world title, Middleweight Champion Sugar Ray Robinson lost on a technical knockout to Light-Heavyweight Champ Joey Maxim at Yankee Stadium June 25. Robinson had built up a commanding lead in the Battle of the Champs when the 104-degree heat began to take its toll. In round 13 Robinson missed with a wild right and fell flat on his face, helpless with exhaustion. He rose shakily and managed to stumble through the rest of the round. But the bell for round 14 found him slumped in his corner, unable to stand up. Sugar Ray had regained his middleweight crown September 12, 1951, by stopping Randy Turpin in the 10th round of their fight at the Polo Grounds. On April 10 he had defeated Rocky Graziano in Chicago Stadium.

EX-TITLEHOLDER Ezzard Charles (left) proved again the truth of the adage that they don't come back when he lost a 15-round decision to Jersey Joe Walcott in Philadelphia June 5. The 38-year-old "Pappy" Walcott took the heavyweight crown away from Charles July 18, 1951, and was given the Boxing Writers Association Award as "boxer of year." He was underdog in his first title defense.



BROWN BOMBER Joe Louis, aging and tired, lost to top title contender Rocky Marciano, undefeated in 38 fights. A right cross to the chin sent Louis reeling through the ropes to the ring apron in the eighth round of their heavyweight bout in Madison Square Garden, October 26, 1951. It was the end of the fistic trail for ex-champion who had not been KO'd since Max Schmeling did it in 1936.



BOLO-PUNCHING Kid Gavilan (left) took on unbeaten challenger Gil Turner in Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium July 7 and slugged his way to an 11th round TKO. The gross gate for the Cuban Hawk's defense of his title was the largest ever recorded for a welterweight championship fight. On February 5, in Miami Beach, Gavilan defeated Bobby Dykes in Florida's first "mixed fight."

WINNER AND NEW CHAMP Lauro Salas is hoisted on the shoulders of handlers after winning decision over Lightweight Champ Jimmy Carter. Unknown before his victory in Los Angeles May 14, Salas became the first Mexican ever to hold an undisputed world boxing title. In Tokyo, Yoshiro Shirai became the first champion from Japan when he won flyweight title from Hawaii's Dado Marino.





HILL GAIL (above, second from right) romps home two lengths ahead of Sub Fleet (right) to win the 78th running of the Kentucky Derby at Louisville, May 3. It was the fifth Derby triumph for jockey Eddie Arcaro and the sixth for Calumet trainer Ben Jones. Hill Gail, victor in the Santa Anita Derby in Feb., ran the Churchill Downs mile and a quarter in 2:01.6, 1/5 second off the track record.



HORSE RACING A hard-to-believe victory over field of six three-year-olds was scored by long-shot (13-1) One Count in the 84th Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y., June 7. The son of Count Fleet, jockey Eddie Arcaro up, pulled out ahead after a two-colt stretch drive to beat the favorite Blue Man, third finisher in the Kentucky Derby and winner of the Preakness Stakes. It was the fifth Belmont Stakes victory for Arcaro and the richest running (\$118,500) of the mile-and-a-half race. Above, One Count nears the finish line, two and a half lengths clear of Blue Man, piloted by Conn McCreary. Armageddon took show money. The winner's time of 2:30.2 was two seconds off stake record set by Count Fleet, 1943 Triple Crown winner.

NECK AND NECK at the last jump of the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, England, Apr. 5 are winner Teal (left) and runner-up Legal Joy. Only 10 of 47 starters finished the four-and-a-half mile mist-shrouded course with its 30 jumps. The English Derby at Epsom Downs May 28 was won by the Aga Khan's Tulyar.



TRIPLE CROWN of 1952 was split when long-striding Blue Man, Conn McCreary aboard, streaked to a three-and-a-half length Preakness victory at Pimlico, Md., May 17. Runners-up: Jampol, One Count.



BAD INTENTIONS of Intent cost him the Santa Anita Handicap, Mar. 1. Finishing a length ahead of Miche, Intent was disqualified for bumping him. Costly interference occurred seconds after above photo (Intent on the outside) was taken.



HORSE OF THE YEAR was Counterpoint, who won seven of 15 starts in 1951 to bring his year's earnings to \$250,525. Above, Counterpoint, jockey David Gorman up, is shown with owner C. V. Whitney after Jockey Club Gold Cup victory.



MILLIONAIRE RIDER Johnny Longden was congratulated by jockeys after winning his 4,000th race, at Hollywood Park, Calif., May 15. Leading U.S. jockey, he trailed England's Gordon Richards.





STORY BOOK FINISH to the 1951 National League pennant race saw the New York Giants win 37 out of their last 44 games to tie the fast-fading Brooklyn Dodgers. In the final game of the three-game playoff that followed, New York's Glasgow-born Bobby Thompson hit a 9th inning homer with two mates aboard, clinching the flag and giving Giants a World Series shot at American League champion N. Y. Yankees.



WORLD SERIES proved to be an anticlimax. After losing the Series opener, the Yankees took the second, fourth, fifth and sixth games to keep their world title. Controversial play above took place in the third game when Giant Ed Stanky, out by several feet at second base, booted the ball (in mid-air) out of Phil Rizzuto's glove and continued to third. The Giants won that game 6-2.



FORD FRICK, for 17 years Pres. of the National League, succeeded "Happy" Chandler as Baseball Commissioner Sept. 20, 1951. Warren Giles, former Gen. Mgr. of Cincinnati Reds, became N. L. chief.

BASEBALL

STATISTICS—1951 SEASON FINAL MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN			NATIONAL		
	W.	L.		W.	L.
New York	98	56	New York	98	59
Cleveland	93	61	Brooklyn	97	60
Boston	87	67	St. Louis	81	73
Chicago	81	73	Boston	76	78
Detroit	73	81	Philadelphia	73	81
Philadelphia	70	84	Cincinnati	68	86
Washington	62	92	Pittsburgh	64	90
St. Louis	52	102	Chicago	62	92

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

BATTING		A.B.	H.	Pct.
Musial, St. Louis, N.	578	205	.355	
Ashburn, Phila., N.	634	221	.344	
Fain, Phila., A.	425	146	.344	
Robinson, Brooklyn, N.	548	185	.338	

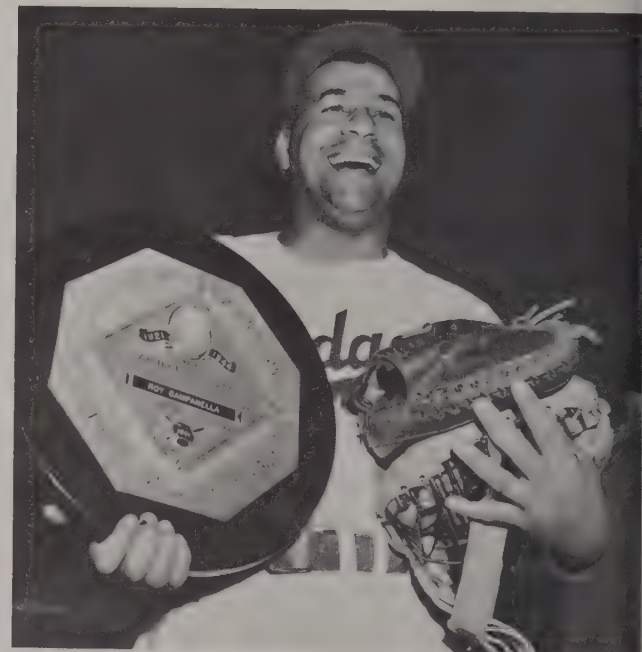
Runs Batted In—Zernial, Phila., A., 129; Williams, Boston, A., 126; Irvin, New York, N., 121.
Home Runs—Kiner, Pittsburgh, 42; Hodges, Brooklyn, 40.

PITCHING

AMERICAN			NATIONAL		
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Feller, Cleveland	22	8	Maglie, New York	23	6
Lopat, New York	21	9	Jansen, New York	23	11
Raschi, New York	21	10	Roe, Brooklyn	22	3

A—American

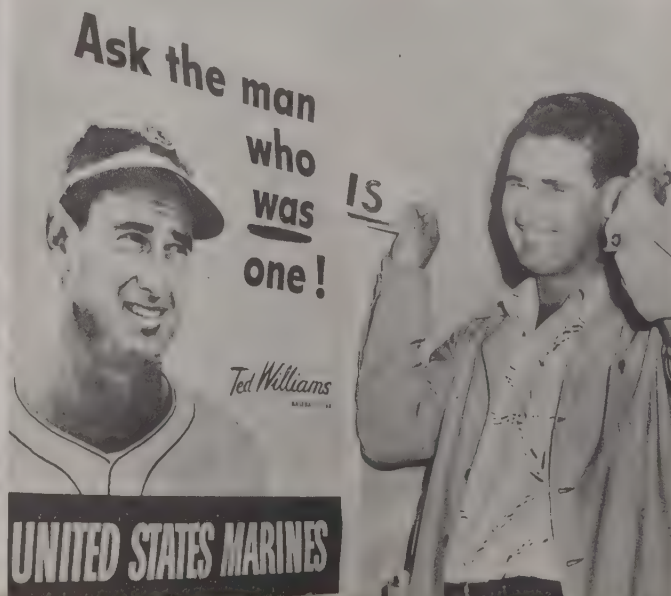
N—National



MOST VALUABLE PLAYER in the National League for 1951 was Brooklyn's Roy Campanella. In regular season play, the Dodger catcher hit 33 homers, drove in 108 runs, and had a batting average of .325.

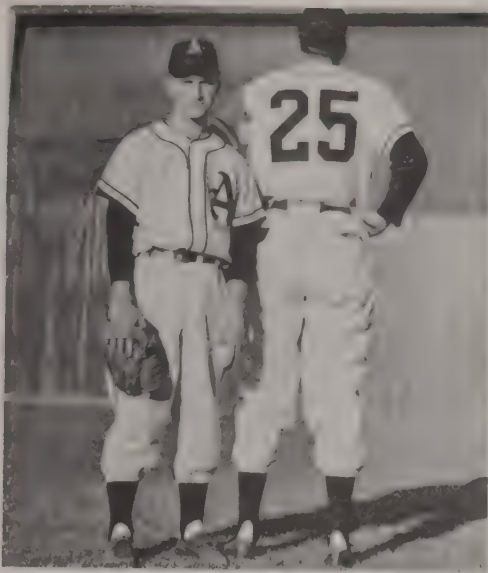
CHANGE OF UNIFORM was in order for (l. to r.): Willie Mays, Ted Williams and Curt Simmons. Mays, Giant centerfielder who was the N. L. Rookie of the Year, was inducted into the Army May 29. Boston Red Sox outfielder Williams, called back May 2 as a Marine captain, hit a game-winning home run his last time at bat. Simmons, released from the Army, resumed his pitching chores with

the Philadelphia Phillies, and won his first start Apr. 29. Also recalled for 17 months' service with the Marines Air Force along with Williams, were New York second baseman Gerry Coleman and Cincinnati outfielder Lloyd Merriman. The Brooklyn Dodgers' 20-game winning Don Newcombe, went into the Army in February. With so many big names gone, baseball had lost some of its sparkle.





YANKEE CLIPPER Joe DiMaggio left baseball poorer by retiring as a player Dec. 11, 1951. In his 13 seasons with the Yanks he had a batting average of .325, held the major league record for hitting in consecutive games (56 in 1941). The sentimental Yankees permanently retired his uniform, famed number 5.



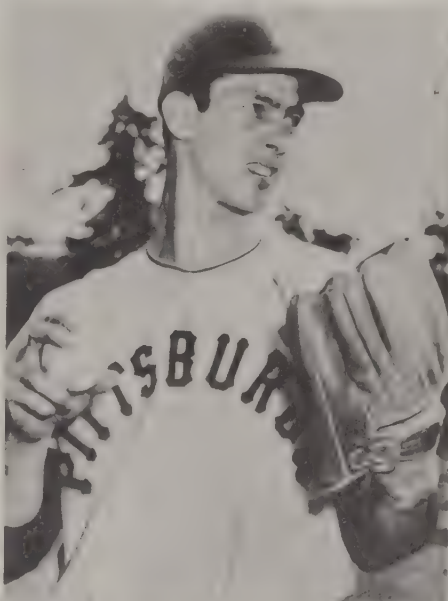
PINT-SIZED PITCHER (5 ft. 7 in., 140 lbs.) Bobby Shantz (with normal size teammate) of the Athletics became the first hurler of the season to win 20 games. Connie Mack called him "the greatest fielding pitcher I ever saw."



BAD BREAK for the N. Y. Giants' 1952 pennant hopes took place when Monte Irvin snapped his ankle sliding into third in an exhibition game in Denver, April 2. The star outfielder had helped bat the Giants to their 1951 triumph.



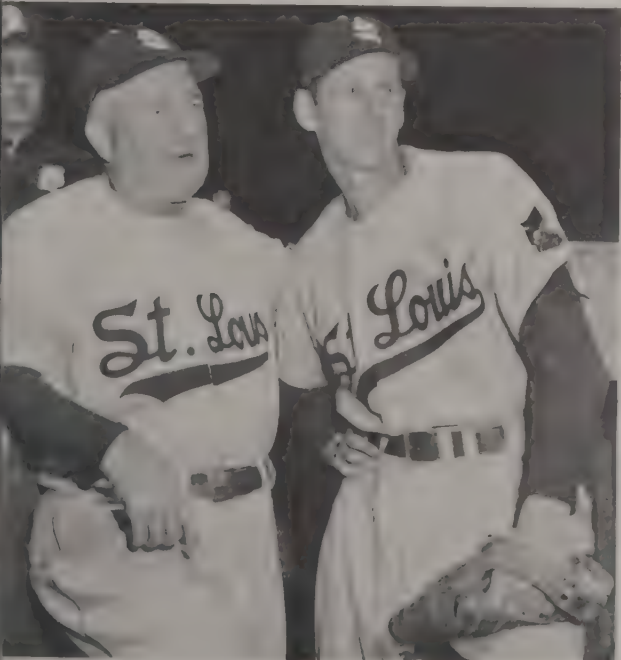
TO THE VICTORS went the awards! Left to right, Yanks are: Yogi Berra, A. L. Most Valuable Player; Allie Reynolds, Page One Award for hurling two no-hitters; Mgr. Casey Stengel; Phil Rizzuto, Babe Ruth Award for starring in the 1951 World Series, and Gil McDougald, Rookie of the Year Award.



STRIKEOUT KING Ron Necciai, Pirate farmhand, was first pitcher in baseball's history to strike out 27 men in a nine-inning game. Called up to Pittsburgh, he hurled his first game on August 10—and lost.



ALL-STAR GAME in Philadelphia, July 8, was called because of rain, for the first time in its 19-year history. After five innings the N. L. won 3-2, thanks to Hank Sauer's (second from r.) game-winning home-run. Jackie Robinson also hit homer for N. L.



MUSICAL CHAIRS with managers was played on five big-league teams. Marty Marion (above left, with glove), who had come to the St. Louis Browns as player-coach in 1951 when he was fired from his Cardinal post, replaced Rogers Hornsby (at left) as manager of the Browns. Hornsby, hired by owner Bill Veeck in Oct. 1951, went on to Cincinnati as new Red pilot, replacing Luke

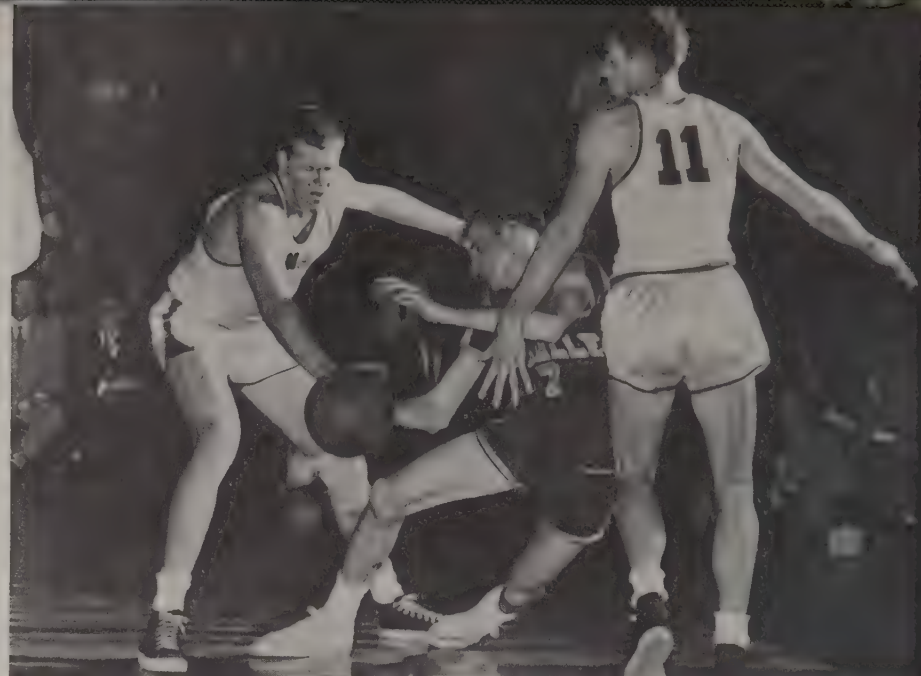


Sewell. Marion's successor at the Cards' helm was Ed Stanky. The Phillies dropped Eddie Sawyer, who managed them to their 1950 pennant, and picked up experienced Steve O'Neill (center), while the Boston Braves fired once-popular Tommy Holmes and signed Charley Grimm (shown with Cubs' Hank Sauer). At Detroit, Tiger hurler Freddie Hutchinson took over from Red Rolfe.





BASKETBALL One of the brightest court stars of 1952 was Johnny O'Brien of Seattle University. In the game against Portland University in Seattle, Feb. 28, O'Brien made the basket (above) to score his 1,000th point of the season and became the first U.S. college player to reach that mark. His season's total was 1,030. Other laurels went to LaSalle College, winner of the National Invitation tournament, and to University of Kansas, top team of the N.C.A.A. The Jayhawkers went on to defeat LaSalle College in the semi-finals of the Olympic trials Mar. 31, with their giant center Clyde Lovellette scoring 40 of his team's 70 points. Lovellette (l., upper r.) set a new N.C.A.A. record with his three-season total of 1,888 points. In the finals

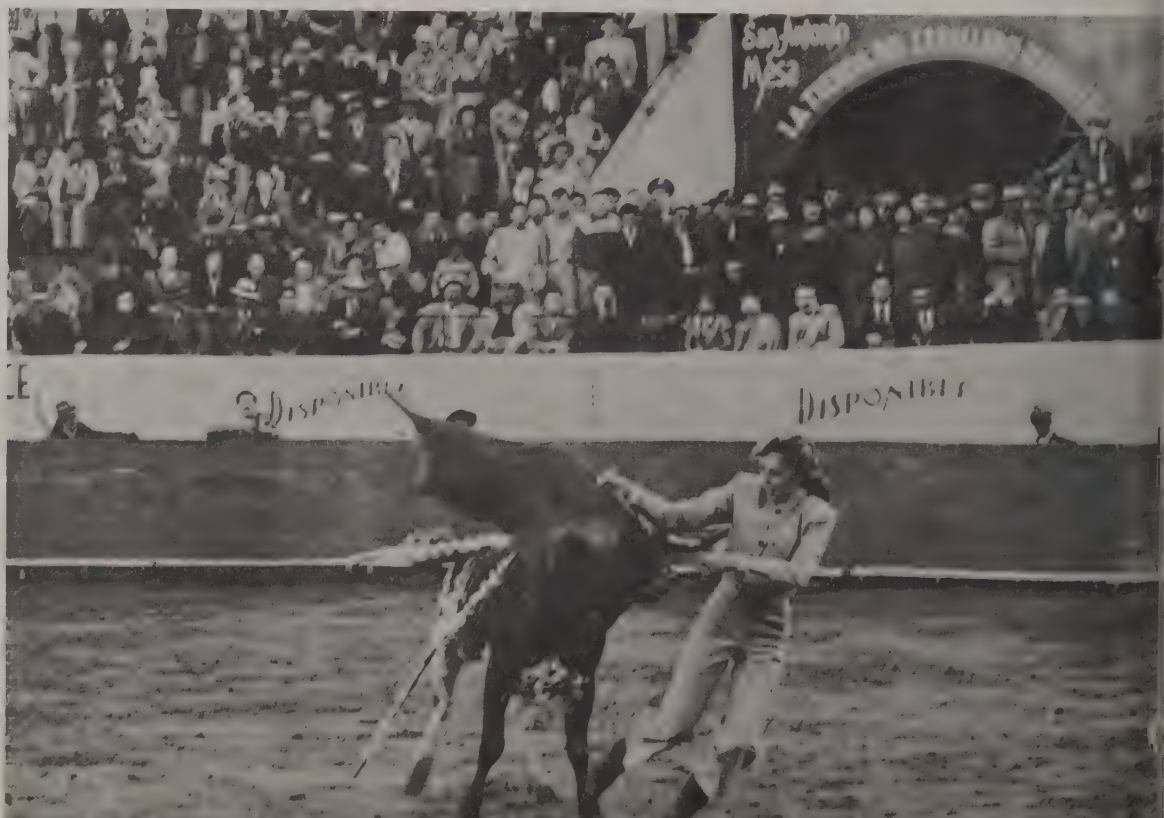


Apr. 1, the A.A.U. champion Peoria Caterpillars, other half of the 14-man Olympic squad, beat Kansas 62-60. On the dark side of the 1952 cage scene, N.Y. Judge Saul Streit suspended sentences on 12 ex-players from Bradley University and New York colleges who pleaded guilty to game-fixing. Five were sent to prison, along with Master Fixer Salvatore Sollazzo. On Apr. 29 Judge Streit placed three former Kentucky University stars, Dale Barnstable, Alex Groza and Ralph Beard, on indefinite probation. Beard (above, l.) and Groza (seated, r.) are shown being questioned before their indictment for bribery. Judge Streit blasted the professionalism of major intercollegiate athletics, and charged that all colleges shared the responsibility for 1951's basketball game-fixing scandal.

MEMORIAL DAY RACE at Indianapolis was won by Troy Ruttman of Lynwood, Calif., who set a new speed record of 128.922 mph. He is greeted here by actress Arlene Dahl and Agajanian, father of owner of car.



LADY BULLFIGHTER Patricia McCormick of Big Springs, Texas is shown in action in the arena at Juarez, Mexico. North America's only woman bullfighter, the 22-year-old coed dispatched two bulls in her professional debut, Jan. 20. For her skill and cool courage she won the cheers of the crowd and was presented with two bulls' ears. Her closest brush with danger came as a horn ripped her fancy trousers.





LESS THAN A MILE off California's coast, cold and exhaustion forced swimmer Florence Chadwick to abandon her attempted Catalina Channel crossing, July 4. After 15 hours and 50 minutes in the water, Florence, the only woman to swim the English Channel both ways, was helped into boat by Johnny Weismuller (left) and trainer Bert Rove.



CLEVER HEADWORK is displayed in Football Association Cup final, top event of the year for British soccer fans. Some 100,000 fans jammed London's Wembley Stadium May 3 to see Newcastle United defeat Arsenal, 1-0 and take the Cup for second straight year.



WORLD'S RECORD for game fish on rod and reel was set in April by Houston, Texas sportsman Alfred C. Glassell, Jr. He boated a 1,025-pound Pacific black marlin on 39-thread line, off Capo Blanco, Peru.



BILLIARD ACE Masako Katsura was first woman to compete in World three-cushion tournament, held at San Francisco, Mar. 5. Masako, shown with her husband, Sgt. Vernon Greenleaf, lost her opening match.



DETROIT RED WINGS clinched Stanley Cup Apr. 15 with record eight straight wins, four over Toronto, four over Montreal. Above, Toronto center Kennedy fails to get puck past Detroit goalkeeper Sawchuk.

FEWER CURVES in baseball was verdict when George Trautman, head of minor leagues, ruled Eleanor Engle out of organized baseball, June 23. Eleanor, who had signed to play with the Harrisburg Senators in the Inter-State League, is shown getting a few batting pointers from two of her teammates in Harrisburg, Pa.



CROWD-PLEASING Lou Thesz was thrown (below) but got up off the mat to defeat Baron Leone at Los Angeles Gilmore Stadium, May 21. The victory made Thesz the most probable choice for world heavyweight champion. Over 100,000 turned out for the fight, one of the biggest gates since the advent of TV.

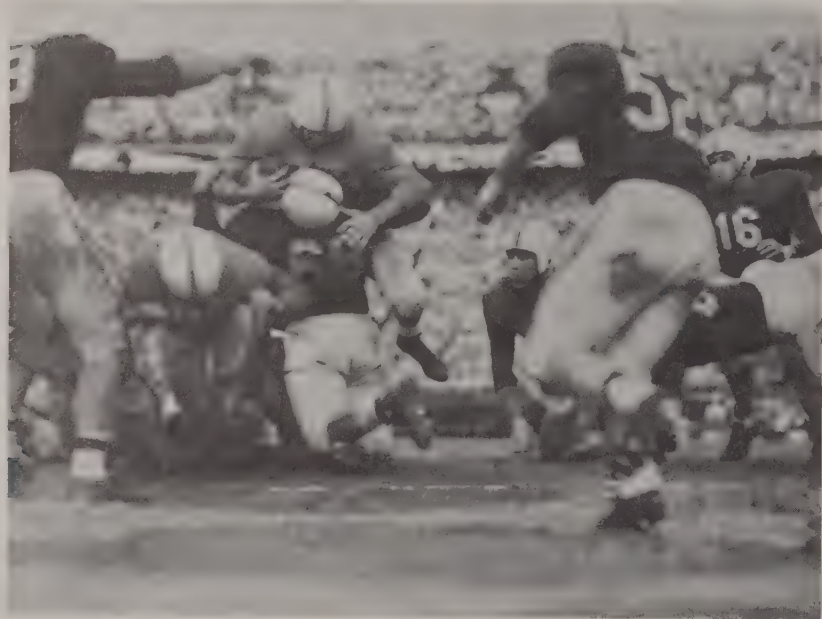




PULITZER PRIZE winning photo shows nation's top ground-gainer of all time, John Bright of Drake, being slugged by Oklahoma A & M guard Wilbanks Smith in the first play of their game Oct. 20, 1951. Bright's jaw was broken, but on the next play he threw a 61-yard touchdown pass. After being laid out again by Smith, Bright was led off the field, and A & M triumphed 27-14. Drake quit the Missouri Valley Conference when officials refused to investigate the incident.



LAST-QUARTER TOUCHDOWN and field goal gave Georgia Tech a 17-14 victory over Baylor University in Miami's Orange Bowl game, Jan. 1. Here, All-American quarterback Larry Isbell (14) of Baylor goes around end to gain four yards in the first quarter of the annual classic. Stopping him are Georgia Tech back Alan Moorehead (27) and guard Orville Reveen (33), while at lower right of photo, Baylor end Harold Riley goes sailing through the air for a block.



IRRESISTIBLE FORCE meets the immovable object as Tennessee halfback Harold Payne collides joltingly with Maryland guard Bill Maletsky and is held to a two-yard gain. The Volunteers, first-ranked team in the nation, went down 28-13 before third-ranked University of Maryland in New Orleans' Sugar Bowl, Jan. 1.

FOOTBALL

1952 BOWL GAMES

Rose Bowl, Pasadena—Illinois 40, Stanford 7
 Sugar, New Orleans—Maryland 28, Tennessee 13
 Orange, Miami—Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14
 Cotton, Dallas—Kentucky 30, Texas Christian 7
 'Gator, Jacksonville—Miami 14, Clemson 0
 Shrine Game, San Francisco—East 15, West 14

CONSENSUS ALL-AMERICAN

Ends: McColl (Stanford); Carey (Mich. State)
 Tackles: Coleman (Mich. State); Weatherall (Okla.)
 Guards: Ward (Maryland); Beck (Georgia Tech)
 Center: Moseley (Kentucky)
 Backs: Kazmaier (Princeton); Isbell (Baylor); Lauricella (Tenn.); Karras (Ill.)

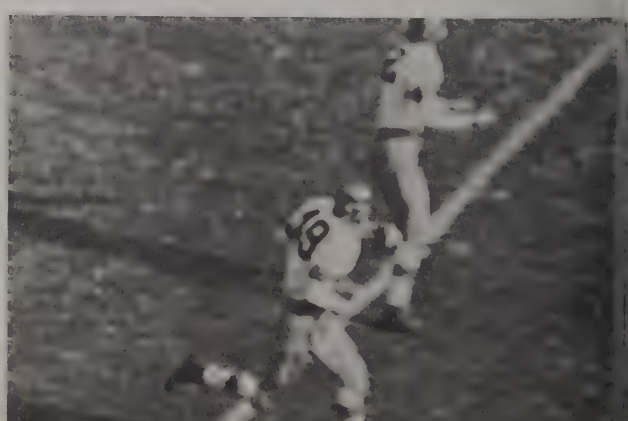
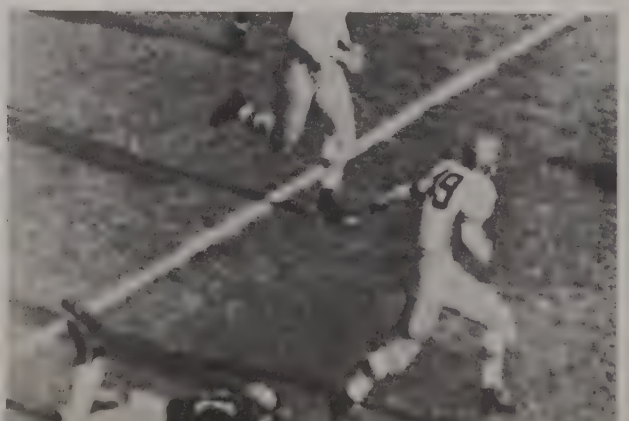
COLLEGIATE TOP TEN

1. Tennessee
2. Michigan State
3. Maryland
4. Illinois
5. Georgia Tech
6. Princeton
7. Stanford
8. Wisconsin
9. Baylor
10. Oklahoma

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

American Conference—
 Cleveland (Browns)
 National Conference—
 Los Angeles (Rams)

LONGEST RUN EVER MADE IN ARMY-NAVY GAME HELPED PRODUCE THE SERIES' LARGEST SCORE WHEN MIDDIES SANK THE CADETS 42-7 IN PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 1, 1951.

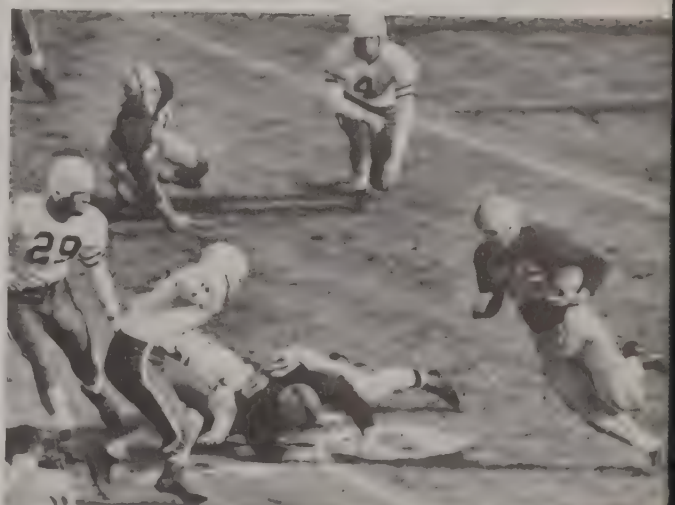
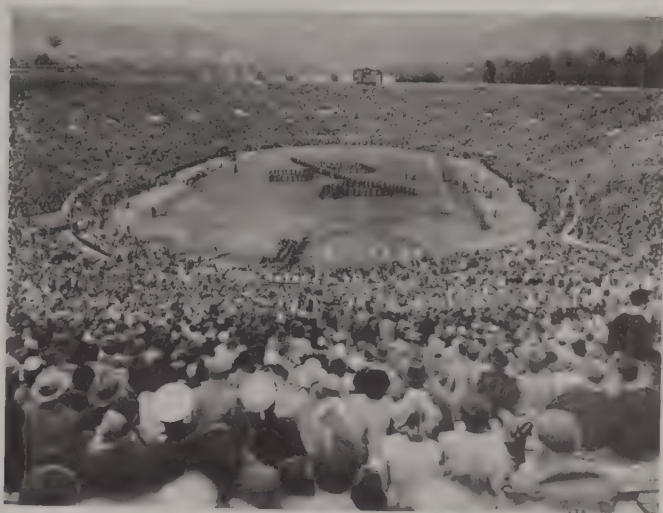




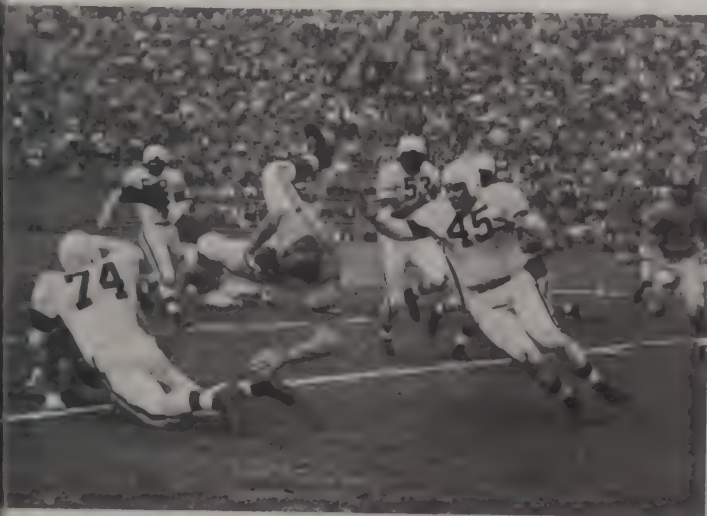
HEISMAN TROPHY WINNER Dick Kazmaier of Princeton, the outstanding college football player in the United States, totes the ball against Dartmouth Nov. 24, 1951, dragging two Indian players with him across the goal line (above). Princeton won, 13-0, for its second straight Ivy League title and 23rd straight victory, the nation's longest major streak. At right, Dartmouth's Alan Reich steals a Kazmaier pass for end John Emery. Despite stinging defeats from Princeton, Ivy League cheered its first top rank team in years.



COACH OF THE YEAR Chuck Taylor of Stanford is shown with All-American end Bill McColl (left) and quarterback Gary Kerkorian (right), standout performers on the Pacific Coast Conference Champion team. In his first year as a coach, Taylor piloted his unbeaten "How" boys, sparked by McColl, Kerkorian and



Olympic decathlon champion Bob Mathias, to a Rose Bowl bid. Illinois, the Big Ten representative at the New Year's Day game, outran the wild-passing Indians 40-7 for the Western Conference's sixth successive victory since the pact was inaugurated. Picture at right shows the Illini's Bill Tate roaring around end.



CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF of the National Football League featured the Los Angeles Rams and Cleveland Browns at the Coliseum, Dec. 23, 1951. The hard-charging Rams put an end to Cleveland's string of five consecutive championships by beating them 24-17. At left, Ram quarterback Waterfield is dumped by Adamle on optional run-pass play. Towler carries the pigskin at right, with Hirsch blocking, as Browns' Lahr slips past and gets set for tackle. After the close of the 1951 pro ball season, the New York Yanks made news when a Texas group bought their franchise and transferred it to Dallas.



NAVY'S JOHN RASTER INTERCEPTED A PASS IN END ZONE AND SPED 101 YARDS TO SCORE. ARMY LOST ALMOST ALL ITS VARSITY IN A PRE-SEASON CRIBBING SCANDAL.



BUILDING

Year's trend is to sleek efficiency

Despite confusion over controls, an historic steel strike and a spring real estate slump, the building industry of U.S. was rolling at a \$32.2 billion pace by mid-year of 1952. Commercial and residential building yielded to slight declines from 1951, but stepped-up industrial and defense construction more than offset the slump.

Mammoth housing developments continued to change the U.S. profile, even though serious housing shortages had passed. The year saw shopping centers in suburban areas become a new sure-fire merchandising trend, built around ample parking areas to attract car-borne suburbanites.

Great debate of the year was over public housing, which received severe setbacks from citizens and Congress. Voter opposition became a trend from Connecticut to California, and Congress authorized only 35,000 units per year, a crippling blow to public housing advocates.

Across the nation the birth rate was still making big news for the building industry. This meant a boom ahead for school construction, for present schools were already overcrowded. Public schools already needed \$659 million in rehabilitation and remodeling and \$8.7 billion in new construction. World War II babies will have increased the school population by 25% by 1958.

An infant industry to come of age in 1952 was prefabricated housing. Attaining more than 6% of the total spent on non-farm house construction, the industry succeeded in gaining a definite foothold in housing, contrary to predictions made a few short years ago.

Another important development of the year in building was the spectacular increase in use of the "lease-back" scheme of financing industrial buildings. Under this system, a company can build a plant to its own specifications, sell it at cost to a financial institution and then lease it back. This kept capital working and saved on taxes.

The savings and loan association industry was a new business giant, reaching the whopping total of \$20 billion in assets. The associations were the most important single lender in the residential mortgage market.

Architecture made significant gains in spite of monotonous tract developments. New York was looking forward to having its first building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Memorial Museum. The building's fabulous design, finally passed by timid New York building officials, was enough to make any respectable skyscraper quiver.

With the Statler Hotel chain leading the way, millions were spent on expanding American hotel facilities. Impressive gains by motels forced many hotels to become "motelized." From the Eastern seaboard to Los Angeles, the race for super highways to keep pace with the auto was pushed (see Travel, p. 154). Across the U.S. the zooming demand for building had made the industry the U.S.'s largest user of materials. And construction would need one-third more lumber, concrete and steel by 1975.



GLASS AND STEEL walls of Lever House, New York's newest and finest office building, rise 24 stories above Park Ave. Occupied only by soap-making Lever Brothers, the \$6 million building is triumph of office technology. Office buildings of 1952 showed effort by business to gain both efficiency and public acclaim.



ALUMINUM FIN sunshades of Pan American Insurance Co. building in New Orleans are striking use of a metal which found new uses in 1952 building. Lace-work pattern of louvres recalls frilly galleries of historic New Orleans. Above ground floor no interior columns clutter offices. Foundation piles are 60' deep.



ADOBE BRICK and shake roof of Sunset Magazine's new office building in Menlo Park, Calif., symbolize magazine's business success founded on relaxed Western living. Editorial offices have individual outdoor gardens, and architecture follows traditional hacienda patio style, like designer Cliff May's ranch houses.



SHOPPING CENTERS like huge Shopper's World, in Framingham, Mass., became building bonanza in 1952, ushering in a new era of scientific merchandising. Designed to relieve downtown congestion, they became downtown areas themselves. Of five basic center types, Ketchum, Gina & Shary use mall plan above. Hurt by competition of such centers, downtown areas began to redesign.

◆ **GIANT HOSPITAL** of 1000 beds, built by Veteran's Administration in Brooklyn, N.Y., highlights the design and construction of newest veterans' hospitals. The long and narrow (46 feet) main structure posed novel problem of wind resistance to architects Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Across the nation building of civilian hospitals increased as older institutions met modernization needs.



NEWEST AND BIGGEST of Britain's steel mills is Abbey Works in South Wales, a \$240 million proof that steel plants need not be grimy eyesores. The results of an amalgamation of four large British steel mills, Abbey Works expected a capacity of 1.6 million tons of steel ingots, one million tons of pig iron and some 780,000 tons of coke.



MECHANIZED BUILDING technique boosted the use of reinforced concrete in U.S., especially in light industrial construction. A new, impressive and inexpensive "lift-slab" method of raising complete roof sections with special hydraulic jacks is shown at the Atlas Light Industrial and Warehousing Terminal, in Miami, Florida.



AMERICA'S BIGGEST suburban store is Los Angeles' May Co., serving the mammoth Lakewood community development. Rooftop observers, with loudspeakers, guide 10,500 cars to parking. In six months May's had passed sales it anticipated for 1954.



FLEXIBILITY OF WALLS IS HIGHLIGHT OF INTERIOR DESIGN IN CBS' TELEVISION CITY IN LOS ANGELES — WORLD'S FIRST SPECIALLY DESIGNED TV PLANT



CLEAR AND SIMPLE architecture of Marcel Breuer, typified by Orange, Conn., house, was copied more than ever in 1952. Known as the "architect's architect," Breuer achieved wide fame for making architecture seem easy. Gold Medal of

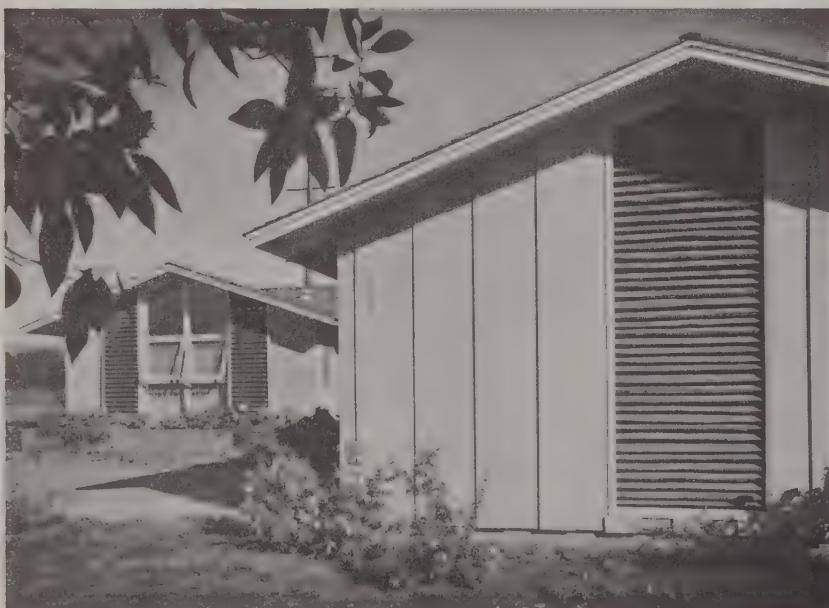
American Institute of Architects went to France's August Peret, pioneer of concrete building methods. The older conservative architects were being challenged by young men like Edward H. Fickett, designer of many tract houses.



REVOLVING glass domed roof of house at Cove Creek, Arizona, gives unique control over solar heat. In addition to using a flexible roof to control the heat and sun of the desert, architects Paolo Soleri & Mark Hills formed part of the small house from a rocky hillside. New use of materials indicated mass production possibilities using new, malleable lightweight aircraft-aluminum framing.



DECENTRALIZED classrooms and other school improvements received impetus in 1952, as in outstanding example of one-storied, "finger plan" school at La Canada, Calif., designed by famed architects, Flewelling & Moody. Units are spread out in small classroom groups to provide light, airiness and quiet. Rising costs and materials shortages worsened already serious school building problem.



MASS HOUSING became more startling than ever in 1952 as huge private tract developments rose across the nation. Federal public housing was slowed by a rising tide of public antagonism. A majority of large tract houses showed ingenious cost accounting, little regard for architectural beauty or tenants' needs. San Francisco's row houses (r.) were typical. One architectural advance in 1952 mass housing was made in La Habra, California. Homes there, designed by Edward Fickett, proved modern houses could be beautiful, easy to build and salable at the same time. Enormous housing developments across the country continued to sell conventional houses at record



rates. Levittown, Pa., occupying rich open land near a huge U.S. Steel plant, sold 3,000 houses in two months, couldn't keep up with demand. However, sales competition stepped up in many U.S. cities as houses in other areas near Levittown went begging, and new merchandising methods were being developed. Builders were planning to make built-in air conditioning as common as stoves and refrigerators. Phoenix, Ariz., became the nation's real bargain city in housing, where a commendable 1220 square foot house could be had for only \$7,000. From New England to California, private industry seemed to be making good its boast of being able to handle the nation's housing crisis without government help.

MEDICINE

Polio vaccine, TB drug are tested

The world was now beginning to face a major problem created by medicine itself. Improved practice during the half century had contributed to overpopulating the world. In some countries, such as China and India, victims of yesterday's diseases were dying of today's hunger. The United Nations was trying to solve the problem by teaching more productive farming and less waste to the two-thirds of the world that lived in constant semi-starvation. The situation was becoming ever more serious as medicine discovered additional new weapons against the old killers.

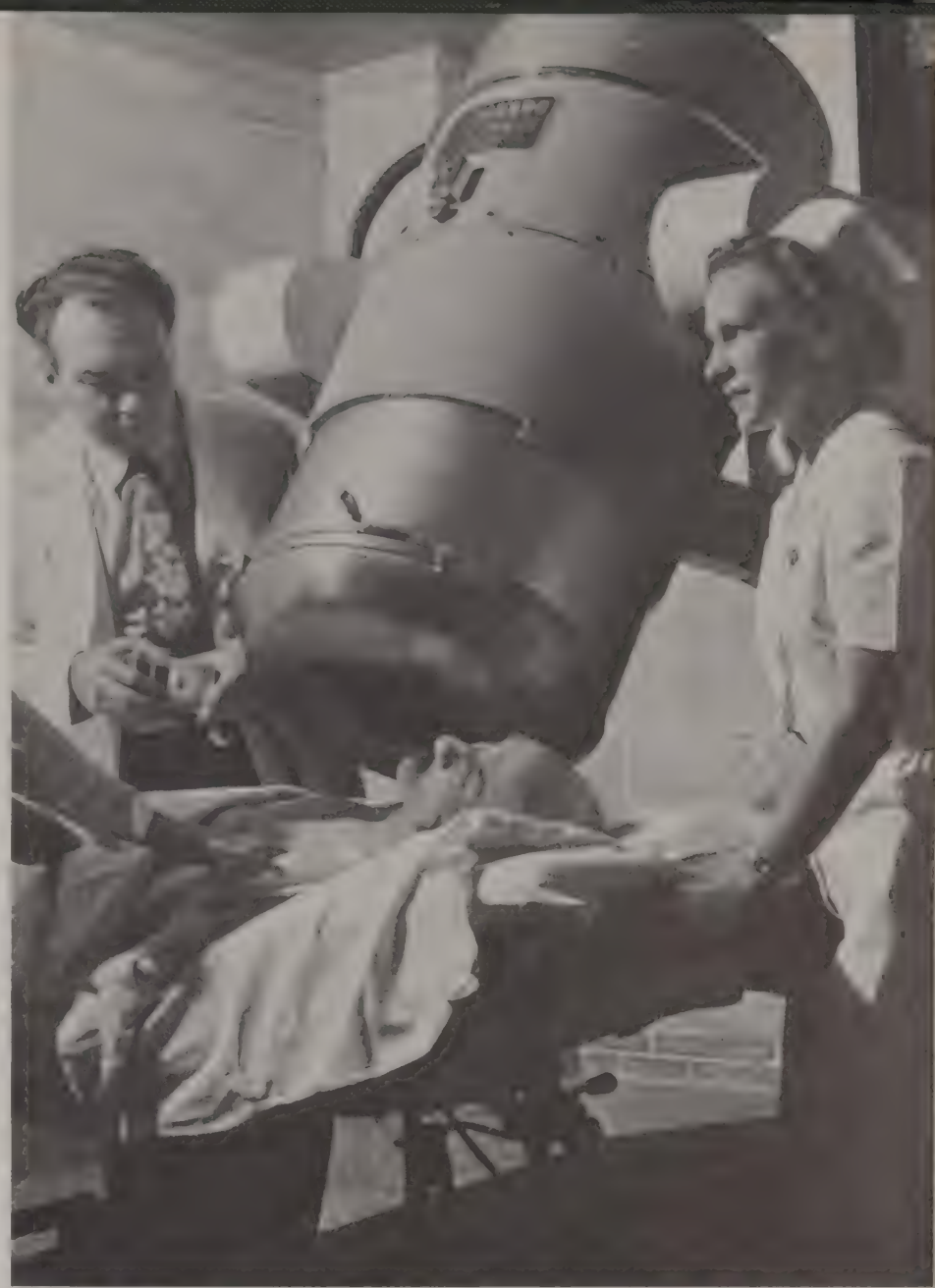
Keynote of the year was research in basic life processes, for researchers believed that cures for cancer and many virus diseases could be found only through understanding the mechanics of the body itself. Cancer became an increasingly serious threat with many more people living to the age when cancer most frequently strikes. No cure was in sight, but there were some new twists on old techniques. In New York, the virus of a rare Egyptian disease was "trained" to eat cancer, leave healthy tissue alone. Vitamin "P" was found to reduce radiation burns, permitting more effective use of X-ray therapy. Several victims of leukemia, a usually fatal form of blood cancer, had been saved with "folic acid antagonists." And a new blood test promised a way to detect cancer before it had gone too far.

A new drug seemed to be a step forward against tuberculosis. Isonicotinic acid hydrazide in little white pills had put bedridden patients on their feet, and on the road to recovery. As the basic chemical in the pills was also an excellent rocket fuel, the nation's defense effort had to give way briefly to the tremendous demand for the TB drug.

No. 1 killer, heart disease, covers a multitude of ills. Many of these were alleviated by Hydergine which helped victims of angina pectoris, hardening of the arteries, and blood clots. Other drugs were used to control the brain's secretions which regulate blood pressure. Developments in heart research were coming so fast that the director of the National Heart Institute announced the next ten years might bring medicine to a level where heart disease would not only be treated but also prevented.

Polio was discovered to be a two-stage disease, and researchers hoped that it could be stopped in the first bloodstream stage before it moved to the nervous system. Vaccines were already being tested.

Medical research had a setback when two volunteer subjects died of a drug being tested at the U. of South Dakota. But this, and other brief flurries of adverse publicity were far outweighed by major advances. One entirely new field of medicine had come of age during the year. It was geriatrics, the medical treatment of the aged, a field which was largely created by medicine itself. All-round good health was preserving more people to enjoy their full three-score and ten. There were 30 per cent more oldsters (over 55) in 1952 than there had been only 11 years ago.



COBALT BOMB was medicine's most recent weapon against cancer. It would take \$32,000,000 worth of radium to duplicate rays of the coin-like radioactive cobalt wafers in unit above. Other new developments in '52 gave new hope to cancer patients. A rare Egyptian virus was "trained" to eat cancerous tissue. A new blood test showed up cancer in 20 of 22 cases. The "folic acid antagonists," a dye and radioactive "cocktail" also destroyed cannibal cells in isolated instances.



DENTAL SAND BLASTER promised welcome relief from agony of drill. Its jet of abrasive laden gas eliminates pain-producing heat, pressure and vibration of former method. The new "Airdent" was not yet as efficient as dreaded drill and cost considerably more. Yet so appealing was the new machine it was already in use in 9000 dentists' offices, many medical schools.



FIRST COLOR VIDEO BROADCAST of heart operation was performed on Richard Russell in L.A. for doctors in Chicago and New York. So numerous were developments in the field of heart ailments that Nat. Health Institute head said that next 10 years may bring preventatives for most circulatory failures.



FIRST SOLID MEAL in 16 years is eaten by Robert Linsig. Birth had cheated him of esophagus. Surgery gave him new one. One in 80,000 babies are born with Robert's trouble. New way was found in 1952 to X-ray the circulatory system.



THOUGHT ALREADY DEAD, several persons were brought back to life with heart massage through chest incision. Press also reported new biochemical approach that may cut down deaths due to heart disease. More mechanical hearts were used to rest hearts for surgery.



CORTISONE SYNTHESIS from drug's basic elements that once took 27 steps can now be accomplished in 15 minutes. World was startled by news of occasional blood abnormalities caused by chloromycetin.

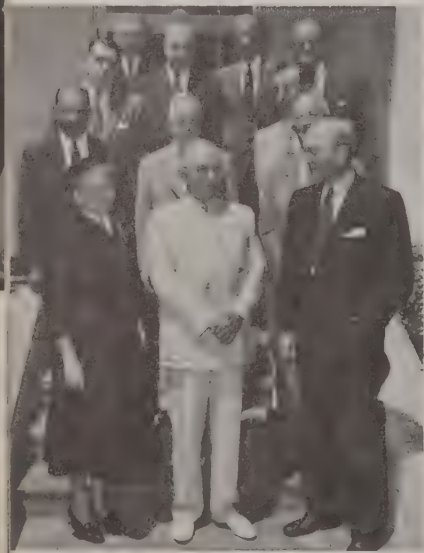


STILLBORN BABY was put in new Bloxson Airlock which forces fluid from lungs, starts normal breathing. X-ray treatment which helped to increase fertility was reported by Los Angeles doctor. A Chicago biochemist predicted babies' sex with a simple saliva test 9 out of 10 times.



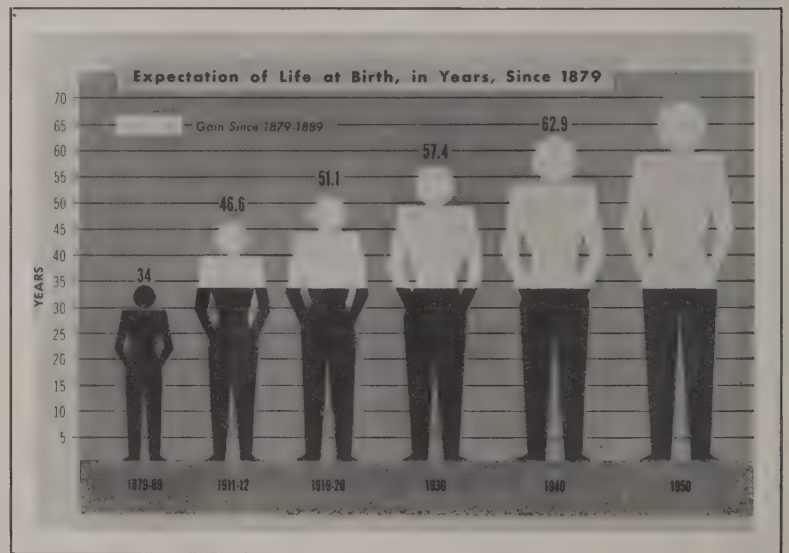
◆ **BIGGEST NEWS** of year came for TB patients. At Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, 44 patients who took tiny white pills, immediately turned for the better. Weights and appetites skyrocketed. Bedridden cases were up and wandering around the wards. But doctors still did not know whether TB germs would learn to live with the new drug as they have with streptomycin. Called Nydrazid or Rimifon, the new hydrazides eliminated the toxic side effects of streptomycin. Meanwhile, the United Nations' World Health Organization vaccinated 17 millionth person against TB with BCG, including populations in four Iron Curtain countries. The vaccine cuts down incidence by 80%.

NEW WAY to treat kidney stones without surgery was revealed by Drs. Butt and Hauser. They used the enzyme hyaluronidase to shrink, soften stones. Chemical was also used to step up healing process in bones and make stubborn skin tumors ready for surgery. No less important was the news that Filipino scientists had a remedy which was 95% effective on 200 common colds. For insanity, an experimental blood test was developed.



◆ **BATTLE** over compulsory national health insurance flared anew when Pres. Truman appointed a 15-man commission to study health needs of nation. AMA, which was thought to approve, lashed out, labeled move political. Commission is headed by anti-compulsory health physician Paul Magnuson (right of Truman). Press reported \$250 million expansion of medical schools and 22% increase in number of medical students in single year. There were 190 million members in four types of health insurance. Group schemes were hurt by news that 200 California Physicians' Service M.D.'s had been charging Plan for medical services not rendered.

ALARMING INCREASES in world's population were forcing 2 out of 3 to exist on starvation diet. In last 11 years in U.S. there had been a 40% increase in number of children under 10, 30% in people over 55. Increased birth rates helped, but the fact that 70% of 1952 baby crop would reach 65 was mostly due to the progress of medical research.



CONTROVERSY eddied around Dr. Robert Lincoln who claimed a "universal remedy" for most ills. Mass. Medical Society investigated, asked him to resign. But Sen. Tobey jumped to the defense of Lincoln who claimed he cured Tobey, Jr. (left) of cancer.



REMARKABLE vacuum cast to immobilize patients for X-ray treatments was put into use in many hospitals. The cast, filled with plastic pebbles, remains rock-hard until vacuum is broken. New method replaced plaster casts.



DOPE ADDICTION continued to be a problem in 1952. Underworld roundups were begun to reduce the sale of "junk." No teenager was admitted to New York's Bellevue Hospital for addiction in '40's. But in 1951, 65 were admitted in 2 months. ACTH was found to help addicts.





HARDENING OF THE ARTERIES, figuring in 2 of every 5 deaths, would now be detected with look at back of eyes. A saliva test was also found to serve as a "storm warning" of dread affliction. A drug was found that keeps fat from collecting on vessel walls, the cause of hardening. And high blood pressure was being controlled by regulating brain secretions found to be a factor upping pressure.



POLIO PATIENTS could breathe in comfort thanks to a new lightweight chest respirator made of Plexiglas. It rests on its own legs, patient feels no pressure from weight. Covering only a small portion of body, the "iron lung" permits breathing or treatment of rest of body without interrupting the breathing cycle. Polio struck 30,000 persons every year and death rate was between 5 and 8%.



ARMED SERVICES added their bit to medical progress with these artificial arms that are hooked to and can be operated by pectoral chest muscle. Electric-driven arms and hands were also being used by amputees. Thanks to monumental work of service medics, only 2.5% of Korean battle casualties died of wounds. Also new: a pendant-like gadget to measure radiation, a drug to reduce its ill effects.



POLIO RESEARCHERS took major strides toward the development of a vaccine with discovery that the affliction is a two-stage disease. Test vaccines stopped polio in blood of chimpanzees before it reached nerve cells. Important, too, was discovery of way to grow polio virus in test tubes, essential to quantitative production of vaccine. In Texas, 35,000 children were injected with test vaccines.



BEDSIDE PROCESSOR, which separates blood into plasma and red cells, sent blood to Korea faster. A technique for sterilizing plasma, a way of preserving it indefinitely and an actual plasma substitute called Dextran were also radical developments in field. Still, the shortage of blood for wounded servicemen was so severe that Red Cross had to turn to servicemen to replenish dwindling reserves.



TELEVISING NATIONAL CONVENTIONS of Republican and Democratic Parties at Chicago in 1952 was more than political education for Americans who saw proceedings from coast to coast. Delegates who nominated Eisenhower and Stevenson felt pressure of 30 million witnesses. Video made town meetings of conventions where every TV-equipped citizen with a potential vote exercised his influence.



TV'S GRAND PREMIER of coast to coast microwave relay had cast of world renowned personalities and tense international drama in Japanese Peace Treaty Conference at San Francisco in September, 1951. American viewers before more than 16 million television sets, got graphic example of Russian stalling by Andrei Gromyko (rostrum), saw Dean Acheson (center) outwit Soviet scheme.

TELEVISION

Microwave, good convention coverage, better shows expand its audience

Television grew in physical stature and programming and reached toward maturity in 1952.

With links into the deep South and microwave relay to the West Coast, video extended instant visual contact to over 53 major U.S. cities. The Federal Communications Commission action releasing space on the VHF (very high frequency) and UHF (ultra high frequency) bands for 2,053 new stations—242 of them for educational purposes—had made it certain that TV would blanket the U.S. in the near future.

As the industry spanned the nation and increased its facilities, TV began to learn its powers—and its limitations.

At the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco which opened coast-to-coast microwave, video held attention of nearly all U.S. viewers, for it gave them their first meaningful picture of the Soviet menace. In Chicago, the TV cameras caught almost everything there was to see of the Republican and Democratic National conventions. Potential voters in the

November elections did not miss anything, from the Dirksen attack on Governor Dewey to the great ovation for Vice-President Barkley.

Television had incalculable influence in presenting world and national issues. But it was woefully weak in presenting straight news. Only the fine experimental work of *See It Now*, with Edward R. Murrow, in documenting the major news events each week, was wholly successful. Even though a great amount of ingenuity and skill went into the setting up of special field cameras to telecast the A-Bomb explosions, the event proved too big to portray with 1952 equipment and techniques.

In entertainment, however, video hit its mark. Americans could not resist the slapstick fun of *I Love Lucy* with its phenomenal rating of 30 million viewers. Red Skelton and Dennis Day were both great successes on TV.

Drama was learning the new technique. The *Celanese Theater* managed to compress such plays as Eugene O'Neill's *Ah! Wilderness* to fit

TV's time and space limits. *Studio One* and the Schlitz *Playhouse of Stars* were also outstanding. In mysteries, nothing could touch the dramatic impact of *Dragnet*. Most poignant and effective was Gian Carlo Menotti's Christmas opera for TV, *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

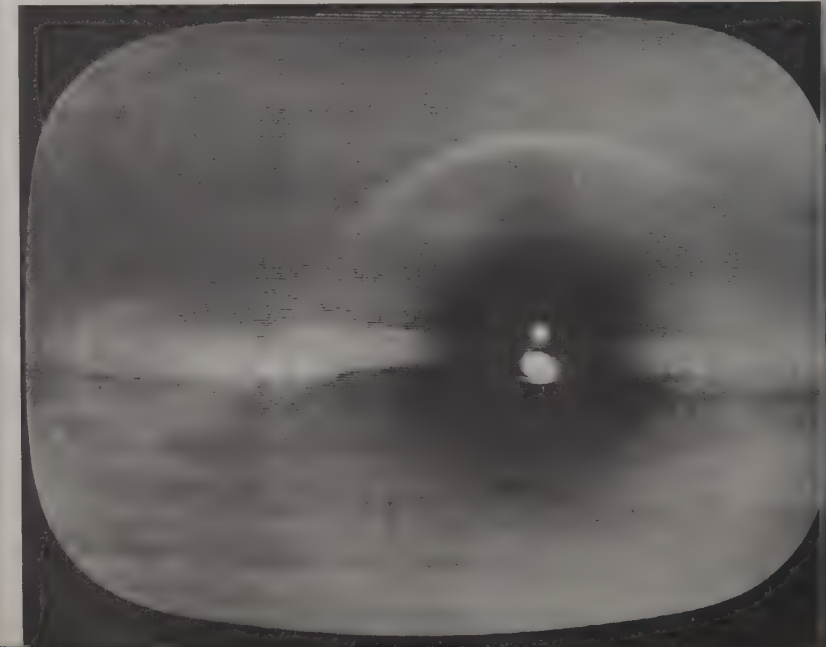
Television still had problems to face. Old movies which could never survive showing in any picture house in the nation continued on video. The strain of adapting to a new medium was troubling many writers who turned out static radio shows, or, at the other extreme, tried to cram too much into TV's small screen.

After TV had brought the Kefauver Senate Crime Committee directly to the attention of the general public (see YEAR 1951) it was banned from future Congressional Committee hearings.

Though problems continued to nag the industry, television made \$41.6 million in 1951, the first profit in its brief history. Equally important, its strides in better programming were rapidly increasing TV's viewing audience.

FIRST TELEVISING OF A-BOMB coast to coast involved the construction of a 275 mile microwave relay from Las Vegas to Los Angeles, nearest point of the transcontinental hookup. Resourceful Klaus Landsberg, Veep and General Manager of Paramount's television station KTLA in Los Angeles, used a Marine Corps helicopter and snow weasel tractors to place microwave equipment atop three

mountain peaks, and built the relay in six days. Viewers across the nation received a poor impression of the first blast, April 22, when a power failure cooled the camera just before the bomb drop. But the second attempt on May 1 (right) was a success. Brighter than the sun, the bomb-burst created a sun of its own on TV screens, with a reflected image and an ominous halo of black like a flashbulb.





"AM AHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS" was first opera written specifically for television by Gian-Carlo Menotti. A Christmas story commissioned by NBC, opera tells again story of Magi bearing gifts to Infant Jesus and miracle which befell crippled beggar boy Amahl, who gave his crutches to help the Three Wise Men and found he could walk alone without them.

LAUGHS AND AUDIENCES made *I Love Lucy* the most popular program on television with 30 million viewers every Monday night. Built around Lucille Ball's nimble ability to play comedy on any level from pie-throwing to wearing outlandish outfits or a fine spade beard, show thrived on teamwork supplied by husband Desi Arnaz. Once a week on film the "average" Ricky Ricardos were overtaken by a most unaverage situation, helped out by neighbors. Well written, and paced in Mack Sennett style, *I Love Lucy* topped Arthur Godfrey.



MR. WIZARD, a highly popular science show for young people used homey items like old-fashioned lamp chimneys instead of Bunsen burners to demonstrate principles of heat. "Wizard" Don Herbert and boy actor Bruce Lindgren made fascinating game of unseen laws of science.



DELIGHT FOR CHILDREN and grownups alike was *Zoo Parade* on Sunday afternoons. Marlin Perkins, Director of Chicago's Lincoln Park Zoo, talks about his animal "friends" and interviews others like his happy pal Heinie II.



TRUMAN POISE and good humor were visible when Jimmy Durante maneuvered Margaret, his guest on TV, into completing a picture puzzle with the above result. The Durante charm put Margaret at her ease allowing her to be a surprising success on video.

ZSA ZSA (pronounced Jsha Jsha) Gabor meant glamor. On panel show *Bachelor's Haven* her unrehearsed and unpredictable answers to women's problems plus enticing accent made her an overnight sensation.

MARTHA ROUNTREE'S informative *Meet the Press* reached TV as well as radio. Sensitive to news in the making, her program of top newsmen interviewing public leaders on political, social, and other controversial subjects often made newspaper front pages and helped to mould public opinion.

SEASON'S BIGGEST LAUGH was Red Skelton's burlesque character of Willie Lump Lump with one too many. Skillful help from prop men made this scene possible—Willie's return home to find everything on its side. Red won TV's top comic award.





DRAGNET, on TV and radio, was top detective mystery. Skillfully underplaying authentic stories from police department files, Jack Webb built his drama from the facts and let cops be their natural selves.



SPACE PATROL was capturing interest of youngsters by maintaining law and order in United Planets. Above, Nina Bara as Tonga and Ed Kemmer as Commander Buzz Corry police space in rocket ship.



INTIMATE HOUSEWARMING for newly rebuilt and redecorated White House came to U.S. homes when Pres. Truman took Americans through executive mansion by TV and briefly played the piano.



RELUCTANT CROSBY on TV was big news as he joined 14½ hour "telethon" with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour to raise funds for U.S. Olympic team trip to Finland. Once shy of TV, Bing made debut a success.



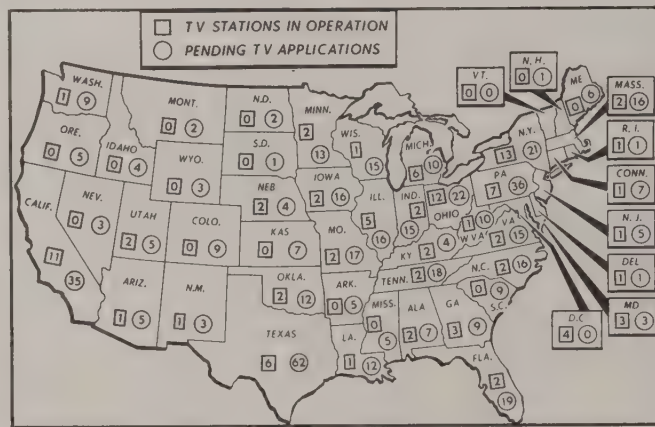
LIVE DRAMA interrupted morning soap opera as 350,000 viewers in Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus watched rescuers lure Robert Jones off 47th floor ledge.



WHAT NOT TO DO on television was taught worried politicians before '52 campaigns by special CBS school. Sen. Kem of Missouri (c.) is shown bad posture by Charles Von Fremd, producer, as Director Bill Wood watches.



PORTABLE TV nick-named "walkie-lookie" was perfected in time for political conventions. RCA engineers demonstrate 53-pound, battery-powered camera which would operate up to a mile away from its home station.



GREAT EXPANSION in U.S. television was begun when Federal Communications Commission lifted ban on new TV outlets to provide room for 1432 UHF stations and 619 VHF stations. On map are 108 existing VHF outlets with 511 new stations planned.

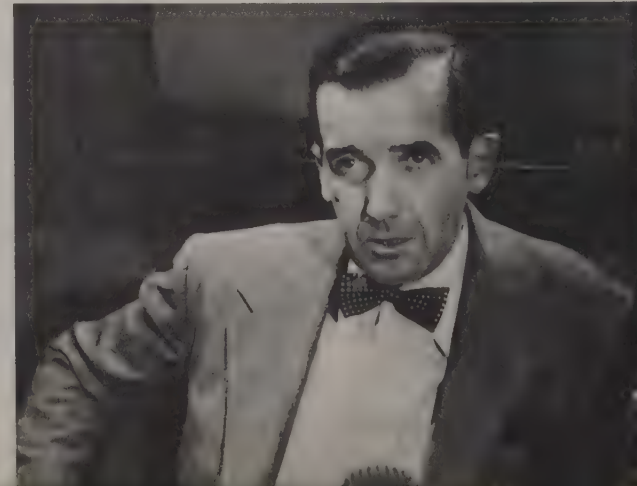


UHF (Ultra High Frequency) requires a more powerful signal from TV transmitters. GE was testing helical antenna upping power 20 times.

MOST POPULAR TV quiz show was CBS's *What's My Line?* moderated by cheery voiced John Daly who, over ABC radio also did the top reporting of the two political conventions.

SKYSCAPES were due to change with Ultra High Frequency TV, approved for a few cities when construction ban was lifted. Special antennas and converters, would add 70 channels to 12 available in standard set.

"SEE IT NOW" presented by CBS and Edward R. Murrow was best TV news coverage of the year. Its essays on subjects like the Missouri floods and flying blood plasma to Korea won coveted Peabody Award.





FAMILY COMEDY on a high level was *The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet*. The Nelson family included their sons Ricky, 11, and David, 15, both playing themselves. Starting with familiar domestic situations, the writing of their popular broadcast skillfully avoided clichés and run-of-the-mill climaxes, was radio at its comic best.



CHALLENGING CONTRIBUTION to radio was Miss Marlene Dietrich starring in weekly half hour mystery laid in unsettled Middle East. As proprietor of *Cafe Istanbul* she is shot at, kidnapped and manhandled, but survives to sing snatches of the French and German songs that made her famous.

RADIO FEELS COMPETITION OF TV

Only seven years after World War II with its attendant restrictions, radio was experiencing strong competition from its offspring: television.

When the big shows returned to broadcasting in the Fall of 1951 radio was happy to see its popular money-makers safely home and away from video's temptations. From Monday night's *Lux Radio Theater* to Sunday night's Jack Benny, all was well. Surveys showed 900,000 U.S. families with radios who had never had them before. Against a mere 16 million TV sets, 105.3 million radio sets were in operation.

By June, 1952, radio was feeling the pinch of TV competition. TV sets jumped to 17 million, but worse, radio's programs were getting lost, strayed or stolen. Favorites like *Ozzie and Harriet* and Edgar Bergen were planning to do TV shows and radio too. Dinah Shore was already appearing on both, as was *Lux's Television Theater*, and Jack Benny's monthly show.

Still powerful, radio fought to hold its audience. Nothing could shake the popularity of programs like Don McNeill's *Breakfast Club*, or Authur Godfrey. It was night-time radio that needed bolstering with a fresh approach.

Stressing its strength in fields where TV was weakest—news and analysis—radio emphasized documentaries. CBS followed the Kefauver Crime Committee investigations with *The Nation's Nightmare* which continued to give listeners the inside story of U.S. crime. ABC-Radio also won praise for a documentary on the USSR.

During both Republican and Democratic National Conventions the major networks provided faster, more complete coverage of all the political maneuvers and happenings than did TV with its more intimate eye.

Faced with stiff competition from video, radio was working hard in 1952 to find ideas to bring its listeners back.



"BREAKFAST CLUB" with Don McNeill and lovable Aunt Fanny played by Fran Allison proved radio's power. Program had to turn down some 100,000 requests for tickets when it visited New York City.

GOING BEHIND IRON CURTAIN was easier for the U.S. State Department's *Voice of America* when W410 was converted to broadcasting ship *Courier* and put in service. Fitted with three transmitters (a 150,000 watt medium wave and two 35,000 watt short wave) ship would sail to points where Russians had no

jamming stations and beam U.S. programs into Soviet and satellite countries. With barrage balloons, antennas could be raised to great heights to increase range. At right is *Radio Free Europe's* new four-channel transmitter at Gloria, Portugal, with wattage strong enough to blanket the Balkans and Poland.





CANADIAN PAPER MILLS, supplying four-fifths of U.S. newsprint needs, jolted American production costs sharply with two separate price increases during the past year. Many U.S. dailies went to 10c and some small newspapers were hard

pressed to remain in operation. Retaliatory measures toward Canada were strongly hinted by some congressmen. Despite the total \$100 million increase in costs, newsprint was plentiful enough to care for all-time record circulations.

THE PRESS

Too little newsprint and too much censorship threaten the world's press

The free world's right to uncensored news was threatened from all sides during the year.

The United Nations unwittingly became the sounding board for a restrictive world press treaty. Conflicting principles among non-Communist nations corrupted an original U.S. free press draft calling for more widely spread information. The revamped treaty which asked for suppression of "unfavorable" news damaging to national prestige, was to be presented to the General Assembly in its current session. It was strongly supported by a coalition of Asian, Latin American, and Arab countries.

To offset the dangers of the U.N. treaty, the International Press Institute was formed in late 1951, to promote freedom to criticize and print the truth. With 500 representatives from 32 countries, IPI was vigorously seeking to break down encroaching government censorship in democratic as well as totalitarian countries. Its first major work was a comprehensive report on Argentine Dictator Juan Peron's liquidation in 1951 (see *The Press*, YEAR 1951) of the famed,

liberal anti-Peron newspaper, *La Prensa*.

A dangerous shortage of newsprint throughout many parts of the world was as effective as censorship in stifling news coverage. Most European newspapers were limited to from six to eight pages per issue. Resentment against



JUBILANT Cincinnati *Enquirer* employees won court victory and control of the paper last June. To be their own employers 275 paid \$7.6 million.

America's unrestricted consumption of newsprint arose in India and the Middle Eastern countries.

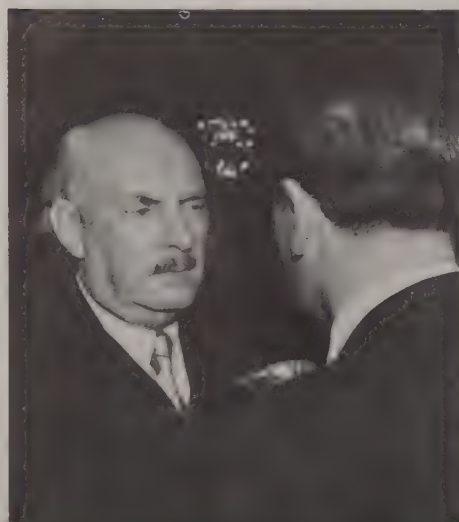
U.S. Supreme Court's controversial five-to-four decision upheld Illinois' law forbidding libel of racial or religious groups despite firm newspaper opposition. Worried publishers and editors pointed out the inherent danger of censorship arising through pressure by racial or religious blocs. The law muzzled some malicious and irresponsible papers, but Justice Frankfurter spoke for a majority who felt that although the law was constitutional it was not necessarily wise.

French Morocco and Egypt ended World War II censorship of newspapers, reversing a trend that was gaining momentum in other countries. South Africa projected its tightening censorship over a growing number of imported publications. The heavy-handed expulsion from Iran of correspondents for the Reuters News Agency and the *New York Times* was spurred by Communist propaganda which unendingly exploited every weakness in the free world.

WEST GERMANY'S proposed "Law on the Nature of the Press," led German newspapers to recall Nazi laws. Prompted by Communist abuses, the law would give Minister of Interior, Dr. Lehr, (b.), wide limiting powers.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S controversial order last fall, directing civilian government agencies to withhold information endangering national security, drew attack as an instrument of news suppression. American editors and publishers strongly criticized the order which provided no means of appeal from arbitrary government rules.

NEWSPAPER FREEDOM to criticize public officials received strong court approval in Lake Charles, La. Editor Ken Dixon and the *American Press* were acquitted of "defamation" in attacking wide-open gambling.





SPANNING 100 YEARS of uninterrupted newspaper publication, the *New York Times* hallmark has remained that of comprehensive news coverage and objectivity in reporting. Times Square was a green-meadowed farm (right) in 1851, when the *Times* entered the pre-Civil War atmosphere of biased, sectional journalism, seeking "to allay, rather than excite, agitation." Winner of 22 Pulitzer prizes, the *Times* now has subscribers in 12,000 U.S. cities and towns, 100 foreign countries, and employs a staff of 4,000 persons.



CHINESE CAPTIVE Frank Noel, Associated Press photographer, was permitted by Communists to return to work in North Korean POW camp. He used equipment sent by A.P. friends and relayed pictures through Red negotiators at Panmunjom peace talks.



ILL HEALTH of Walter Winchell forced cancellation of his \$500,000 a year radio contract, cut down his nationally known syndicated Hearst column to four days a week. The *New York Post* suspended caustic series, "probing" Winchell until he had recovered.



REVOLUTIONARY changes in the Hearst publishing empire were clearly apparent in the new format of the *American Weekly*. Popular tabloid size and topical story content replaced "scandal sheet" makeup in the Hearst Sunday Magazine supplement.



W. R. HEARST, JR. (r., standing, shown with mother and four brothers) instituted a policy of objectivity in the multi-million dollar publishing chain. Temperate writing, more attention to local issues were supplanting sensationalism, former crusading zeal.



DOROTHY DIX, pioneer "advice to the lovelorn" newspaper columnist, died at 90. Victim of an unhappy marriage herself, she ministered to the emotional woes of the nation for half a century. Her column was printed by more than 200 newspapers.



IMAGINARY WAR with Russia, depicting a U.N. victory, filled an entire *Collier's* issue last fall. Widely quoted by the Moscow press, it drew fire from many sources for the disturbing effect it had throughout Europe.



MARGUERITE HIGGINS, Pulitzer prize winner for her reporting in Korea, married Major Gen. William Hall, commander of the 4th Air Force. Now lecturing and writing, Miss Higgins first met Gen. Hall in Berlin while reporting on the allied airlift and Soviet blockade of the city in 1948.



PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION of General Mark Clark as first U.S. ambassador to the Vatican in Oct. 1951, resulted in an organized Protestant drive to block the appointment. The National Council of Churches named a six-man committee to make sure that grass-roots opposition reached the ears of Congress.



Five hundred clergymen of the American Council of Churches, called on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jan. 24, to present petitions opposing the envoy. Pres. Truman's pastor, Dr. Edward Pruden (r.) of Washington's First Baptist Church, opposed appointment. Senate took no action before adjournment.



CHURCHES WERE RELUCTANT about hiring a blind minister so John Urich served six months on trial at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, New York. He was unanimously elected pastor. His wife is also blind.

RELIGION

From average laymen to the nation's top church leaders Protestants agreed—appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican violated the American principle of separation of church and state. All major denominations voted disapproval of President Truman's move to open diplomatic relations with the Vatican. They called his action a divisive wedge that threatened national unity and set back the movement of church cooperation.

The American Jewish Congress voiced its opposition to naming an ambassador to the Vatican. Rabbi Philip Bernstein warned the Jews not to take satisfaction from Catholic-Protestant friction, lest "a poisoned atmosphere of divisiveness and distrust engulf us all." Catholic leaders asserted that no religious issue should arise over a diplomatic arrangement.

Mixed racial membership was becoming a major issue to both denominations and individual churches. In their spring conventions the Methodists, Presbyterians U.S.A., Disciples of Christ and American Baptists went on record for non-segregated churches. But the National Council of Churches faced a squabble over its statement, "We cannot be true to our Christian faith and

practice segregation at the same time."

Most individual churches drew a firm color line. Less than one per cent had mixed racial memberships. Dr. Liston Pope, dean of Yale Divinity School, charged that politics, sports, education, unions and industry had done more than the churches to break down racial segregation and prejudice.

Trends toward organic church union were still in the air. Three Presbyterian denominations agreed on basic principles of merger. The Evangelical Lutheran Church voted to unite with four other Lutheran Synods. Unitarians favored merger with the Universalists. Disciples of Christ and American Baptists, after three joint meetings, continued plans for union.

Church stewardship stood at an all time high. For the second straight year contributions to Protestant churches in lump sums and Sunday collections topped the billion dollar mark.

Three out of every five Americans were active members of some religious sect. Yet to meet their goal of one church for every 5000 population, Protestants would have to provide 6,600 new churches in the next 10 years.

PRAYERS FOR WORLD PEACE concluded the six-day International Eucharistic Congress which met in Barcelona, Spain, in May. More than 500,000 Roman Catholic pilgrims from all over the world attended the Congress, the first held since 1938. Cardinal Spellman headed an official American delegation of 600.

"THE BOOK OF OUR TIME"—the Revised Standard Version of the Bible—went to press early in 1952. A committee of 32 scholars, representing 40 denominations, labored 15 years at the task of research and translation. Recent archeological and manuscript discoveries had brought to light many inaccuracies in earlier revisions of the King James Version of the Bible. Shown, is part of the committee at work on the Old Testament. Dr. Luther A. Weigle (c) headed the committee.





METHODISTS WORKED on problems of church reorganization at the Quadrennial General Conference in April. They curbed the unofficial left-wing Methodist Federation for Social Action, forbade it using word *Methodist*, asked it to vacate Church headquarters in New York.



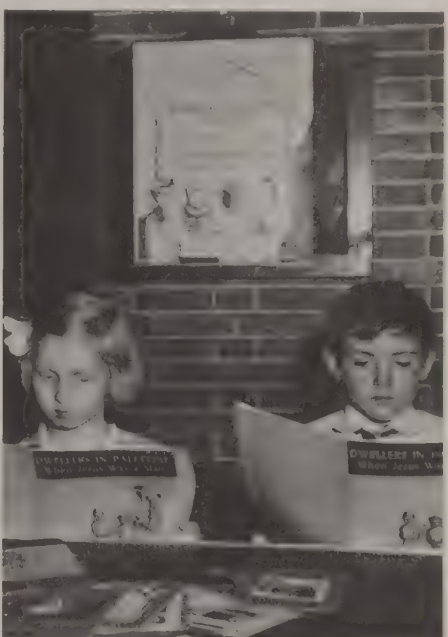
BILLY GRAHAM was still the most talked-about revivalist. He launched a five-week crusade in Washington, D.C., conducted a rally from steps of the Capitol. Houston turnout was his largest, 60,000 persons.



VOLUNTEER WORKMEN built this Presbyterian church in Santa Rosa, California, in five hours and 21 minutes to dramatize the nation's need for new churches. In the last 25 years church membership in America increased 60% as compared with a 28.6% increase in the population.



WHITE AND NEGRO CONGREGATIONS of the Westminster and Hope Presbyterian churches in San Francisco gave a Christian answer to the racial question that is plaguing many American churches today. They voted unanimously to merge under the same pastor, a Negro.



RELEASED TIME study program won a legal bout when the Supreme Court upheld a New York law which grants children one hour weekly from school schedule to attend religious classes in church of their choice.



BACK IN JAPAN as a missionary was Jacob DeShazer, one of the heroic Doolittle raiders who bombed Japan in one of World War II's most spectacular exploits. DeShazer was shot down, held in prison for three years. He began study for the ministry immediately after the war.



PLANS FOR MERGER with the Evangelical and Reformed Church were renewed at Biennial meeting of the Congregational Christian Churches, N. Y. Supreme Court reversed decision won by Brooklyn's Cadman Memorial Church which blocked merger.



TELEVISION INCREASED IN USE as a medium of Christian education and evangelism. For one of its projects, the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches, using a cast of puppet acts, filmed a series of Bible stories for use on television. At left, the Hebrews worship a golden calf in a scene from *Moses and the Ten Commandments*. Right, Bishop Fulton Sheen hears technical explanation of what happens behind lens he faces in his popular weekly television network program, "Life Is Worth Living."



SCIENCE

Sun, space and skeletons make its biggest news

Two eclipses, some significant discoveries with the big telescopes and new experiments in weather forecasting and control paced the year's events in science. So did rockets to the borders of space and the "return" of flying saucers, this time amid cogent speculation by the press as to whether they came from another planet. Equally important were new clues to man's origin, technological helps for industry and moderate progress against insect pests.

Mexican archeologists timed man's earliest known existence in North America at 13,000 B.C. Radioactivity tests pinpointed the construction date of England's enigmatic Stonehenge ruins at 1800 B.C., practically certifying that the Megalithic men of the New Stone Age built them, not the Druids, Romans or other late-comers. Propaganda charges that the U.S. was secretly holding China's treasured Peking Man, dead these 500,000 years and missing since Japan took Peking in 1941, revived speculation that the priceless fossil may have been eaten as spirit powder by Chinese peasants.

Some scientists thought that the elusive "spark of life" might be a newly isolated chemical, ATP (for Adenosine-5-Tri-Phosphate). A theory that the organic substance from which life first jelled was inorganic sea water, fertilized by early solar atomic radiation, was demonstrated with a University of California cyclotron.

The great thinking machines led a general technological speedup. Ordvac, the longest-memoried machine, worked on guided missiles. The newest and fastest machine, Whirlwind I, whipped out in virtually no time a detailed allocation schedule for UHF television channels in all U.S. cities. An IBM computer flashed through an un-

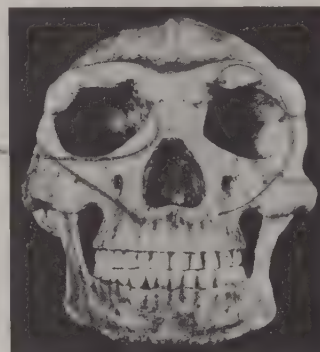
precedented mathematical marathon to recalculate planetary orbits for navigators.

To outperform the bulkier and less efficient vacuum tube, engineers perfected a super-powerful electronic "nerve" called the transistor. Making oil from the earth's shale proved practical in Rifle, Colo. Nylon was produced from oat hulls and corn cobs. Similar chemurgy sped an industrial revolution in the U.S. South, where such farm waste is plentiful.

In Pennsylvania, rabid foxes bit people by the score before trap-and-poison drives brought them to heel. Halsey, Ore., conquered rats with a town-girdling ring of poison. Mites, long a scourge to orchardists, yielded to a new insecticide. Cattle-gnawing maggots of the screwworm fly faced a harsh human sabotage: entomologists, having learned that screwworm females mate only once, began breeding sterile males for the purpose of attack and childless ruin.

From the arctic circle, flora and fauna men from five universities filed extensive reports on such subjects as the ecology of the liverwort. A New York botanist insisted that Eve's apple was no apple at all, but an apricot.

Certain African pygmies took a dim view of tight clothes and mild store liquor, abandoned civilization after one brief trial. Their misgivings had more profound counterparts as atom physicist Dr. Vannevar Bush warned against a technocratic "pitfall of greed" and the *New York Times* called for a scientific moral Renaissance. But in the face of such spiritual apprehension, revered Dr. Albert Einstein wrote his own kind of human equation by doing a problem in elementary plane geometry at the request of a Los Angeles schoolgirl he had never set eyes on (see *Passing Scene*, p. 191).



STOLEN Peking Man, said Red China experts, was locked incognito in a New York museum. The charge was denied in U.S.

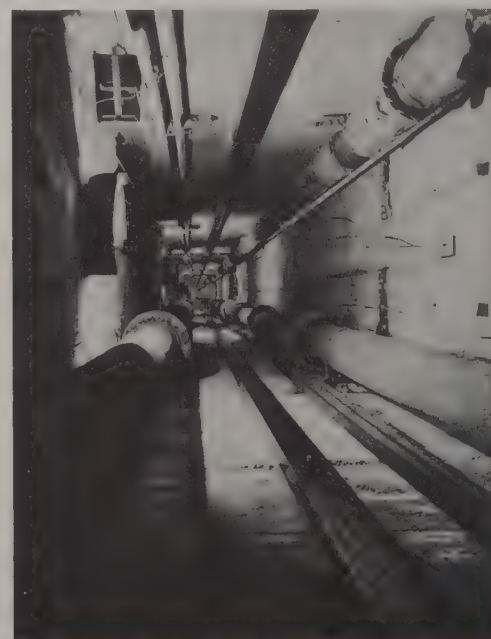
ALMOST A SPACE SHIP, Navy's single-stage Martin Viking rocket streaks toward 135-mile zone in military test near Las Cruces, N.M. Rising time was 4 min. 23 sec., top speed 4100 m.p.h. At the highest levels eery blackness prevailed and earth's atmosphere became practically non-existent. Two-stage missiles roared up 250 miles and the London Astronautical Congress forecast flight to moon by 1999.



STAR SIGNALS created eons ago by distant electromagnetism were decoded with radio telescopes like this U.S. Navy instrument. Data supplemented visual measurements. Such telescopes were less precise than optical ones, but cost less to build and did not require clear skies or darkness to be useful.



SCOUTING THE STRATOSPHERE for turbulent winds and other weather mysteries, U.S. Air Force prepared to drift first of several "Moby Dick" balloons across the country at 100,000-ft. altitudes. Pilotless, the big (75-by 120-ft.) translucent polyethylene bubbles were to be floated with helium, tracked through skies by radar.



CLOUD FACTORY in this Arizona mine shaft (you are looking 670 ft. straight up) tested artificial raindrops for U.S. Weather Bureau's anti-drought study. In northwest wheat belt and in New York's Catskills, dry-icing skies to make real rain brought inconclusive results.



POLAR WEATHER observations began at this U.S. Air Force outpost on floating ice island T-3, later named Fletcher's Island, 100 miles from North Pole. Base's data would improve hemispheric weather predictions. First landing on T-3, believed to be a broken-off glacier, was made March 19 in ski-equipped C-47 piloted by Lt. Col. Joseph C. Fletcher. Another C-47 from T-3 landed directly at pole on May 3.



FLYING SAUCER spotting revived suddenly in November after a series of fireballs flashed over southwest states. By June as responsible a magazine as *Life* was asking "Have We Visitors From Space?" Climax came when Coast Guard released photo of "unidentified aerial phenomena" (left) taken July 16 by 21-year-old Shell R. Alpert near Salem, Mass. Meanwhile scientists created illusory "saucers" in test tubes and in basement labs by simulating odd atmospheric conditions. But despite such scientific talk a space-conscious public clung wistfully to the intriguing potentialities of celestial visitation (right).



GRAND SURVEY to recalibrate stellar yardsticks began at Mt. Palomar Observatory following conclusions that stars are in two classes in ratios of luminosity, mass and distance. First study went to Great Nebula in Andromeda (above). Such spadework had to precede the astronomers' ultimate inquiry on dimensions of the universe.



ODD CALIFORNIANS of 10,000 years ago who reddened the skulls of their dead and buried them sitting down were unearthed (above) on Santa Rosa Island. A contemporary hunters' camp used by roaming foragers of the Stone Age was also found near Yorkshire, England.



SHORT FIRST LOOK at Queen of Sheba's Bil Qis Temple, excavated in Yemen, was reported by archaeologist Wendell Phillips, whose expedition fled country after dispute with government. Steps (above) lead to main entrance. Another temple, estimated at 4000 years old, was uncovered in Iraq during year.

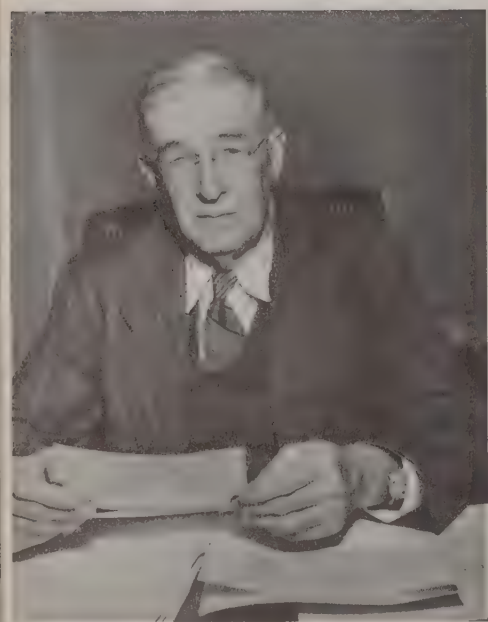


DAYTIME JOB for astronomers was 109-min. annular eclipse on Sept. 1, 1951, seen here from Potomac River. Moon is too far away to block whole sun. On Feb. 25 total eclipse lasting 3 min. 9 sec. was plotted at Khar-toum, in East Africa, for sun's directional effect on starlight and for checks on accuracy of navigation maps.



FUMES OF CIVILIZATION like those periodically trapped over Los Angeles (above) when warm air ceiling falls below mountain-top level defeated attempts at smog control in most industrial areas. Eye-smarting compound came jointly from factory smokestacks, automobile engines, back-yard fires and evaporation of solvents. Big puzzle was to isolate the irritating chemical ingredient.

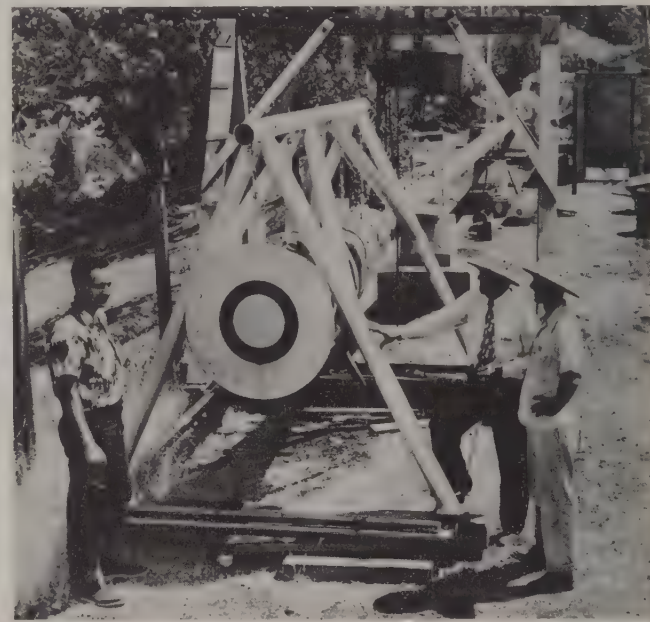
♦ **OUT IN 20 SECONDS** through new air injection technique went this kerosene inferno in a Socony-Vacuum Co. demonstration at Olean, N.Y. Bubbles from beneath tank forced cooler kerosene up to smother fiery vapors at surface. Hosing kept tank from buckling. Observers are newsmen.



DR. VANNEVAR BUSH foresaw trouble in industrial technology. Replacing worker by machine, he said, would require labor training as well as sociological adjustments to absorb increased productivity.



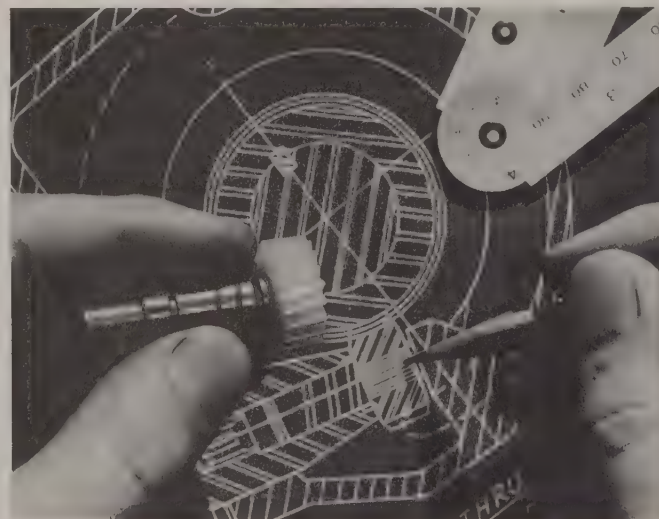
NEW LITTLE WONDER of the electronics world was the transistor, shown here (right) with the conventional vacuum tube it was expected to supersede. Heatless and requiring energy of only one-millionth of a watt, transistors could provide concentrated power for new electronic equipment impractical to build with power-wasting tubes.



WORLD'S LOUDEST SIREN was built for Navy research project in Newhall, Calif. At top intensity its sound was equivalent to two million human voices shrieling middle C. The 90-ft. noisemaker used forced air powered by two supercharged Rolls-Royce aircraft engines. Partly secret purpose of study was to explore problems of sound shock waves on jet planes.



SEARCH for young scientists, especially engineers, was stepped up. Westinghouse tested 15,000 students in contest, gave college scholarship to Karl Muench (above), 17, for his work in biochemistry.



PLASTIC GEAR for Ford speedometer typified new industrial utilization of chemurgy, the science of making materials from natural products. In similar chemurgical developments nylon was being made from oat hulls, cloth from corn, insecticides from weeds, rope from snake plant. A partial substitute for glycerin came from corn sugar, also new source of Vitamin C.



THE "SPARK OF LIFE," possibly the force that makes human fertilization possible, was tentatively identified as the newly developed chemical ATP. Derived from brewery yeast at the Pabst Sales Co. (above) and from ground beef muscle, ATP gave hope for curing such differing ailments as multiple sclerosis and the itch.



PERSISTENT SCHOOL CHILDREN help to produce new planetarium fund for Boston's Museum of Science by buying "deeds" to stars for \$1 and up. Growing attendance of children at temporary sky shows and other dramatic exhibitions impelled officers to start fund drive. In New York's Hayden Planetarium thousands of children and adults signed on for imaginary trips through solar system.



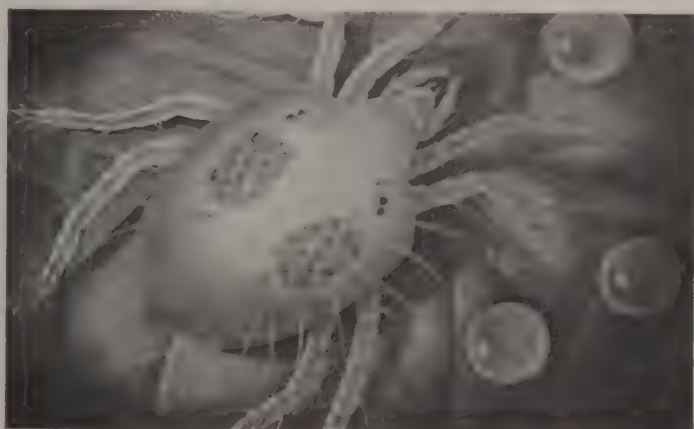
MEASURING WITH MERCURY provided world's most precise yardstick. Lamp with new mercury isotope 198 was invented by U.S. Bureau of Standards' Dr. William F. Meggers, shown at interferometer. Lamp is in left foreground, measuring area in center. Rings, marking light wave lengths of 21 millionths of an inch, can be computed to accuracies of one part in billion.



CLIMATE OF THE FUTURE was predicted as slightly warmer after study of Taku Glacier in Arctic by Juneau Ice Field Research Project surveyors shown above. 1952 was fifth year for JIRP, a long-range program sponsored by American Geographical Society under Navy contract. Meanwhile, Society announced that mean temperature of New England cities had risen perceptibly in past generation.



TV EQUIPPED *Fernsehpolizei* was jokingly reported by *Der Stern* of Hamburg, Germany, as facility for catching criminals redhanded. Portable screen theoretically provided "TV Patrol" with instant picture of hot suspects. Meanwhile, unexpectedly fast progress on remote telecasting and walkie-lookie television made clever stunt look like shrewd guesswork.



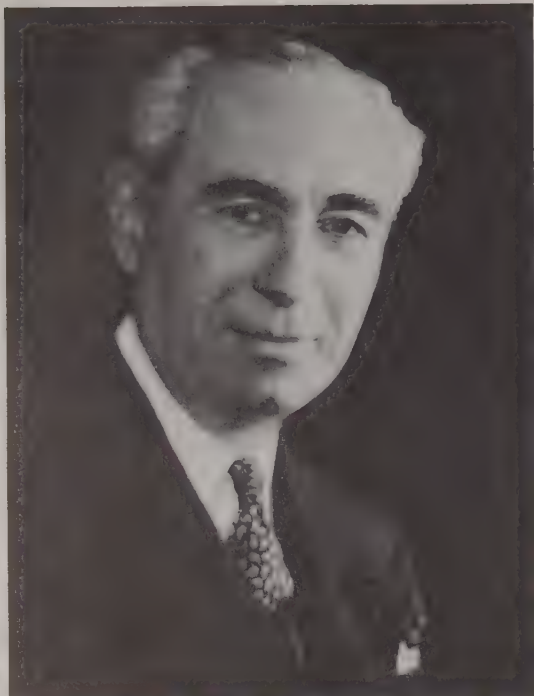
ONE PEST LESS plagued farmers after success of a new insecticide, Aramite, on the devastating but barely visible mite (sketched above on magnified scale). Mites had become special menace after wide use of DDT, to which they are immune, decimated their enemies.



INDIA BORN Shakuntala Devi gave snap answers to math problems in 20th root. Other experts fixed highest known prime number, i.e., not divisible except by itself and 1, at $180 (2^{127} - 1)^2 + 1$.



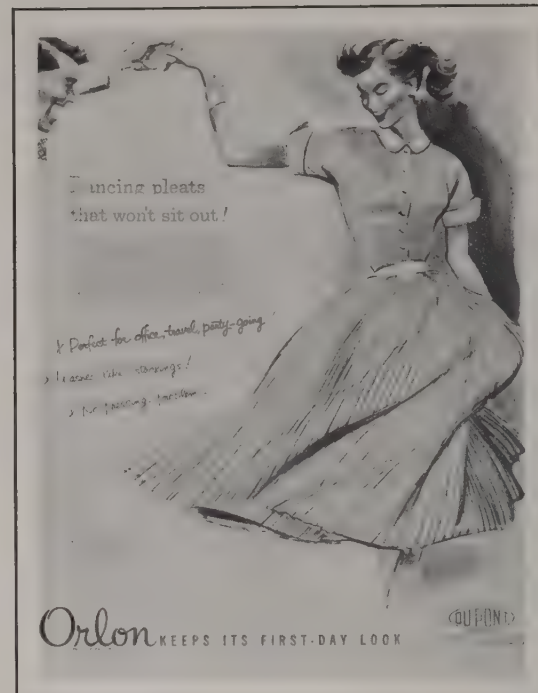
MOST AVERAGE man in U.S., according to Ford Motor Co., was this plastic model it used for body designs. His height was 5'9", his weight 164½ lbs.



PIONEER of advertising agency business, Albert Lasker died at 72. He established 15% agency fee system; helped author historic campaigns for Palmolive, Lucky Strike and Pepsodent; and started the famous radio shows of Amos 'n' Andy and Bob Hope.



SMOKEY, the fire-preventin' bear created by the Advertising Council, helped reduce forest fire damage by 33%. More than \$6,000,000 of advertising was contributed to the campaign in 1951, as the Council celebrated its 10th year of public service.



WONDER FIBERS, Orlon and Dacron, were presented by Du Pont in fabrics designed to wear longer, resist wrinkling, hold a crease, clean easier, need no ironing. Wool manufacturers already realized they would have to look sharp, lest they go the way of silk.

ADVERTISING

New promotion and selling ideas help keep economy in full swing

The year 1952 saw science and advertising team together to open vast markets for new products.

The appliance industry, shutting down refrigerator plants because the market seemed to be saturated, was in the infancy of a huge new boom in air conditioning. Synthetic fabrics showed signs of breaking the clothing industry's slump—and the chemical industry had still more wonder fabrics on the way.

Hucksters of toothpaste found a new open sesame to sales in the magic ingredient chlorophyll, the deodorizing substance that makes plant life green. Lever Brothers advertised the first chlorophyll toothpaste (Chlorodent); and in two months the campaign pushed Lever, which also sells Pepsodent, from third to second

in toothpaste sales. Colgate (largest toothpaste seller) and other major manufacturers followed with chlorophyll toothpastes of their own.

Biggest merchandising push of the year was made by the frozen "food plans," which sprang up all over the country. By selling home freezers together with regular supplies of frozen foods at discount prices, dealers raised the total number of U.S. home freezers to 4,000,000 and helped boost frozen food sales to 4 billion pounds.

While food plans prospered, however, the hell-for-leather merchandising operations of Hadacol and American Vitamin Associates came to sudden and disastrous ends.

The Federal Trade Commission cracked down on cigarette manufacturers again, after

determining that all cigarettes are about equally irritating. It forbade Philip Morris from further claims that its cigarettes are "less irritating."

General Motors was the biggest advertiser of the year, spending \$41,829,263, while Procter and Gamble was second with \$33,627,327 and General Foods was third with \$23,037,473. J. Walter Thompson retained its position as the largest agency, with billings of \$138,000,000.

The advertising profession (including advertisers, agencies and media) donated liberally of its time and talent to such worthwhile causes as Forest Fire Prevention, Community Chest, Red Cross, Crusade for Freedom, Better Schools and Blood Donation and participated in numerous other projects in the public interest.



GRAND MEDAL AWARD WINNER in Chicago's 20th National Outdoor Advertising Competition was this National Biscuit Company billboard for Ritz Crackers. The advertisement won on the basis of its natural selling idea and its strong layout and design. Other nationally popular billboard advertising campaigns were those of Ford, Kleenex, Mobilgas, Pillsbury and Coca Cola. Billboard sales reached all-time record high.



OUTSTANDING TV commercials were the S.O.S. spots on NBC's "Your Show of Shows." Paying \$25,000 a week for a 15-minute segment of the show, S.O.S. reportedly tripled its business in two years.

In 90 days —
a market is created
for this new product

THE Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers had developed a new dentifrice. Its advantages were real . . . but would it sell?

Would the public accept a dentifrice so new and different?

To find this out, quickly and economically, the makers of Chlorodent carefully tested the product—and its advertising—in a small number of markets. The speed with which a demand was created in these test areas was astonishing.

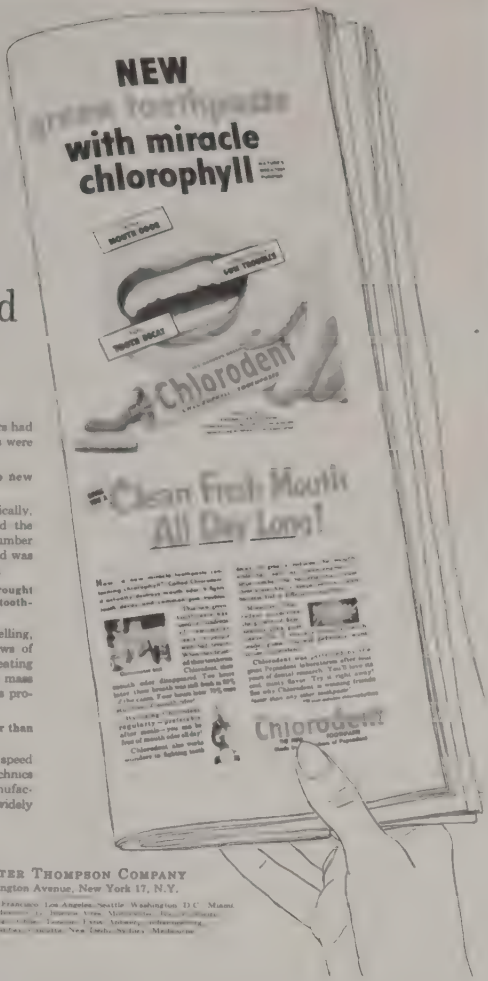
In fact, 90 days after advertising was first brought to bear in print and on the air, this new green toothpaste had become a "popular brand"!

And then, by using advertising's mass selling, the makers of Chlorodont carried the news of this new dentifrice across the country—creating a market that is *nation-wide*. Indeed, this mass production of the *selling message* made mass production of the *product* possible.

Today, Chlorodent is winning friends faster than any other dentifrice.

Thus our client is getting the benefits of speed and economy through the mass selling technique of advertising . . . just as he uses mass manufacturing technique to make the product itself widely available at low cost.

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY
400 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10013

[illegible]

LARGEST ADVERTISING AGENCY, J. Walter Thompson (with accounts like Lux, Ford, Shell Oil, etc.), bought space to announce that it had established a "popular brand" in just 90 days for Lever Brothers' new toothpaste, Chlorodont. Magic ingredient, chlorophyll, provided a bonanza for scores of new products.



CAMPAIGN WITH A PERSONALITY was the Jell-O series in magazines and billboards. Though each ad promoted a different "reason why" (economy, reducing, keeping baby happy, etc.), all ads in the series carried the same banner: "Now's the time for JELL-O." The appeal was simple, pleasant and convincing.



AIR OF DISTINCTION marked the Hathaway Shirt campaign. When adman David Olgilvy became intrigued with news pictures of Ambassador Douglas wearing a patch over his eye, he reasoned that shirt buyers would be fascinated by patches, too. In six months sale of Hathaway shirts increased by \$500,000.



BOOM IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL was aided by this "Come to Britain" series in leading U.S. magazines. Using an editorial-type layout, the ads were built around color photographs of a Connecticut couple touring England. Americans in 1951 spent \$733 million in travel, of which Europe got a healthy \$202 million.



ANTHROPOLOGICALLY CORRECT and cuddly too, is the new "Saralee" Negro doll shown above with Dr. Ralph Bunche and Eleanor Roosevelt. The doll was inspired by the fact that Negro children had no quality doll of their own race. Model above was selected after study by an unsegregated panel of judges.



A COOL DRINK, a good book, and a flip of the wrist—presto, the grass is cut. Sterling Stewart of Sioux City, Ia., University of Washington student demonstrated his mechanical handyman (above). Created from scrap parts at a total cost of \$7, the lawn mower was controlled by the box which Stewart holds in his lap.



COMBINATION BRAKE AND GAS PEDAL was the paradoxical new invention of Jakob Gossweiler of Switzerland. The gas pedal is activated by pressing down with heel, and the brake by pressing with toe.

NEW PRODUCTS

Industry and research in the U.S. continued their productive teamwork this year to bring the American public a record number of new products and devices designed for effortless living. The usual thousand and one potato peelers and better moustraps bulged the Patent Office files, along with such items of international significance as the first atomic-powered submarine, currently being built.

Science laboratories turned up Terralac, a new artificial milk that fattened pigs in record time. New product for medical students was skeletons made from plastic.

Industry showed its accomplishments in a gravel that could be processed from mud and a synthetic fiber, Dynel, claimed to be fireproof.

But a vast number of the new inventions that deluged the market—from double-jointed spoons for cooling soup, to self-propelled shaving devices—were mothered by the innate and unquenchable American desire to make life easier by a few degrees—if not always simpler.



HOME MOVIES came equipped with their own sound track. Bell & Howell's new 16mm optical-magnetic recording projector required no special equipment, no sound-proof room, no special talent.



INATTENTIVE DRIVERS were due for a shock when police put this new mobile traffic light in operation. Powered by batteries, it was designed for school crossings during the three hours a day when children were coming and going to classes.



A CIGARET with a built-in light is the invention of Ernest Heimo of Switzerland. Tobacco is saturated with a secret material which ignites when rubbed against package.



DEATH SEAT danger was lessened with this new "Safe-T-Table." In a sudden stop, the rubber-cushioned table springs from the dashboard and prevents passenger from going through windshield. It is designed to also be used as a writing table.



FINGER-OPERATED midget adding machine which can add, subtract, multiply, divide, and square figures was about the size of a pack of cigarets. Manufactured by a German firm, the adder was slated to sell for about \$94.



TWO-WAY RADIO-EQUIPPED CARS would soon be in many a garage. Above, the driver is sending a message over a small hand microphone which hangs on the dashboard when not in use. Incoming messages are received via a loudspeaker. Driver can talk to anyone with a telephone.



ADJUSTABLE shower head could be set to accommodate short or tall types by flip of wrist.



THE OLD FASHIONED PINBOY would be a relic of the past with this new Automatic Pinspotter. Above, a full set of pins is in position on the alley bed while the Pinspotter contains another set ready for spotting as soon as bowler requires it.



ROBOT COUNTERMEN are shown above at the Co-op Market in Akron, Ohio. This new counter is designed to do work of two conventional check-outs. A revolving turntable rotates groceries to cashier, conveyor belt keeps two baggers bagging.



WATERPROOF telescopic rifle sights guaranteed a clear view and a clean shot in the thickest weather. Above, sights are being tested under warm water to detect leaks.



A CHANGE OF DIRECTION could be had with this new German-made circular bed. Not only novel and decorative, the bed is practical in its space saving, and soothes restless sleepers by its unusual design.



NO BELLS RANG when this lady wore her receiving antenna as garter. Walkie-talkie radio's small electric current tickled her knee through garter-antenna when someone wanted to talk to her on the radio. Similar radios could be worn on wrist.



EVERYONE'S IN THE SWIM in this durable, full size Vinylite swimming pool. Selling for only \$275, the plastic liner is 27 feet by 12 feet and graduates from a three foot to five foot depth. It holds 10,000 gallons of water, cleans easily with plain soap and water and empties by a sump pump or standard drain. Pool should last for 20 years.



A PICTURE IN THE MOONLIGHT was easy with this new f0.7 lens made by the Tokyo Optical Company. Said to admit four times as much light as any other present lens, Japanese photographers claimed it had made good pictures by moonlight at 1/5 second. The firm planned to produce 300 a month to sell for approximately \$250 each.

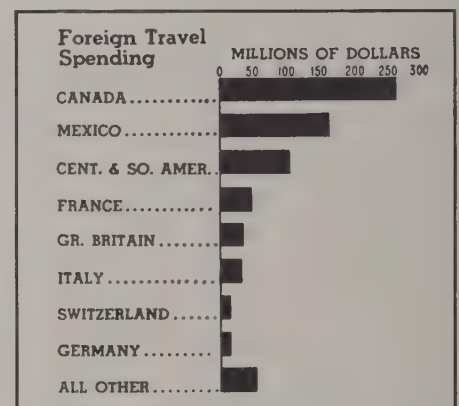
TRAVEL

Auto travel, low-cost tours compete with luxury resorts

Encouraged by new airline tourist rates inaugurated in the spring by TWA, Pan-American and nine foreign lines, travelers to Europe made new records. The trip by air now cost about 30% less. Airlines and ships also offered low-cost, all-expense tours; many for as little as \$10 a day. Even lower rates were given the off-season traveler. As many nations balanced their trade with American tourist dollars more and more effort was made to accommodate a larger number.

As usual, France, Italy, Great Britain and Germany welcomed the greatest number of Americans. The summer Olympic games in Helsinki increased tours to Scandinavian countries. One fact noted by all was that Americans on the whole had become more careful spenders. Expensive resorts and luxury items were less popular. Countries such as Spain where the cost of living was low and exchange rate favorable, were doubling and trebling business.

The trend toward economy in traveling also showed itself at home. Air coach and train patronage increased while two railroads presented inexpensive dining innovations. Four out of five families toured in the family car. An overwhelming majority of them visited national parks. Many traditionally popular areas were losing old customers to the lure of lower rates in off-season resorts and to the uncrowded, unspoiled parks.



AMERICANS spent \$730 million in foreign travel, most of it in Canada, during 1951.

S.S. UNITED STATES on her maiden voyage in July captured the Atlantic blue ribbon for the United States for the first time in 100 years. Streaking through heavy fogs on the 2938-mile crossing from New York to England, she set a new world's record of 3 days, 10 hours and 40 minutes. Average speed was 35.59 knots. Built entirely of steel and aluminum at a cost of \$70 million, of which two-thirds was subsidized by the government, the 990-foot superliner carries 2000 passengers, and could be converted to carry 14,000 troops.

THREE LONDON BUSSES, complete with their drivers and the king and queen (right) of cockney street peddlers, were shipped to New York for a cross-country tour to attract more tourists to England.

TOURIST FLIGHTS to Europe were inaugurated May 1 by 11 transatlantic airlines to encourage Americans to travel abroad during their annual two to three weeks vacation. On-season round trip fare from New York to London, for example, was \$225 less than first class. Off-season rates were even lower.

MOORISH PALACE of Alhambra at Granada is one of the most famous relics of Spain's 3000-year-old civilization. Third largest country in Europe, Spain offers tourists a variety of interests at low cost.

"GLORIOUS EDEN" was the name Byron gave to Cintra, located only 17 miles west of Lisbon and part of the famous Portuguese Riviera which includes Estoril and Cascais. For centuries it was the summer resort for Portuguese kings. The beautiful Cintra Palace overlooking the town was built in the early 19th century. A small country with a mild climate, Portugal has all-year charm and is only 15 air hours from New York.



EAST-WEST TENSION heightened rather than diminished travel interest in Western Germany. Accommodations in big cities, still largely destroyed by the war, were scarce but tourists seeing the countryside found room in picturesque inns and hotels. Favored vacationlands were in the Black Forest, Bavarian Alps and along the winding Rhine (r.) with its terraced banks of vineyards. Austria, although no longer the cheapest travel country in Europe, had held prices down. Several new hotels were built with American aid. Passage into Vienna through the Russian zone was not difficult for U.S. travelers with "grey" permits obtained from American authorities.



BENELUX COUNTRIES altogether are smaller than the state of Maine. Yet their beach resorts, wooded hills and medieval towns like Bruges with its old canal make them among the most popular resorts.

◆ **BEAUTIFUL SWITZERLAND** with its 4,500,000 population drew an unbelievable two and a half million foreign visitors to its numerous winter and summer alpine resorts like this one at Pontresina.



LITTLE LIECHTENSTEIN is an independent principality between Austria and Switzerland of only 65 square miles and 13,000 people. Titular monarch lives in this castle overlooking the capital Vaduz.



MOTION PICTURE STARS John Bromfield and wife Corinne Calvet pass a holiday in Venice. Italy's best tourist assets were her scenery, cultural attractions, fine food, wine and the friendliness of her people.



COPENHAGEN'S FISH MARKET is one of the color spots for tourists. Only two hours from Malino, Sweden, Denmark was on itinerary of many who saw the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland.



NEW JERSEY TURNPIKE, opened at the end of 1951, was a major link in a series of Eastern highways which will connect Portland, Me., and Washington with Chicago. Another link was added when the Pennsylvania Turnpike was extended to the Ohio border. The New Jersey Turnpike runs diagonally across the state from the George Washington Bridge on the New York side to the new Delaware Memorial Bridge near Wilmington. Considered one of the great construction marvels in the world, this super highway allows safe 60-mile-per-hour driving through some of the most densely settled residential and commercial areas in the country. It was completed in less than three years, cost \$255 million to build. It was completely financed by bond issues, with the help of the nation's leading insurance companies. No New Jersey tax money was used. Drivers will pay for the road through graduated tolls. Passenger-car toll for the full 118 miles is \$1.75; the largest trucks pay \$5. An estimated 8,400,000 vehicles would use the road in '52, bringing in \$8 million. Gas stations, restaurants would add another \$1.4 million.



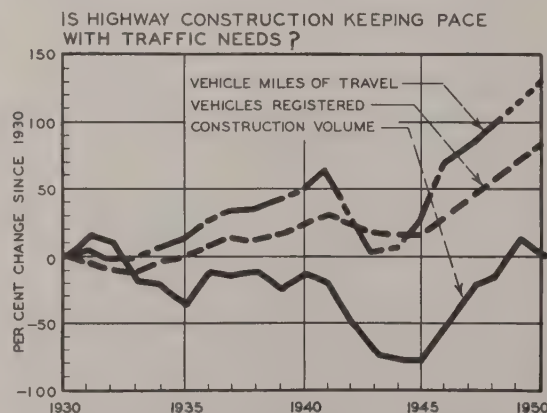
NEW BRIDGES FOR OLD BOTTLENECKS helped speed traffic from the newly opened Turnpike. Delaware Memorial Bridge (l.) is two miles long, world's sixth largest. It bypassed the time-honored, time-wasting New Castle-Pennsville



ferry. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge makes a four-mile shortcut over the Bay near Annapolis. Motorists from New York were able to cut the tiring seven-hour trip to Washington to four and a half hours via the Turnpike and the new bridges.



RAILROADS experimented in new food service ideas to reduce dining expenses. The Pennsylvania Railroad introduced automatic food and drink vending machines. On the Chesapeake and Ohio, travelers could save 40% on dinners served airline style.



HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION lagged seriously behind production of new vehicles and increased highway use, as shown by this chart based on percentage figures covering a 20-year period, compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Despite their military and commercial importance (89 per cent of all food and 75 per cent of all goods moved over U.S. highways in 1951) only 17,000 miles replaced the 25,000 miles that wear out yearly.



LONG DISTANCE DIALING became a reality in November, 1951, when the Mayor of Englewood, N.J., directly dialled the Mayor of Alameda, Calif. Subscribers in Englewood, a test area, can dial any city in U.S. without operator. Machine records calls.



TRAVELING BY TRAILER was no longer a gypsy life. Modern coach trailers carried most of the luxuries of the American home, offered up to 3 bedrooms. Of the 1.5 million trailer dwellers in the U.S. only 15,000 were vacationers. Some 225,000 retired people were the new crop of U.S. trailerites. Like turtles they took their homes wherever they went: South or West for winter, North or East for summer. Trailer parks were offering improved facilities, private baths, laundries and markets. National Monuments and parks (as Yosemite in California, right), most of which provide trailer parks, were the greatest attraction.



NATIONAL PARKS had a record-breaking 40 million visitors this year. There was a wide range in accommodations and prices. Reservations far in advance were necessary in the most popular parks. But anyone with camping equipment and the usual admission charge of \$1 per car could enjoy parks' natural beauty.



VIRGIN ISLE is the newest luxury hotel on the Spanish Main. Located on St. Thomas Island, its 125 rooms overlook the capital Charlotte Amalie, which is a freeport harbor. The West Indies offer the American traveler a "foreignness" close to home and colorful native customs such as Trinidad's pre-Easter Carnival.



BIGGER AND BETTER MOTELS were becoming a threat to the nation's hotelmen. Of the thousands built throughout the country each year more and more were offering luxury accommodations such as room service and dining facilities. Many even provided swimming pools, tennis courts and private beaches. Their primary



attraction for motorists was still convenience, easy parking and low rates. The trend toward offering resort hotel conveniences was tempting travelers to prolong their stopovers. Another shift in the travel pattern was the drawing power of off-season rates. New England was losing traditional summer trade to Florida.



FORD'S NEW BODY STYLES FEATURED ONE-PIECE WINDSHIELD



LINCOLN CAPRI AND COSMOPOLITAN WERE ENTIRELY RE-DESIGNED

AUTOMOBILES

Ford's Lincoln Division and Willys introduce cars of entirely new design

In spite of tooling restrictions imposed earlier in the year by the Government, automobile manufacturers unveiled a host of small changes and a few major ones. Materials were short in supply, but designers covered their finished products with still more chrome at a time when underplatings for trim were scarce. The copper shortage made thinner ignition wiring necessary. This was a potential source of trouble in winter and cold-weather starting. By mid-July, a nation-wide steel strike had caused a critical shortage of special steels. Most assembly plants had to close temporarily.

Changes under the hood included improved carburetors and re-designed engine manifolds. The trend, already forecast in previous years, was favoring the over-head-valve V-type of engine. Many manufacturers offered the new, compact design. The new V-8's were projected for Ford, Mercury, and Packard. In the fall, Dodge was expected to unveil an entirely new car equipped with a 145-hp V-8 engine. Limits on octane ratings of fuel restricted higher compression ratios, with a 7.50:1 rating about the maximum. Even so, high compression engines, to use their increase in power, required premium fuel.

Fords sported new body designs and entirely new, 101-hp, 6-cylinder engines. It was a major change, and provided a challenge to Ford's old work-horse, the Ford V-8. Most elegant and yet modest looking were two fine Lincolns, the Capri and the slightly longer Cosmopolitan, both new from bumper to bumper. The result of a multi-million dollar re-tooling effort guided by Benson Ford, the new Lincolns were aimed at re-capturing some of the sales lost over the years to Cadillac and the big Chryslers. Mercury's more powerful L-head V-8 engine was put into a new frame and a new body-shell of grace and beauty, with more window-space.

Surprise of the year, however, turned out to be Willys-Overland's return to the passenger car field after a 10-year absence. The new Willys Aero was roomy and well-finished, and had a 6-cylinder, 90-hp, F-head engine which gave it a 35-miles-per-gallon economy and remarkable acceleration. Despite its small size, the Aero was not in the "cheap car" field.

"Low-priced" cars were no longer that. Even

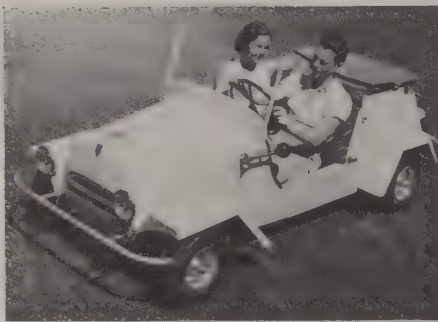
without "extras," budget cars hovered near the price class of the least expensive Fords, Chevrolets, and Plymouths. In January, the Office of Price Stabilization approved price increases on some new models, notably those of General Motors, Ford, and Hudson. In spite of high prices, car ownership and fuel consumption reached an all-time high in the U.S., with close to 52 million passenger cars consuming over 38 billion gallons of gasoline. Drivers paid \$1.8 billion in state gasoline taxes. California, with about 5 million cars, had the highest vehicle registration. New York came next, and Pennsylvania was third.

In Britain, where cars were small, fewer, and mostly for export, two top automobile manufacturers, Austin Motors and Morris Motors, Ltd., of the Nuffield Organization, merged into a single company which expected to produce about 300,000 vehicles a year. The combined enterprise thus became the world's fourth largest automobile manufacturing concern, topped only by the Big Three—General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler. Britain's Rover Company built an improved gas turbine automobile which, running equally well on gasoline, kerosene, and heavy oils, had a fuel consumption comparable to that of a conventional car of equal size and power.

Most automobiles were in plentiful supply before the mid-June steel strike went into effect. Cadillac, a prestige car, was still a scarce item in a glutted market, with output lagging about eight months behind orders because of defense contracts.

Yankee ingenuity, forever in search of greater comfort, had created two new devices. Oldsmobile introduced a headlight dimmer operated automatically by the lights of an on-coming car and some of the larger cars came equipped with power-brakes.

Despite all such gadgets designed to make driving easier and safer, the American motorist had not yet learned to use his basic equipment—his head. Not only did 1951 mark the millionth auto death in the U.S.; it was also the worst year for traffic accidents since the advent of the horseless buggy. Barrelling down the highway in his powerful automobile, the U.S. driver killed 37,100. The maimed and injured: 1,862,000. Most deadly day of driving was Saturday.

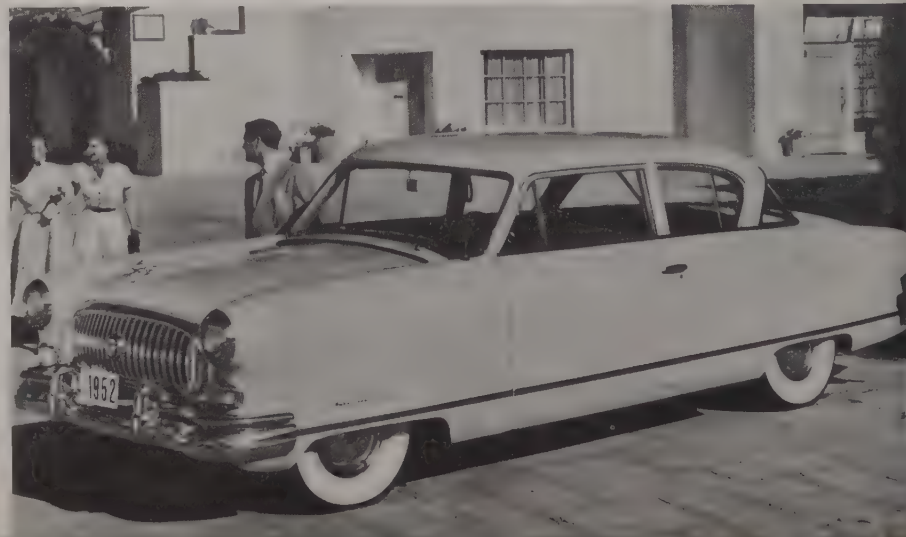


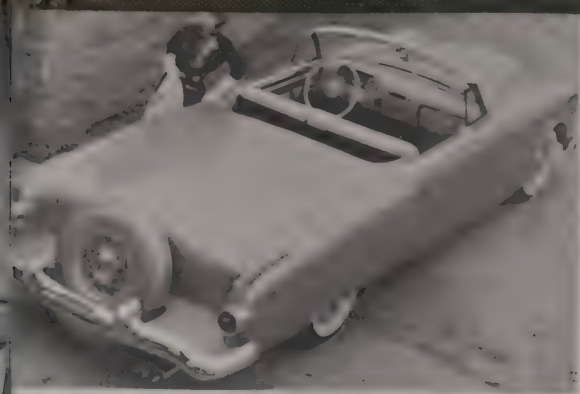
KING MIDGET two-seater could be assembled at home, sold for about \$500.

WILLYS AERO COMBINED U.S. COMFORT AND FOREIGN DESIGN

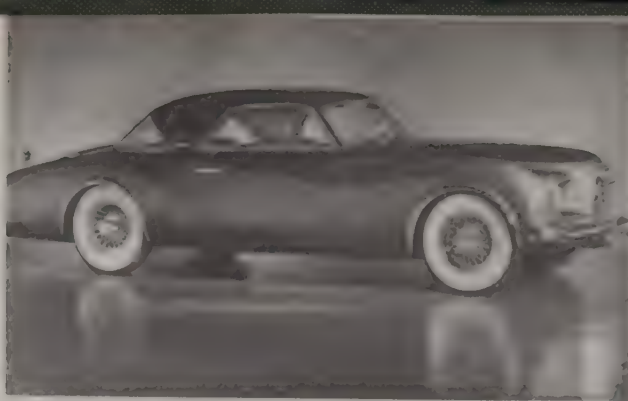


ITALY'S DESIGNER PININ FARINA GAVE NASH A EUROPEAN LOOK





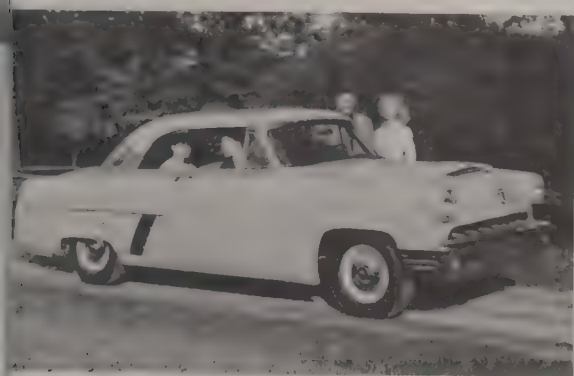
PACKARD Pan American, low-slung, three-passenger sports car made in limited quantities, had woven-wire wheels and leather upholstery.



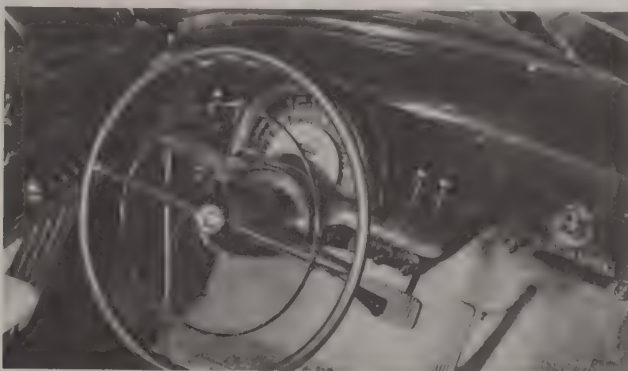
CHRYSLER'S K-310 experimental sports sedan was powered by a 310-hp, V-8 engine. It had European styling without sacrificing roominess and comfort demanded by Americans.



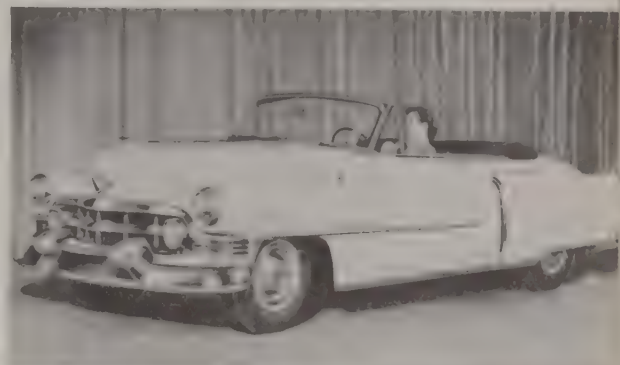
"CAR OF TOMORROW," Ford's 1950 X was experimental model proving features for future use. Radical change was the dome-shaped top.



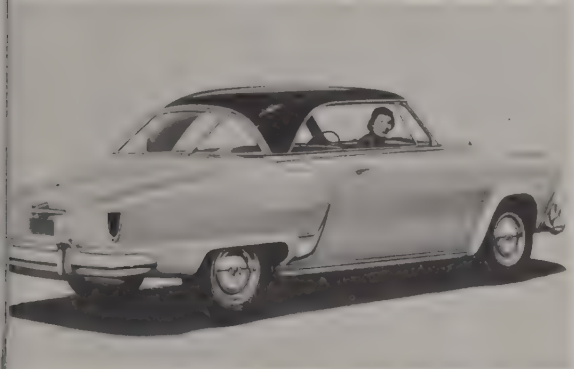
RESTYLED MERCURY won Mobilgas Economy Run supervised by American Automobile Association as the most efficient car for its weight.



INSTRUMENT PANEL on Mercury was this compact unit grouped directly in front of steering wheel. The brake pedal was suspended from a bracket just below the windshield.



CADILLAC CONVERTIBLE had two-tone metallic leather seats, V-8 engine boosted to 190-hp by an improved carburetor and dual exhausts.



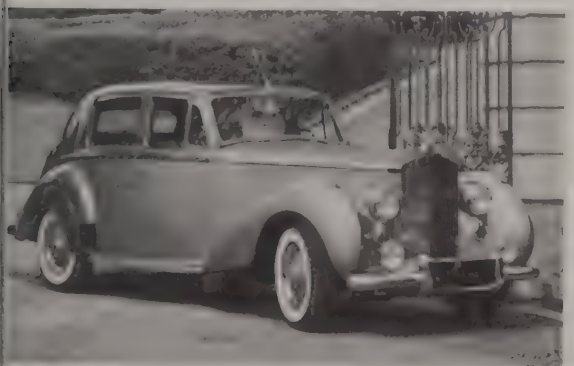
STUDEBAKER'S minor changes included a more graceful body. Champion's 27.822 miles per gallon placed it second in the Economy Run.



DeSOTO had new 160-hp V-8 engine with overhead valves similar to Chrysler's and had optional power-steering and power-brakes. Vent in hood fed more air to the carburetor.



ALLSTATE was built by Kaiser-Frazer Corporation for Sears, Roebuck & Co. It was a modified Henry J and could be ordered from the catalog.



THREE-YEAR GUARANTEE covered Silver Dawn, newest Rolls Royce built for quality and comfort, priced especially for American market.



FRANCE'S SIMCA, once a hand-built sports auto, became a mass-production car with parts developed by Simca and Italy's Fiat. Simcas did well in Europe's Grand Prix races.



GERMANY'S Mercedes-Benz 300-S, a 150-hp 6-cylinder hard-top coupe, combined luxury and quietness with a sports car's raciness and speed.

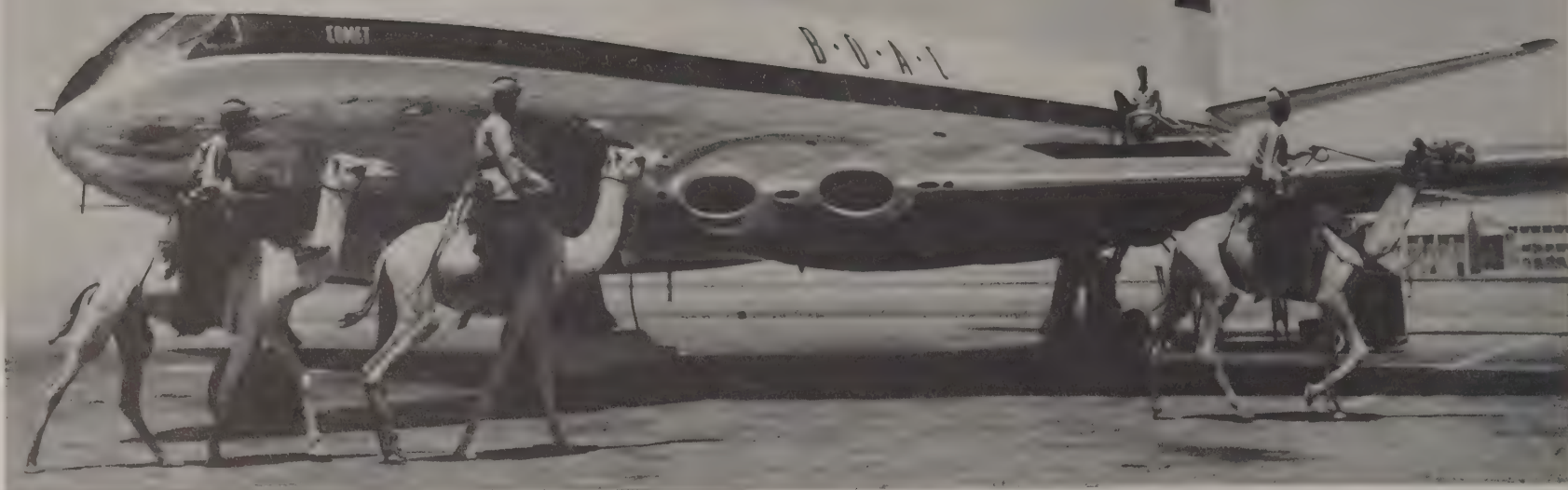
ITALY'S FERRARI, holding world's speed record of 149 mph for production cars, was available in several models priced from \$8,000 to \$20,000.



NEW ON U.S. MARKET, Britain's six-cylinder Rover 75 had aluminum alloy hood, door panels, and trunk lid. Less expensive than Rolls Royce, it had much the same high quality.



NEWEST ADDITION to Britain's famous line of Jaguars was a hard-top, fully enclosed version of the open XK-120, one of world's fastest cars.



OLDEST AND NEWEST in transportation in the Middle East met when Britain's four-engined Comet opened the world's first scheduled jet airliner service in May. The London to Johannesburg flight put Britain far ahead in civilian use of jets.

The Comet hit 525 miles per hour on its first flight, but the pilot zig-zagged to avoid getting ahead of schedule, and frequent stops for gas slowed the average time to 285 mph. Transatlantic service with jets was already being planned.

AVIATION

1952's new planes are bigger, faster, harder to build and harder to pay for

Jet pilots in Korea were battling at the speed of sound, but aviation's real battle in 1952 was being fought by engineers and test pilots. Even the latest F-86s, and their opposite numbers the Russian built Migs, were out of date. Last year's Douglas Skyrocket (see YEAR 1951) had exceeded 1,300 miles per hour, and this year's man-carrying rockets were believed to be faster than that. For more speed designers were sacrificing range, trying to keep weight and cost down, and still make the planes safe for operational flying. Douglas Aircraft followed the Skyrocket with the X-3, which is designed to better 1800 mph and climb to about 38 miles.

Having passed the "sonic barrier," or speed of sound, engineers were now worrying about the "thermal barrier." At speeds over 1500 mph the metal of the airplane tends to melt like wax in the heat generated by the friction of metal against the air. While theoretically rocket speeds may reach 25,000 to 50,000 mph or more, such speeds may be suitable only for outer space. Inside the earth's atmosphere, Vice President Ray Rice of North American thinks, limits of air-

plane or guided missile speeds may come at the point where the power required for cooling exceeds the power of the airplane itself.

Aircraft weights are closely related to range, since range is dependent on the weight of fuel carried by the airplane. Airplane weights also affect the ability of the pilot to climb, turn and otherwise maneuver his craft. In Korea, U.S. pilots were finding that the weight of electronic and safety devices in their planes made them inferior in maneuverability. They reported that the best safety measure was to outperform and outshoot the enemy, and that too many safety gadgets actually made their planes unsafe.

Costs mounted even more rapidly than weights in the aircraft industry in 1952. North American's World War II *Mustang* cost \$100,000; the *Sabre Jet*, made by the same company costs \$500,000 on the same basis. In Boeing's B-47 the electronic bomb sight now costs more than a World War II B-17 bomber.

The complexity of modern aircraft is the main reason for these soaring costs. In the Lockheed P2V *Neptune*, for instance, there are about 12

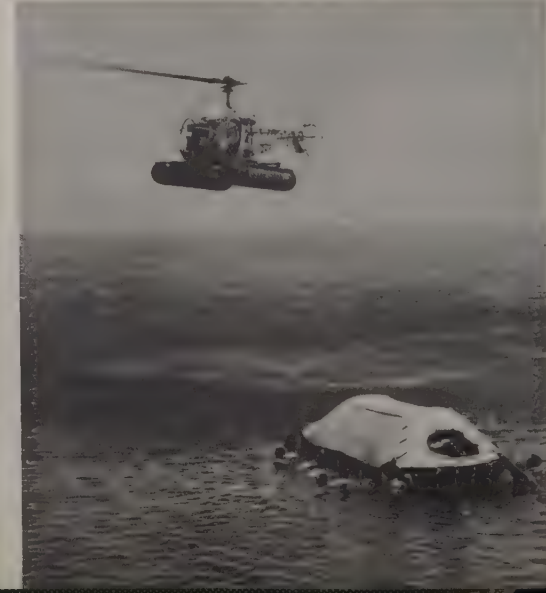
miles of wiring. And much of the innards of modern planes must be hand-assembled, hand-tested by high-paid technicians.

Another reason for 1952's high costs is that billions of dollars were spent shrinking the industry in 1945 and expanding again in 1950-51. These costs were necessarily spread over the airplanes which the Air Force, Navy and civil airlines were buying. Changing requirements of the military situation and the inflexible procedures often demanded by Government procuring agencies accounted for other hundreds of millions of dollars.

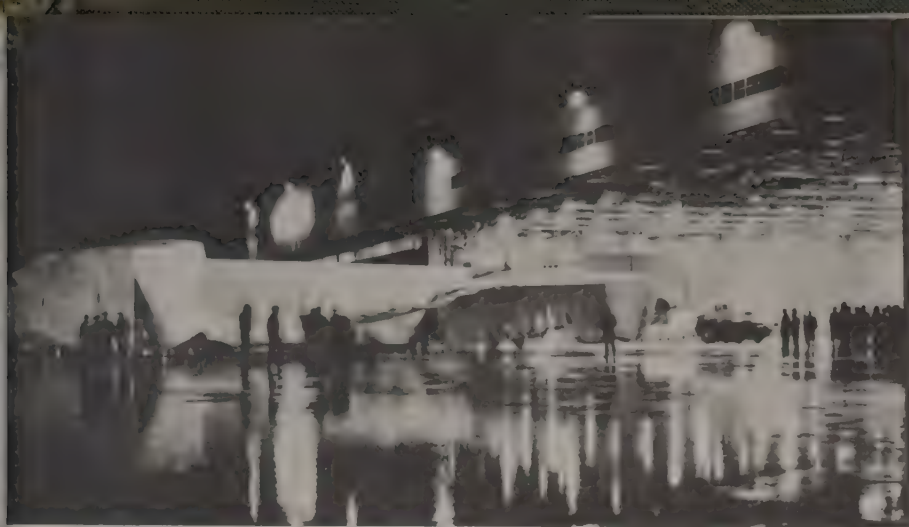
The year's most spectacular news in civil aviation was the series of airline crashes at Newark Airport, New Jersey. From the day of its opening in 1928 until December 16, 1951, Newark had no fatal airline accidents. In the six weeks starting on that date three airliners crashed there with 118 fatalities.

But all indications showed that the airlines would maintain their 1951 safety record of 1.3 fatalities per 100 million passenger miles—compared to the auto's rate of 7.6.

NEXT FRONTIER to be crossed is limit of earth's atmosphere. Rocket-maker Wernher von Braun dreams of this station-in-space (l.), which would circle earth every two hours. Telescope and radarscope would watch over all activities on earth. Drawing at right is somewhat differently designed space station with three rockets in foreground: Martin B-61 pilotless bomber (l.), two-stage rocket (c.), and Ryan Fireball missile (r.). Cost of space station: \$4 billion, but it would mean control of the earth. Russians are reported to be interested.



INFLATING IN 30 SECONDS after hitting water, the Navy's newest collapsible rubber lifeboat was dropped a minute earlier by the hovering Coast Guard helicopter. The lifeboat provides constant 70° comfort in both arctic and equatorial weather.



CLOAKED from potentially hostile eyes, the latest Boeing long-range bomber is towed from factory in the middle of night. This XB-52 is the fourth of the famous Boeing bombers which began with the B-17 in 1935 and continued with the B-29 in 1942 and the B-47 in 1948. Its sister ship, the YB-52, first flew on April 15.



LOCKHEED'S CONSTELLATION was stretched 18 feet to carry up to 93 passengers and was renamed the Super Constellation. With four-engined planes taking over long runs, and newer, faster two-engine planes such as the Convair making short trips, another workhorse, the DC-3 was being retired from service.



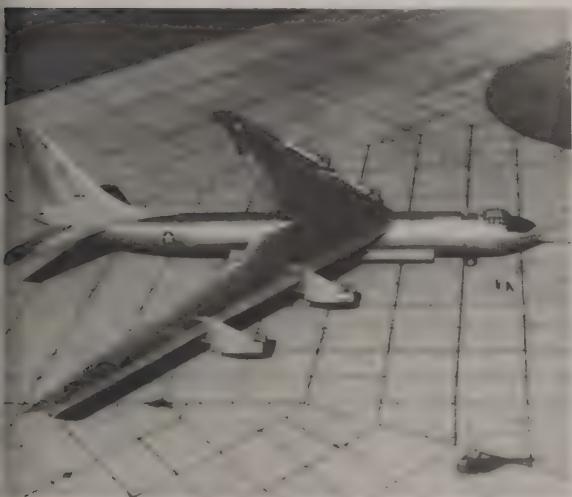
DRAGGED to a quick stop, the Martin XB-51 tactical bomber uses a parachute on landing, because jets cannot use the braking effect of reversible propellers. Wheels in fuselage make wings stronger, thinner.



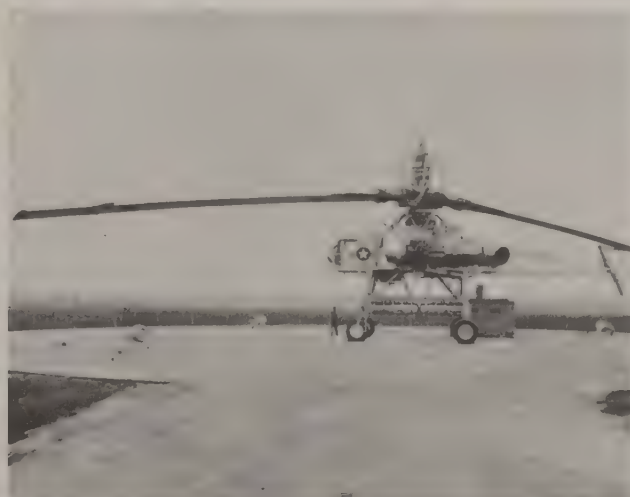
NIGHT BOMBING is the mission of the English Electric Canberra, which Martin is building for the USAF. Its fuselage is filled with fuel tanks to give the fuel-gulping jet engines the range for bombing.



TWENTY-FOUR ROCKETS ring the radar nose of the Lockheed F-94C Starfire, latest type pursuit. Its crew of two may never see the enemy bombers they shoot down except as a "pip" on their radar screen.



LARGEST SWEEPWING jet bomber, the YB-60 first flew April 18, was built by Consolidated Vultee (Ft. Worth) as an improvement on the once controversial B-36. Its wingspan: 206 ft.



JET-POWERED, the XH-17 built by Howard Hughes is world's largest helicopter, with rotor probably exceeding 100 feet. Two General Electric turbojets force gas under pressure up the rotor shaft and out to blade tips to drive the rotors.



"FLYING BANANA" proved this design could fly. Now, Piasecki is building similar but bigger *Workhorse* to carry heavy cargo. In background is HUP-1, called "The Thing" by Navy men.

INVENTOR WILLARD CUSTER claimed his channel wing would fly even if chained to a post. Although designers had discarded the channel principle years ago, Custer planned to build airplanes commercially.



WORLD'S FASTEST AVIATRIX was Jacqueline Auriol, daughter-in-law of French President Vincent Auriol. In May she flew a Vampire Jet from Isre (near Marseilles) to Avignon. Speed: about 510 mph.



AIRLINE SAFETY was guaranteed by new radar monitor systems. Below, planes within 70 miles of Washington National Airport are guided to runways, and kept at safe distances apart in all weather.





ELEGANCE IN THE DRESSMAKER SUIT as conceived by Jo Copeland of Pattullo. Made of a crisp, worsted wool in Botany Mills' new weave "Drurylaine," the suit can be "dressed up" or "dressed down" to fit the occasion. Collars and cuffs are detachable. Back in fashion were rhinestone pins, earrings and accessories.



CUSTOM-DESIGNED by Elizabeth Arden, this white satin evening gown has a wide panel drape in the skirt that changes into a stole above the waist.



PIERRE BALMAIN CREATED this romantic ball gown for the Paris 1951 Fall Collection. Embroidery in gold and rhinestones contrasts with black velvet.

FASHIONS

French couture is challenged as new designers make fashion news

Paris, Italy and New York vied for fashion supremacy in 1952. The Spring Paris collections were more controversial than at any time since the New Look made its debut.

Price was the most important factor in high fashion. High costs had forced four famous houses out of business, including the famous old names of Molyneux and Piguet. High prices also cut sales of other designers about 20 per cent.

The two most talked-of designers were the old master Dior and a brash newcomer, Hubert de Givenchy. The new House of Givenchy offered separates for French women at a price they could afford, making it possible for them to have several costumes based on a few pieces. The show was gay, young, and surprising for Paris.

American buyers no longer were able to get a complete picture of the Paris couture. The top houses required minimum purchases of around a thousand dollars, and the buyer's budget was used up after seeing and buying from just one or two for prestige. The smaller houses were being slowly cut off because only a handful of buyers saw them, and buyers from the bigger stores concentrated on buying, reproducing, or adapting the same models from the big houses.

The most important single trend in Paris collections was a shifting waistline. Different couturiers placed the waistline from low to high, sometimes imaginatively combining the two in same costume. Balenciaga's new versions of his last season's middy

barely reached the hipbone, suggesting no waist at all. The high waistline was at its best at Griffe's, although Schiaparelli placed her coat belt right over the bust, claiming the highest waistline of all. The most important new skirt line was Dior's tulip skirt which he showed in coats as well as dresses. It flared from the thighs instead of the waist and was expensively cut from any number of sections—up to 12.

Necklines were changing everywhere—high rolled cowls, wide boat necks, deep-slip necks, three-pointed bare-topped décolletés at Schiaparelli's, sailor collars at Lanvin-Castillo. At Fath, strong white accents of gros-grain ribbon or starched linen in bows and bands swung under collars. But Paris clothes were too expensive for the French, too extreme for the Americans, Latin-Americans, and Swiss who had the money.

Italy's top designers showed off their spring and summer creations in Florence's Grand Hotel in January. As usual they were at their best in sportswear and playclothes. Until 1950, Italy's designers were scarcely known outside their own country, but U.S. buyers, fed up with Paris prices, began to spend more and more money in Italy. The clothes were excellent and prices low—sometimes little more than half as much as in Paris. Spain, where exchange rates were favorable, was picking up business, too.

Fashions traveled back and forth across the Atlantic, so that it was no longer necessary to go to Europe for leading styles. New York and California were fast building a reputation for new, well-conceived and well-executed designs.



WHITE OSTRICH FEATHERS add a frivolous note to Jacques Griffe's outsize hat.



FUR-LINED COATS achieved a new smartness in 1952. This three-quarter length coat in a new two-tone tweed has black Persian lamb in the lining and collar. Raglan sleeves, deep turned back cuffs and easy gored back were other features.



DON LOPER DESIGNED THIS GREATCOAT worn by movie's Eleanor Parker. The black and white checks stretch boldly around the full cape-coat, accented by black velvet collar and cuffs of miniature sleeves. Coat is lined in red wool.



BLACK VELVET TUNIC ACHIEVES DRAMA FOR EVENING WITH WHITE PIQUE ACCENTS



LAVISH EMBROIDERY IN GOLD AND RED DECORATES THIS GOWN BY DE GIVENCHY



GREY AND WHITE STRIPED poncho pants are worn with a coat of South American hand-loomed cotton. Designed for resort wear, outfit was popular with TV viewers.



DESIGNED IN CALIFORNIA and featuring authentic Hopi and Navajo art work in the combed-cotton print, this mother-and-daughter outfit was equally popular for sports or just lounging around. Calf-length black pants tie at the side.



HIT OF ITALIAN FASHION SHOW was this organdy cape with a brocade back that opened like a butterfly's wings. Designed by the noted Gabriellipport of Rome, the costume is a variation of a Greek motif.



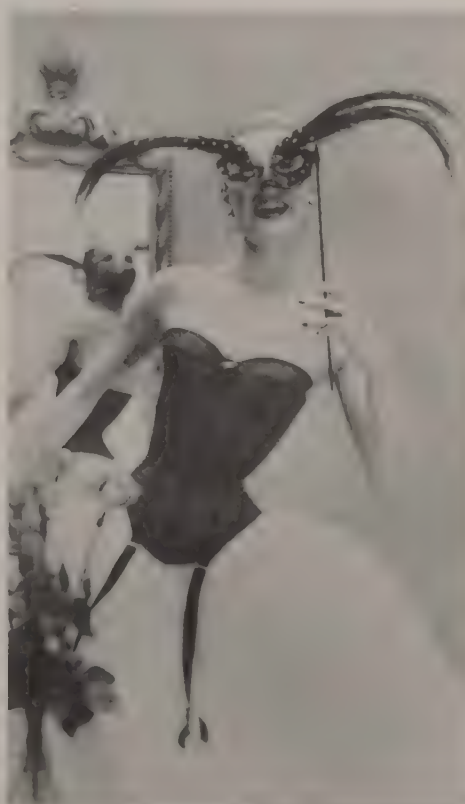
BLACK CHANTILLY LACE TRIMS SCARF OF SOPHIE TUCKER'S WHITE WOOL JERSEY GOWN



TUNIC'S FLANGE IS BALANCED BY SHOULDER BOW IN JEAN PATOU'S VELVET DRESS



HAREM SKIRTS found their way into clothes for every occasion. Here this new style is used as pink panel in grey tissue-cotton dress.



WAIST CLINCHERS had added glamor in 1952. Warner's called this bewitching number the "Merry Widow." An adjustable half-bra made garment perfect for any neckline.



"TOUCH OF VENUS" was the name Cole of California gave this black silk velvet swimsuit. Black sequins and a see-through neckline of diaphanous chiffon were highlights.



LEADING FUR was Alaskan Seal. This warm all-occasion coat, three-quarter in length, had a knotted ascot of mink.

ART

Frauds and Red-tinged politics are big news in a chaotic year

The world of art in 1952 seemed bent on returning to chaos. It was a full-time job for art critics to even keep track of the multitudes of schools and cliques, much less of the artists themselves. Artists, patrons and the galleries launched salvos of criticism at each other, the press and the public. Here and there, healthy skepticism questioned the value of paint-drippers, faddists and gaudy publicity seekers.

Standards were confused enough to allow a flourishing racket to grow—patrons could turn artist by paying a firm of "ghost artists" to paint especially styled works for them. Into this little world of highly fashionable bohemianism a Canadian boy dropped a bombshell in the form of a piece of cardboard that commercial artists had used to clean their brushes. He submitted it to an exhibition where it was solemnly judged "promising" by the jury. For many laymen this spectacular fraud summed up the spirit of modern art. The newspapers were delighted.

In London, a special competition was announced, aimed at finding a symbol for the times. As sculptors had labored over World War I's "Unknown Soldier," sculptors were now asked to make a figure on the theme "The Unknown Political Prisoner." London's Institute of Contemporary Arts was conducting the international contest, and planned to award \$30,000 in prizes to the best works. The donor remained anonymous.

The year saw new popularity arrive for Toulouse-Lautrec, the lonely little satirist who prowled the brothels and night clubs for his brilliant poster-like impressions of Paris of the 1890's. Lautrec prints were likely to turn up everywhere, from students' walls to modern living rooms. The Picasso that identified its owner as an intellectual a few years ago was, often as not in 1952, a Toulouse-Lautrec. Hollywood was even planning a film autobiography of him. But the more advanced styles of contemporary art were as dimly understood by the public as by the galleries.

One great effort to encourage native artists with security and quiet for their work came a cropper. California's Huntington Hartford Foundation was blasted by its sponsor, the 40-year-old heir to the A & P fortune. He caustically called the foundation's art "vulgar" and meaningless. The squabble produced the art story of the year, headlined: "Has God been insulted here?" But the artists went right on with their "vulgar" painting.

In one relatively undisturbed part of the art world, Japanese painters were developing a national school. Older Japanese, like printmaker Kiyoshi Saito had shown strong European influences. A new group of Nippon-Ga (Japanese style) artists was led by painters Hasui Kawase and Shinsui Ito.

Political theory took a place beside skill and conception in judging the arts. Pablo Picasso's Peace Dove waved on communist banners from London to Tokyo, while Mexico's red-tinted Diego Rivera artfully preserved for posterity his idea of the Korean war: American soldiers crucifying Korean workers. Both works caused much gnashing of political teeth. Non-Russian communist artists were still painting with vigor and skill if not with wisdom and judgement. But Russian art was chiefly notable for being stubbornly single-minded in millions upon millions of child-bright posters of happy folk down on the collective farm.



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER models for the famous 68-year-old Sculptor Jo Davidson. Prior to his death on Jan. 2, bearded Davidson was best known for a statue commemorating the destruction of the Czechoslovak village of Lidice, and for busts of world celebrities such as Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gandhi.



"TWO MEN" was the title of this primitive looking work which won \$3,500 for its creator, Minna Harkavy. The Metropolitan Museum of Art's national competitive sculpture exhibition's second prize went to Rhys Caparn for *Animal Form*, and third prize to Abbot Pattison for his robot-like *Striding Man*.

"AUGUST MORNING" by the popular Leon Kroll was a slickly drawn nude that attracted wide interest at the annual exhibit of paintings and sculpture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia.

IRISH-BORN COLLEEN BROWNING was one of the most gentle of the year's realist painters. She lived in an Italian section of East Harlem, New York, where she captured and portrayed slum's spirit in two interesting paintings, which she called *Jungle* (l.) and *Confirmation* (r.).

GIFTED ILLUSTRATOR Howard Chandler Christy, 79, shown with a poster that won him wide recognition, died on March 3 in his Manhattan home. His most famous painting portrays the signing of the Constitution. It hangs in the Gallery of the House of Representatives.





"NIGHTMARE OF WAR AND THE DREAM OF PEACE" is "the best thing I have ever done," said Diego Rivera. Rejecting it as part of its Paris showing, Mexico's government held it was communist propaganda. Accusing the government of "censorship" Rivera threatened not to exhibit his other easel paintings.



LEGENDARY SALVADOR DALI with an expressive sweep of his cane explains to critics at Lefevre Gallery in London what he considers his greatest work, a portrait of Christ. No longer a surrealist, the 47-year-old artist insisted he had become a mysticist, concerned only with his "new realm," the soul in religion.



RE-CREATION OF A MASTERPIECE was made by Lumen Winter, based on Leonardo Da Vinci's treasured religious work, *The Last Supper*. The life-size mural was completed for the Holton Museum in Miami, after much research and preliminary work in Milan. Winter was best known as a mural painter.

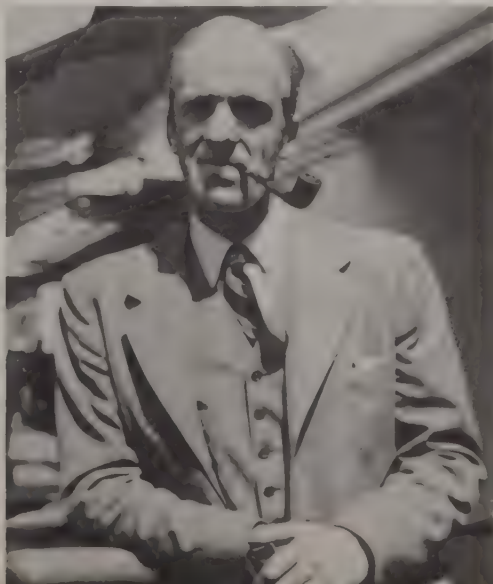


SCULPTOR JACOB EPSTEIN is shown making a bust of British stage and film actress Anna Neagle at his Hyde Park-Gate studio in London. The noted and versatile 71-year-old British sculptor was born on New York City's lower east side. He is known to Europeans for his controversial white stone statue *Lazarus*.

SAPPHIRE HEAD OF LINCOLN weighing 1,318 carats and valued at \$250,000, is one of the largest sapphires ever carved. Sapphires are second only to diamonds in hardness. Carved by Norman Maness, a steel engraver, it took two years to complete.

DOUGLAS CHANDOR, internationally-known portrait painter, relaxed with a pipe aboard the *Queen Mary*, enroute to do portrait of Queen Elizabeth. Commissioned by Eleanor Roosevelt, painting was approved by Queen for exhibition.

ACTRESS VIRGINIA MAYO was selected by the noted Sculptor Yucca Salamunich to help revive the time-honored Norwegian custom of placing carved feminine figureheads on sailing ships' bows. Yucca declared young screen actress to be Hollywood's most beautiful star.





INDIA'S PICTURE-BOOK MAGIC and tranquility were reflected in *The River*. Produced by Kenneth McEldowney, a California florist who obtained the financial backing of maharajahs, film was first Technicolor production to be shot in India. With a script by Rumer Godden, author of *Black Narcissus*, *The River* was directed by Jean Renoir (c.), and photographed entirely on location by his

nephew, Claude Renoir. Story gave touching glimpses into the adolescent loves of three girls (l. to r., Adrienne Corri, Patricia Walters, and Hindu dancer Radha Sri Ram) for a wounded ex-soldier (Thomas Breen). Esmond Knight of *Henry V* fame, Nora Swinburne, and Arthur Shields were among many other players who contributed their talents to this elegy on birth, life, love, death along river.

MOVIES BATTLE TELEVISION

In 1952, the battle between the two giants of the entertainment industry, the motion pictures and television, was raging stronger than ever.

From 200,000 in 1946, the number of TV sets had jumped to 12 million by the fall of 1951. They were served by 107 television stations. The motion picture industry was also growing, though TV was sapping the box-office. In early fall of 1952 figures showed 23,397 movie houses operating as against 18,172 in 1945. The trend in building new theaters was toward drive-ins, up 25% since 1945.

The U.S. population had increased by more than 28 million and the national income had tripled. Thus, there were more potential moviegoers with more pocket-money, but motion picture box-office receipts for 1951 were actually \$69 million less than in 1950. Movie executives refused to admit TV was the sole cause, but began drastic measures to lure theater-goers away from home—and TV.

Besides TV, high cost of living was another threat to the movie industry. Errors made in years past—i.e., too many pictures, including too many *bad* ones—contributed to its difficulties. Double-features often caused poor theater programming. Finally, exaggerated advertising in-

curred loss of audiences' confidence, just as arbitrary censorship had caused loss of vitality.

By mid-June, Hollywood struck at TV's Achilles' heel by concentrating on what television could not offer: big, lavish color productions. Leading the way was Warner Bros. which received international recognition for a new, more economical color process—WarnerColor. Jack L. Warner announced that 27 of his company's next 33 films would be in color, and that its newsreels soon would follow suit.

Some sought to compromise. Columbia was the first big studio to break the stubborn boycott of television. It signed an agreement to make 39 television films for the Ford Motor Co. Republic and Monogram studios followed in the lead of the independent Hal Roach by making profitable TV films.

An analysis of current productions showed that the public wanted big, lavish, showy films with splashy colors and big-name casts, such as *An American in Paris*, *Singin' in the Rain*, *Quo Vadis*, *The Greatest Show on Earth*, and *David and Bathsheba*. These TV could not offer. At the other extreme were stories with a "gimmick" like *The Narrow Margin* and *The Atomic City*.

Motion picture censorship, a major industry

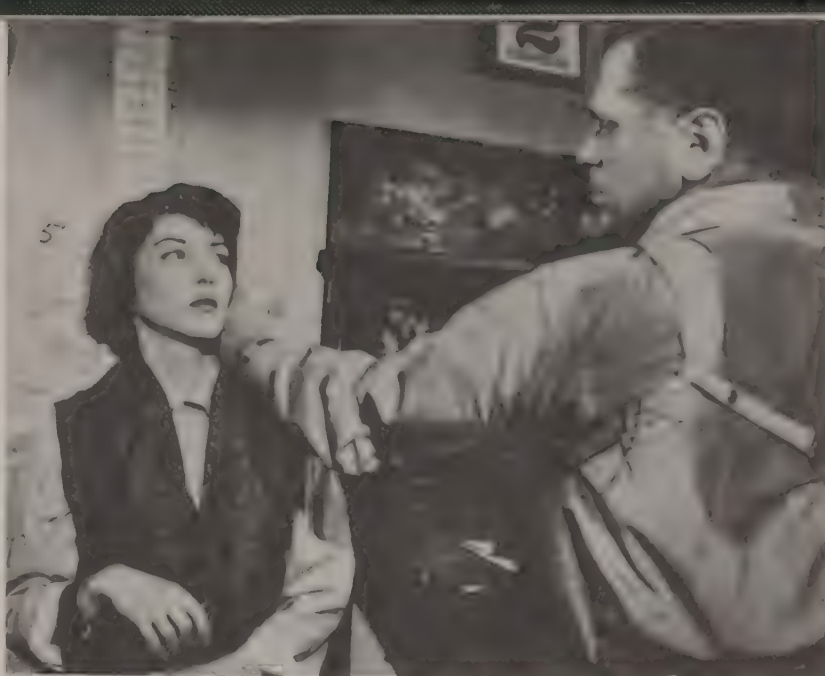
problem, became prominent in two cases during the year. The first concerned *La Ronde*, a French-made film based upon novelist Arthur Schnitzler's *Reigen*, which took prizes at three European film festivals. *La Ronde* provided an intimate, satirical, often cynical observation of bedroom manners in old Vienna. Although sex was seldom treated with more wit, warmth, and delicacy, the picture was banned on "moral grounds" by New York State's censors.

Roberto Rossellini's *The Miracle* also ran into trouble when the same censors banned it after strong complaints from the Roman Catholic hierarchy. But the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously declared states and cities had no right to ban films on the grounds that some religious groups found them "unpopular."

Humphrey Bogart, who once called the annual Academy Awards "silly," collected an "Oscar" himself as Best Actor of 1951 for *The African Queen*. Best Actress was Vivien Leigh, for *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Best Supporting Actress and Actor were Kim Hunter and Karl Malden for their roles in the latter film. The Oscar for Best Direction went to George Stevens, for his *A Place in the Sun*. Gene Kelly won a Special Award for *An American in Paris*.



IN DEEPEST AFRICA, love bloomed between the gin-soaked skipper of a leaky river-boat (Humphrey Bogart) and a prissy spinster (Katharine Hepburn) while both were trying to strike a blow for England by sinking a German gun-boat. *The African Queen*, written by John Huston and James Agee from C. S. Forester's novel, was directed by Mr. Huston, won "Bogie" Oscar for his performance.



FLIRTATIOUS SHOPLIFTER, brilliantly played by Lee Grant, was "mugged" by a policeman (Bert Freed) in *Detective Story*—a film version of Sidney Kingsley's play (see YEAR 1949). Her performance won Miss Grant Best Actress award at the International Film Festival at Cannes, France. Directed by William Wyler, film's cast also featured Kirk Douglas, Eleanor Parker, and William Bendix.



CHARGED WITH MURDERING his cast-off sweetheart (Shelley Winters), a poor, ambitious young man (Montgomery Clift) was convicted of a crime that was only in his mind in final scenes of *A Place in the Sun*. Masterfully directed by George Stevens, film was based upon Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*, was soon to be followed by screen adaptation of *Sister Carrie*.



EAGLES HUNTED WOLVES in the dramatic climax of *Valley of the Eagles*, British-made story of a man-hunt across the snowy wastes of northern Scandinavia. Although film featured Jack Warner, John McCallum, and Hungary's Nadia Gray, picture's real stars were Lapland hunters and their friends the eagles. Background story was the Laplander's struggle for survival against wolves which raided their reindeer herds.

FADED AND DEGRADED, living in her own world of shadows, Blanche Dubois (Vivien Leigh) tries to hide the effects of time and dissipation from the man who has briefly fallen in love with her (Karl Malden) in *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Film also had good roles for Marlon Brando and Kim Hunter.

MEXICAN PEONS AND THEIR LEADER, Emiliano Zapata, nicknamed "The Tiger," fought against established, oppressive government in *Viva Zapata!* As the great folk hero and agrarian emancipator, Marlon Brando (on white horse) gave a powerful performance. Joseph Wiseman (black hat), whose fine talent was evident in *Detective Story*, skillfully portrayed a zealous revolutionary. Written by John Steinbeck and directed by Elia Kazan, film was photographed on location in Mexico.





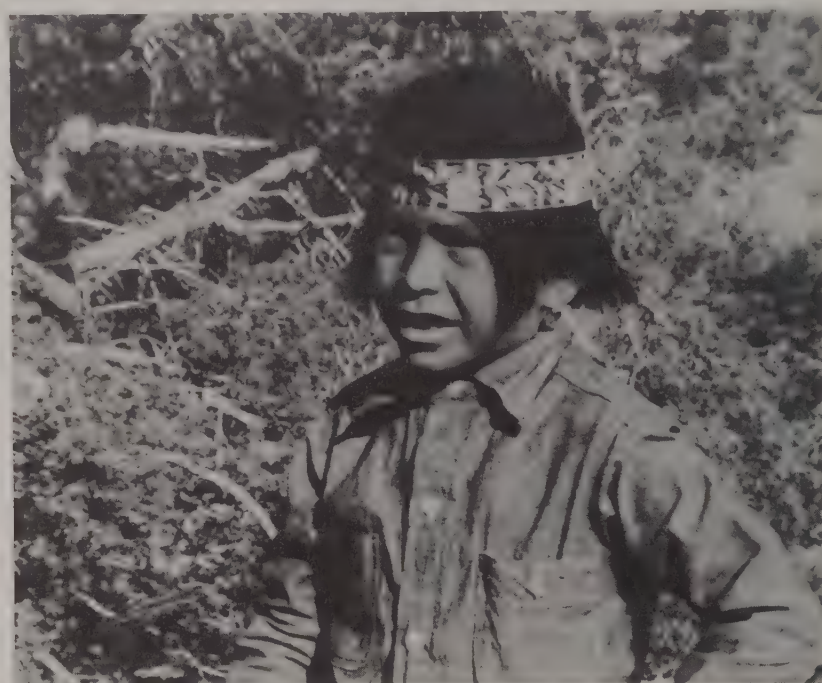
TRAPPED BY CONNIVING WOMAN whom he married out of loneliness was aging naive widower (Hugo Haas). Above, he eavesdrops as his wife (Beverly Michaels) plots to murder him to cash in on his life savings of \$7,000. *Pick-up* was a tense drama marking Czech-born Haas' debut as a Hollywood producer.



GIANT TECHNICOLOR SPECTACLE, somewhat faded by romantic plots, resulted when master showman Cecil B. de Mille and Ringling Brothers' circus met to make *The Greatest Show on Earth*. Short on story, long on appeal to circus-lovers of any age, film starred Betty Hutton, Cornel Wilde, and James Stewart.



SON ACCUSES HIS FATHER of living a false dream of success that leads him straight to failure. *Death of a Salesman*, Arthur Miller's 1949 Broadway success was made a powerful though over-acted film by producer Stanley Kramer. Fredric March, Mildred Dunnock, and Cameron Mitchell, were in fine cast.



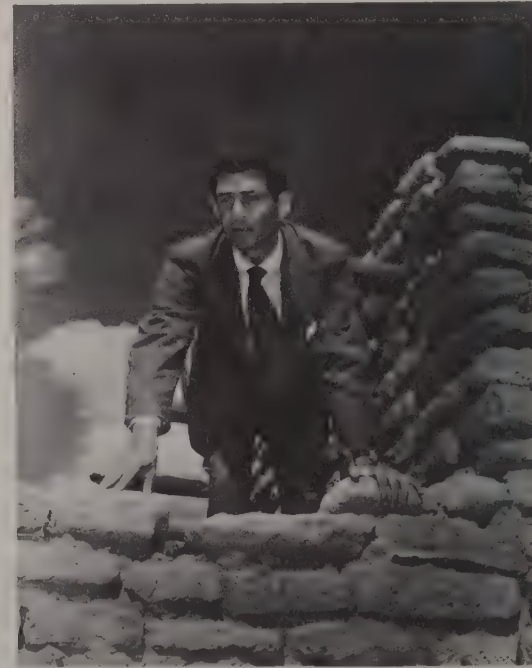
IMPOVERISHED INDIAN tribe and its relationship with the white man was the story of *Navajo*. Independently produced on a low (\$25,000) budget by 28-year-old actor Hall Bartlett, film was beautifully photographed in Arizona. The actors were unaffected amateurs headed by a little Indian boy, Francis Tee Keller.



JANE FROMAN'S life story and heroic come-back after a crippling plane crash were told in *With a Song in My Heart*. By a little soundtrack magic, Susan Hayward sang lead with Miss Froman's voice.



INVASION FROM SPACE took place in *The Day the Earth Stood Still*, with Patricia Neal and Michael Rennie. Studios were quick to cash in on science-fiction fad, began rushing more such space epics.



H-BOMB SCIENTIST (Gene Barry) looks for his kidnapped son held hostage by foreign agents out to force him to surrender secret atomic data. *The Atomic City* was realistically filmed near Los Alamos.



WAR THEMES provided some thought-provoking drama in three fine films. *The Desert Fox*, based upon British brigadier Desmond Young's book, had James Mason (pointing) as the ill-fated Rommel, later murdered by the Nazis. Even better, perhaps, was Leo Carroll (at his side) who played the difficult role of cynical Marshal von Rundstedt to perfection. *The Frogmen* took a look at U.S.

Navy's underwater demolition teams which fought war in an eerie battlefield filled with dangerous mines in one of World War II's least-known operations. Richard Widmark (in rubber suit), Dana Andrews, and Gary Merrill, led a fine cast. Stephen Crane's classic about the Civil War, *The Red Badge of Courage*, gave a gripping view of battle through eyes of common soldier Audie Murphy.



AN ARMY'S RETREAT and ultimate collapse were examined in *Decision Before Dawn*, an American film made in Germany with a German cast. It told story of a German (Oskar Werner) trying to salvage pride and principles while his doomed country crashed around him by becoming a spy for an American Intel-

ligence unit. A divided, rubble-littered Vienna patrolled by members of its four occupying powers formed background for *Four in a Jeep*. Film was a compassionate study of distrustful victors as well as of war's uprooted victims. Its most poignant sequence showed prisoners of war returning to their homes and families.



TROPICS' IMPACT upon a white man was well told in *Outcast of the Islands*. Filmed in Ceylon and Borneo, movie captured the rank and suffocating atmosphere which suffused the Joseph Conrad novel. A fine cast included Ralph Richardson, Trevor Howard, Robert Morley, Wendy Miller and Kerima, a sultry 22-year-old Arab girl (l.). Film was directed by Sir Carol Reed (shown with wife, actress Penelope Dudley Ward). Sir Carol, who directed *The Third Man* and *Odd Man Out*, was knighted June 5 by Queen Elizabeth II.

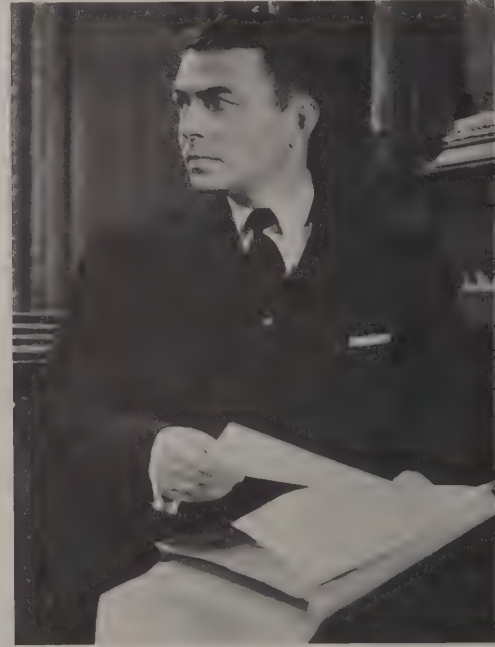
"IVORY HUNTER," a biography of Col. Mervyn Cowie, founder of Kenya's National Parks, was splendidly photographed in color around majestic Kilimanjaro. It told of Cowie's efforts to preserve African wild life. British cast included Anthony Steel (c., subduing rebellious native), Dinah Sheridan, and William Simons. Harold Warrender ably played a cynical poacher who was exterminating herds of elephants.



GERMANY'S URSULA THIESS, called the "most beautiful girl in the world" by the British press, played a native seductress in *Monsoon*, an independent production filmed in India. At 27, her personal life read like a movie thriller. She served year of compulsory Nazi farm labor, was bombed out during war, later fled from the Russians. She was a \$35 a week model when the movies "discovered" her.



ASH-BLONDE, BLUE-EYED, America's Anne Francis starred with Dale Robertson in *Lydia Bailey*, low-keyed film of Kenneth Robert's best-selling novel about Haitian revolution against Napoleon Bonaparte. Once one of the U.S.'s top fashion models and a radio and television actress, she served a long acting apprenticeship before Twentieth Century-Fox gave her movie contract in 1950.



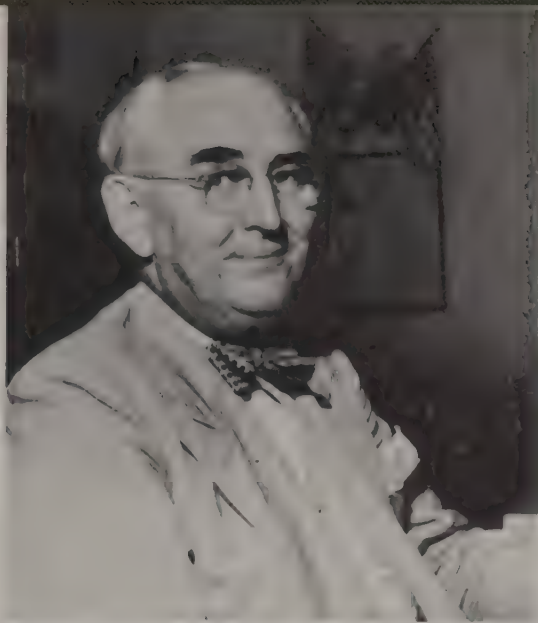
BRITAIN'S MOTION PICTURES enjoyed increasing popularity among U.S. audiences, while Hollywood was suffering from a bad case of nerves. A top British competitor was London's Ealing Studios. Headed by imaginative Sir Michael Balcon, Ealing brought out a consistently good crop of comedies which added a lighter touch to the year's formula of musicals and over-tense melodrama. *Passport to Pimlico*, *Kind Hearts and Coronets*, and *Tight Little Island* proved that Ealing's formula of fun and light satire was profitable as well as entertaining. Ealing's top script writer, T. E. B. Clarke, O.B.E., based his ideas on the premise that audiences like "mild anarchy—the outrageous, childish things that we all wish we could do but can't." Applying this fool-proof proposition, Mr. Clarke wrote *The Lavender Hill Mob*. In it, a mousey civil servant (Alec Guinness) and a manufacturer with the soul of an

artist (Stanley Holloway) conspired to smuggle \$1 million in gold which Mr. Guinness had stolen from the Bank of England. The gold is made into paperweights and shipped to France, but a troop of Girl Scouts unintentionally break the plot. Portrayal of the unassuming Mr. Holland out to bilk his government in order that he may live out his days in style provided a field day for Mr. Guinness. Cut from the same satirical cloth was another Guinness characterization of an imperturbable, single-minded scientist who, in *The Man in the White Suit*, invented an indestructible fabric and thereby caused a mild panic in Britain's staid textile industry. Fine performances of Cecil Parker (c., dark suit) and Joan Greenwood, a charming ingenue, were almost overshadowed by film's soundtrack with the rhythmic gurgles and bubbles, woofs and squirts of Mr. Guinness' fantastic, and highly explosive laboratory.

STEALING WAR'S SECRETS including plans for Normandy invasion, and selling them to German agents, a British Ambassador's valet (James Mason) makes a huge fortune which turned out to be counterfeit. *Five Fingers* was a true story of World War II spy in Turkey.

JEAN SIMMONS' first great role was Ophelia in *Hamlet*, with Sir Laurence Olivier, and was followed by *Trio*. In British thriller, *The Clouded Yellow*, she played opposite Trevor Howard. Her latest film was *Androcles and the Lion*, a Gabriel Pascal picture for RKO Radio.





ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG'S growth from isolationist to internationalist was described in *The Papers of Senator Vandenberg*. His change reflected U.S. rise in international responsibility and culminated in the North Atlantic Treaty organization.



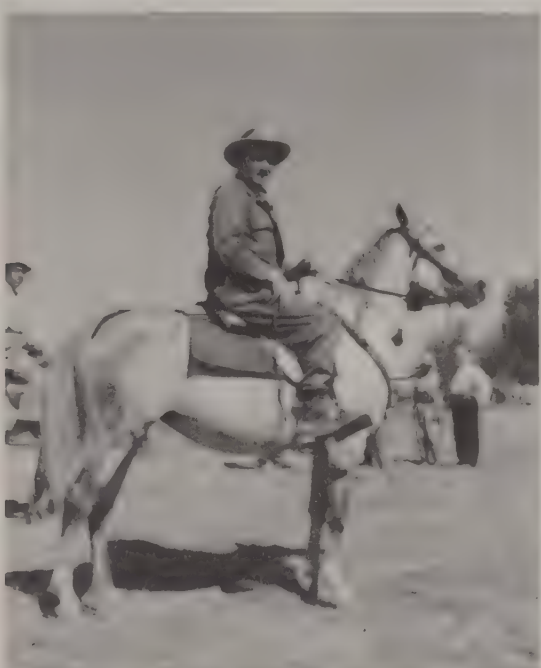
BACKGROUND MATERIAL on great problems and decisions faced by U.S. since World War II, was made public in *The Forrestal Diaries*. More an assembling of notes and memos than a diary, James V. Forrestal's book was a mine for research students.



A SINISTER SETTING was again background for best selling thriller by Daphne du Maurier. A murder mystery in lonely Cornwall, *My Cousin Rachel*, which was bought by the movies before publication, is the tenth novel by the British author of *Rebecca*.



NORMAN DOUGLAS novelist and essayist, died Feb. 9 at age of 83 on Isle of Capri—the isle he made famous as "Nepenthe" in his most loved and lasting work *South Wind*. He spent most of his life on easy-going Capri where he was a legend during his life.



TRAVELING JUSTICE of Supreme Court, William O. Douglas on his last travels to the Middle East, wrote the revealing book, *Strange Lands and Friendly People*. It gave a liberal's view of Middle East in turmoil, helped many understand Iran crisis.



MAN'S HOPE for survival is theme of Erich Maria Remarque's *Spark of Life*. Deadening effect of 10 years in concentration camps, and reawakening and gradual assumption of leadership by prisoner No. "509" is the subject of Remarque's strong novel.



LOUIS ADAMIC, popular and respected author of *The Native's Return* was found shot in his burning home near Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1951. The barely completed study of his native Yugoslavia, *The Eagle and the Rock*, was published soon after his death.



NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER in 1920 for his major work *Growth of the Soil*, Knut Hamsun died in Norway Feb. 19, at 92. He supported the Nazis in World War II, was tried, convicted and fined. His countrymen forgave him, draped his coffin with Norway's flag.



FULTON OURSLER, best known for his books based on the Bible (*The Greatest Book Ever Written*), died in New York, May 24, age 59. He held editorial positions on magazines, was a newspaper columnist, wrote whodunits under name of Anthony Abbott.



KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD, greatest Wagnerian soprano was as busy as ever, making a series of farewell appearances before going into "gradual retirement." At 56, she closed her Metropolitan Opera career during spring with her 193rd performance. As a climax to 40 years of singing, she learned Gluck's difficult, seldom-

heard *Alceste* in English. She sang it with power and expressiveness that brought the house to its feet to cheer and stamp its approval, sent critics scurrying to the dictionary for bigger and better adjectives. Above, she was planning another farewell concert with composer Jan Sibelius at his Musical Festival in Helsinki.

MUSIC BECOMES BIG BUSINESS

The biggest musical thrill of the year was provided by the 50-year-old Viennese-born Rudolf Bing. The \$35,000-a-year manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company continued his policy of giving the Met's audiences excitingly refurbished, restyled, and restudied opera. Startled opera-goers were first shocked, then roared approval of a violent restaging of *Carmen*. *Aida* and *Rigoletto* were revamped, and two old standbys revived: Richard Strauss' lurid *Elektra* and Mozart's light-headed *Così Fan Tutte*. *Così*, ably directed by actor Alfred Lunt, proved the Met's once-ponderous singers could act, too.

Financially, the Met received unexpected aid from the new federal tax law which exempts non-profit opera and symphonies from the heavy 20% federal admission tax. This, plus the additional \$53,112 garnered from the ruling that opening night would not be a unit of the regular subscription series, forecast a brighter future for the debt-ridden Met.

In Europe two new operas highlighted the musical season. Tickets sold as high as \$30 a seat for the La Scala Opera Company's Venice presentation of the new Stravinsky opera, *The Rake's Progress*. Benjamin Britten's haunting 7th opera *Billy Budd* was premiered in Great Britain and was acclaimed his greatest yet.

THE 109-YEAR-OLD New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society Orchestra presented its 5,000th concert this spring with fitting fanfare. But later it was discovered that busy Philadelphia orchestra, its junior by half a century, had its 5,000th concert three seasons ago.

Gian-Carlo Menotti's *Amahl and the Night Visitors* had the distinction of being the first opera composed for television. The 50-minute work, packing a wallop of musical melodrama and pathos, was performed in New York on December 24, 1951, beamed over the largest TV hookup NBC has ever given to opera. *Amahl*



WALRUS MUSTACHED Pierre Monteux, 77, famed conductor of the San Francisco Symphony, retired during spring from 17 years of musical leadership.

immediately became a popular part of opera's stage repertoire as well.

From New York's 52nd Street to France's ancient City of Light, jazz, also this year, was better—and hotter—than ever. Descending on Paris last spring for the "Salon du Jazz" festival, bands from U.S. and Western Europe had staid Parisians jumping like ants on a hot griddle.

Dixieland, last year's craze, by 1952 had sizzled itself to a cinder. Springing up in its place, "bebop," modern progressions on old tunes, soared to new heights. And in the background of bebop, a subtle South American beat pulsed all the way from the big name bands right down to the torrid jazz bands.

All in all, it was highbrow music, however, which found an increasingly larger audience among the middle and lowbrows. As the *Wall Street Journal* reported at the close of 1951, Americans are becoming "the world's most avid consumers of symphonies." More than 30 million people in the United States paid admission for concerts this year. In 1952 Americans are expected to pay \$45 million into the box office—\$5 millions more than they pay for professional baseball, their national sport. Symphonies which in years past depended on rich patrons were increasingly able to support themselves.

LAST MINUTE check up in her dressing room mirror is taken by New Orleans born Janet Collins, first Negro dancer to be featured in the Metropolitan Opera Ballet. At right, soprano Eleanor Steber is coached by Broadway's famed director Alfred Lunt for role in *Così Fan Tutte*. Lunt, along with Tyrone Guthrie, helped modernize Met's production techniques.





TAKING NO CHANCES Laszlo Halasz, fiery musical director of the N.Y. City Opera Co., conducted minus his baton after being accused of throwing it at his concert master. Despite his eight years of musical achievement, Halasz was fired last December.



HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANT Sigmund Romberg, who filled the air with more than 2,000 songs and Viennese-style operettas, died at the age of 64 in Nov. 1951. Among his operettas: *Student Prince*, *New Moon*.



TRADITION BREAKING "Quartetto Italiano" ended their concert tour of U.S. in a burst of acclaim. Considered by many critics to be the finest quartet of the day, they played without scores and further broke with custom by including a girl, Elisa Pegreffi, in the ensemble. Others, Borciani, Rossi, and Farulli.



TIGERS SWOONED when the dynamic husband-wife team of Les Paul and Mary Ford played one of their latest hits *Tiger Rag*. They have parlayed one guitar and one vocal into a million dollar business by recording as many as twelve parts on one disc.



LUSCIOUS Dorothy Dandridge, modestly called her voice "pleasing . . . It's got a lot of soul in it," wowed the night club circuit with her soft, insinuating patter songs. Daughter of Ruby Dandridge of the *Beulah* show, Dorothy has been a trouper since she was a child of five.



HOT JAZZMAN Signey Bechet is playing some of his tunes for Parisian starlets in France. Such jazz greats as Earl Bostic, Dizzy Gillespie, Coleman Hawkins, and Norman Granz's "Jazz at the Philharmonic" crew reached vast audiences.



AGONIZED CROONER Johnnie Ray wrote a tune *The Little White Cloud That Cried*, wept through the lyrics, sold well over a million copies. He is shown earning his title "Mr. Emotion."



NINE-YEAR-OLD Marjorie Kurtz, a fourth grader from Brooklyn, is due to make \$25,000 before she is ten through her hit song *Snowflakes* for which she dreamed up words and music. Other Tin Pan Alley juveniles were the Bell Sisters with *Bermuda*.



BLUES SINGER Mildred Bailey, 48, ended a long career as one of the nation's most popular singers with her death December 12, 1951, in New York. Born Mildred Rinker, she married Red Norvo, became famous with her moving rendition of *Old Rockin' Chair*.



"COME ON-A MY HOUSE" made Rosemary Clooney famous, enriched playwright-author William Saroyan and cousin who wrote it. Dis-jointed lyrics became a fad.



PLAYED ON ALTERNATE NIGHTS, with Vivien Leigh and Sir Laurence Olivier as the principals, Shaw's comedy, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, and Shakespeare's tragedy, *Antony and Cleopatra* (above) were a new and successful experiment.



AUDREY HEPBURN, 22, in the title role of *Gigi*, portrayed a Parisian teen-ager learning the delicate art of being a paramour, as taught by Cathleen Nesbitt. Anita Loos' adaptation of Colette's novel was produced by Gilbert Miller.

THEATER

A few big hits and a host of flops mark a season critics call theater's worst ever

The pessimists derided the 1951-52 theater season as one of the worst on record. The optimists applauded a number of what they considered diverting new plays and engrossing revivals which brought in just enough money for Broadway to survive. Both camps admitted no important new playwrights had appeared and the established ones had failed to come up with new works of artistic as well as financial merits.

Holdovers of previous seasons, such as *Guys and Dolls*, *Call Me Madam*, *The Moon Is Blue*, and the phenomenal *South Pacific* (which had 1,310 performances by June 15) were still the brightest lights of the current season, along with *Kiss Me Kate* and *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*. Musicals seemed to last longest.

Hits, flops and quiet successes totalled 73 productions (60 plays and 13 musicals) and 19 revivals which grossed over \$29 million on an initial investment of \$5½ million. In spite of this, there was still a deficit of some \$3.5 million.

Although there was a slight increase in the gross over previous seasons, and a slight increase in admission prices, the net result was far from favorable. The number of shows declined. The public preferred to attend only the biggest shows. More than ever, box office

bonanzas like *South Pacific* and *Guys and Dolls* attracted an increasing share of the theater-going public while the "average" shows went begging in half-filled houses.

Owing to increased production costs, dwindling profit margins, and growing public preference for hits only, the total gross for each season—a figure which had remained remarkably constant throughout the previous five seasons—had supported fewer shows every year. Financial investment in Broadway productions became increasingly hazardous, with the result that there were fewer and fewer winners, but bigger and bigger returns, for those fortunate enough to have a hit on their hands. These made up some of the losses incurred by the less favorably received plays and the out and out flops, and kept the total gross fairly constant.

The season turned up only 11 hits. A revival, *Pal Joey*—a critical success but financial flop 11 years ago—looked like the biggest money maker. *Top Banana*, a rousing revue starring Phil Silvers, paid off its \$210,000 investment, but seemed to run out of steam by the end of the season. Generally, critical praise proved to be of little benefit to the boxoffice. Of the fine plays shown here most disappointed their backers.

"POINT OF NO RETURN," Paul Osborn's adaptation of J. P. Marquand's novel, had a fine cast headed by Henry Fonda (r.) and Leora Dana. Play was a wry comment on middle-class folkways and the art of getting ahead in business.



"DON JUAN IN HELL," dramatic reading of the dream sequence from George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* by (l. to r.) Charles Laughton, Charles Boyer, Agnes Moorehead, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, started a national trend.





"THE FOURPOSTER," by Jan de Hartog, traced 30 years of marriage through typical joys, sorrows, and crises. Comedy had two characters, played by Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronin, one prop: a bed.



W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S drawing-room comedy, *The Constant Wife*, was a revival starring Katharine Cornell and Brian Aherne. The 25-year-old play was less a triumph of wit than one of tone.



EMLYN WILLIAMS, in a fascinating one-man show, presented dramatic readings from Charles Dickens' works. For colorful effect, Williams assumed Dickens' style of dress and acted out his mannerisms.



JULIE HARRIS and William Prince added sparkle to *I Am a Camera*, John van Druten's adaptation of Christopher Isherwood's *Berlin Stories*. Her performance made her one of Broadway's top names.



"MRS. McTHING" was American National Theater and Academy (ANTA) production of Mary Chase's fantasy about rich woman's (Helen Hayes) efforts to turn son (Brandon de Wilde) into a sissy.



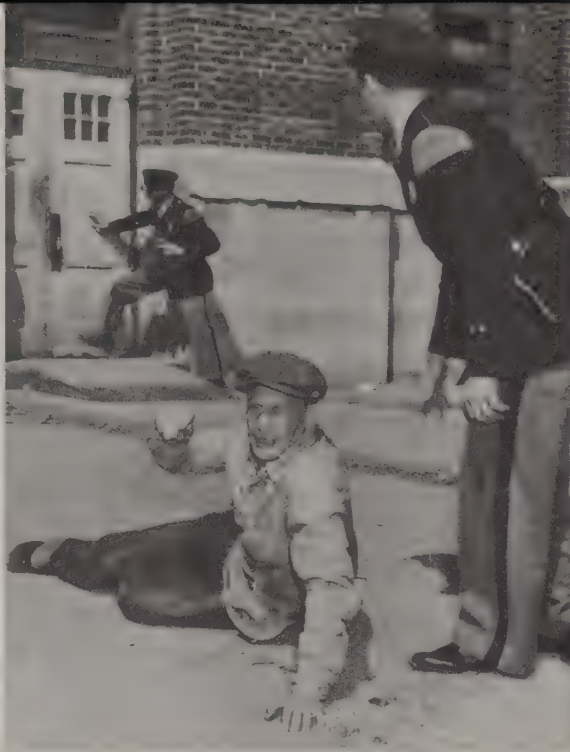
UTA HAGEN brilliantly characterized Shaw's great heroine in *Saint Joan*. As the weak Dauphin, John Buckmaster was particularly effective in this Theater Guild production directed by Margaret Webster.



DEATH CAME TO THREE ARTISTS of the theater. Albert Basserman (l. with wife), 85, German-born stage and screen actor died May 15 in Zurich, Switzerland. He was self-exiled since 1934 because of Nazi prejudice against his non-Aryan wife, actress Else Schiff. Hungarian author Ferenc Molnar (c.), 74, died



April 1 in New York. He came to the U.S. in 1940 as an anti-Nazi refugee. Best-known of his 42 plays were *Liliom* (made into *Carousel*) and *The Guardsman*. French actor, Louis Jouvet, 63, (with actress Dominique Blanchar (l.), daughter of actor Pierre Blanchar, and Monique Melinand) died Aug. 16, 1951, in Paris.



PRISON RIOTS spread across the nation from Trenton, N.J. where convicts protested overcrowding and enforced idleness. Worst riot was at Jackson, Mich., where 6,491 convicts were jammed into prison built for 5,000 (above). At riot's end, one was dead, a few wounded (c.), and prison was a shambles. Apathetic citizens and sometimes hostile legislatures were slow to recognize the need for

speedy improvement. U.S. prison population had increased substantially since close of World War II and building had not kept pace. Most of the concessions made to rioting inmates were not kept when the "men in stripes" were back in their cells. Rubble filled compounds (right) added to the already overwhelming problem of not enough space. State officials predicted repeat performances.

CRIME

Prison riots, drug racket and corrupt police officials trouble the nation

Bookmakers dove underground to escape State officials on their trail as a result of the new Federal tax stamp. Citizens had their eyes opened to corrupt public servants, but failed to recognize the need for prison reforms. More dangerous was the drug traffic from the international mobsters to teenagers. This resulted in an increase of petty crimes, auto theft and larceny. On top of this, police brutality hearings blackened the name of law enforcement.

Willie Moretti, New Jersey rackets boss, was ambushed in a busy restaurant and died of bullet wounds. His funeral was attended by the "400" of gangland but professional pallbearers bore his casket. Joe Adonis, his protege, and Frank Costello sent flowers. Underworld czar, Lucky Luciano, deported to Italy five years ago,

was believed to be the head of narcotics traffic, slot machine and numbers rackets in the U.S. He also controlled blackmarketing in foreign ports and was considered kingpin of the International syndicate and "El Presidente" of Italy's infamous Mafia terrorists.

Teenage dopesters were best illustrated by Marti Robertson, 18, who began smoking marijuana at the age of 13. Arrested in her Hollywood apartment, she told of placing a paper bag full of smoke over her puppies' head to "see what would happen." Florabel Muir, Los Angeles *Daily Mirror* columnist, carried on an investigation in conjunction with local authorities. They found high school students hiding their supply of narcotics in trees, smoking and needing themselves between classes. Classes were

begun to inform students of the evils of dope addiction. Armed with a new and tougher law, Federal agents sprang a well-laid trap in all major cities in January and rounded up a total of 500 dope peddlers and pushers.

On top of frequent prison mutinies, Colorado's Warden Roy Best, a former president of the National Penologists, was indicted for the brutal beating of prisoners.

Violations of the Food and Drug Act were discovered in Chicago where dealers were selling horse meat for hamburger. One inspector, Chas. W. Wray, admitted taking bribes and was dismissed from office.

The public was awakened but still doubtful that federal and local action towards crime would result in a forthright national cleanup.

GAMBLING BOSS Harry Gross reduced D.A. to tears when he refused to repeat testimony against 18 N.Y. police. After four months of his 17 years of jail sentence, he named 120 N.Y. police as part of his gambling combine, gave department its worst shake-up in history.

PRIME MINISTER OF CRIME Frank Costello was chided by judge for his reluctance to testify before the Kefauver Committee. Sentenced to 18 months for contempt, Costello smiled for photographers. His connection with ex-mayor of New York Wm. O'Dwyer remained mystery.

MAN WITH TWELVE LIVES, gambler Herbert Noble was finally murdered on 13th attempt when a land mine exploded under his car as he parked by his mailbox. Previous attempts (below) killed his wife, made Noble a frightened man who kept a rifle by his side day and night. Police guessed murderer was paid by Dallas crime syndicate in a mysterious grudge.





REVENGE ROBBERY of \$2.5 million from Reno's La Verne Redfield was U.S. record. Mrs. Jeanne Michaud was convicted for crime — while Redfield tried to prove taxes were paid on loot.



ATLANTA MOONSHINER hospitalized with a broken arm is guarded after his arrest for the death of 38 persons who drank his homemade liquor—wood alcohol and water. Former convict, the 360 pound John "Fat" Hardy was convicted for manslaughter in Atlanta, Ga., and sentenced to life in prison.



PHANTOM SNIPER was unmasked when an intended victim aided police in his arrest. Evan C. Thomas of Los Angeles admitted shooting at six women, killing one, and was sentenced to die in the gas chamber. As Thomas waited for execution, other snipers began to prowl in L.A.



POLICE AND PARENTS searched for ways to curb childish pranks that turned to arson, murder and larceny. A 15-year-old Massachusetts baby-sitter made off with a doctor's \$24,000, gave two friends a two-day splurge in New York. They had only \$40 left when they were arrested (l.). Kenneth Skinner, 17 (c., arrow),



watched an ambulance cart away victims of the San Francisco apartment house fire he started. Guilty on eight manslaughter counts, Skinner faced a sentence of 80 years. Teenage dopesters plagued "bugged" parents and officials by getting their "kicks" from narcotics, talked in a wild jargon learned from dope "pushers."



UNCLE SAM tightened controls on syndicated crime. Horse parlors were forced into the open by the new \$50 tax on betting which put the skids under illegally operated horse-rooms in 47 states. Even Nevada bookies closed (below, l.), claiming tax made bookmaking unprofitable. In Brooklyn, Willie "The Actor"

Sutton was captured five years after escaping from jail by tricking guards with ingenious dummy of himself (c.). Arnold Schuster who spotted Sutton for police was shot down outside his home. Sutton fan clubs cheered the bank-robber, and Schusters' neighbors refused to help police for fear of more violence (right).



EDUCATION

Outraged parents battle critical lack of schools and teachers



CROWD OF CHILDREN waiting to enter a modern schoolhouse emphasizes the nation-wide dilemma: increased enrollment and too few classrooms. An estimated 400,000 children were crowded into school schedules by attending in shifts. Some schools even had three shifts a day. To keep pace with increasing enrollments, the nation must build 600,000 new classrooms in next seven years.



"TEMPORARY" SCHOOL HOUSE continues serving St. Louis for 23rd year. It was one of thousands of similar makeshift schools in the nation. A federal survey of the country's school facilities revealed that one in every six school buildings was more than 50 years old. One pupil out of every eight in the public schools was suffering an impaired education because of inadequate teaching facilities.

The nation faced its worst school crisis in history during 1951-52 school year. Years of neglect had allowed 20 per cent of school buildings to fall into disrepair, and many of them were actually unsafe. The rest were overcrowded, and makeshift classrooms were set up in basements, stores, private homes, churches, garages, trailers and even undertaker's parlors. Enrollments had climbed 826,184 in one year, reaching an all-time high of 26 million. In past years, schools had been able to make room for new students but no amount of squeezing or makeshift arrangements could accommodate more children at the rate of a million every year. Many a parent had a rude awakening when school principals asked him to keep his child out of school for an extra year "until more space could be found." Outraged parents and overworked teachers were turning to Parent-Teacher's associations, and forming citizens committees to put pressure on government officials. A *New York Times* survey showed some 5,000 new citizen's groups for better schools were formed in recent years.

As planning got under way, the outlook was gloomy. First, the thousands of unsafe, overcrowded schools would have to be replaced. Then, there would still be the formidable task of building at least 80,000 new classrooms every year for seven years. But even in the peak year of school construction, 1950-51, only 40,000 units were built. The defense program was making materials harder to find. Nation-wide steel shortages forced building administrators to turn down half of 1951's 3,260 applications for new schools, which meant that the needs were doubled for 1952.

For schools, too, 1952's dollars weren't as big as they used to be. A school that cost \$568,000 in 1945, cost a cool \$1 million in 1952. Operating costs were forcing many schools to shut down extra facilities, such as recreation and after-hours playgrounds. In 1940, a year's education for one pupil cost \$125; in 1952 the figure was \$213. Total cost to the nation: \$6 billion, two per cent of the national income.

Teachers, plagued by too much work, and too small salaries, were being forced out of the profession. Many simply could not live on their paychecks. Young people were avoiding the teaching professions. But the understaffed schools could not raise salaries while they had not even enough money to pay bills for heat and electricity. Of the 105,000 new elementary school teachers needed every year, colleges were graduating only 35,000. Alarmed educators began a program to encourage more of their graduates to teach. At Harvard, for example, Ford Foundation Fellowships were offered to students for study in education.

Despite opposition from some states, Dr. Earl McGrath, U.S. Commissioner of Education, insisted that Federal assistance was the nation's only solution to the dilemma. The grim fact was that the communities having the most children, and hence the most need for bigger and better schools, had the least money. Many states simply could not afford to build the schools they needed. Voters were thoroughly aroused, and both major parties were ready to promise more money for schools. Educators, looking ahead to the expected peak enrollment of 32 million for 1957-58, only hoped funds would be appropriated in 1952, not 1958.



PANTY RAID EPIDEMICS broke out on more than a dozen university campuses after a mob of University of Michigan men set the fashion by invading the womens' dorms and stealing the girls' underwear. At the University of Southern California raids (r.) began after students daubed Fred Harper, yearbook editor, with molasses and feathers for disparaging remarks about a fraternity (l.). North-

western University men, notified by the faculty they must pay for stolen lingerie, went into business, offered the undies for sale. Trend to spring hi-jinks spread to staid Ivy-leaguers, too. Spurning panty-raids, Yalemen expanded argument between rival ice cream vendors into a full-scale riot. And Harvard men battled police in a "rally" to nominate comic-strip opossum Pogo for President of U.S.



YALE UNIVERSITY celebrated its 250th anniversary Oct. 19, 1951. Third oldest institution of higher learning in the nation, Yale was started with a contribution of books from 10 Connecticut clergymen. The first scholar applied for admission in March, 1702. To its celebration Yale invited representatives from the 41 U.S. colleges, universities whose founders or first administrators had been Yale men.



FULL COLLEGE CREDIT for study via television became a reality for shut-ins and housewives. Within a month after Western Reserve University set up the experimental plan, 638 students enrolled, 138 of them for credit. Classes started at 9:30, lasted half an hour and ran for 13 weeks. Students who sent in home work and took a final exam got full credit. TV classrooms even had typical campus view.



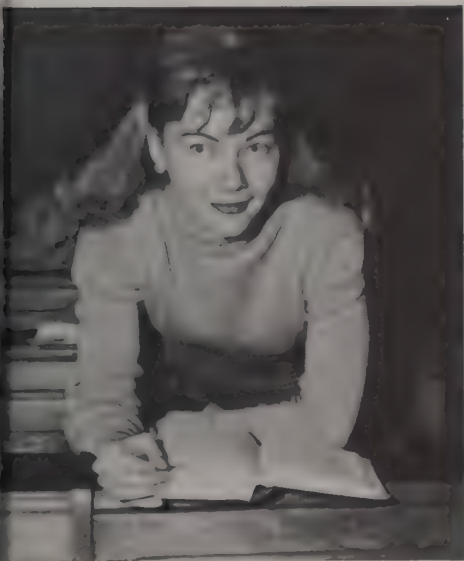
NOVEL ACADEMIC STUNT at Wisconsin State College put psychology students back in a high chair, to find out how babies feel. After an hour in the chair students reported it felt "uncomfortable and insecure," recommended lower altitudes, softer seats.



IONE SWAN, Los Angeles school principal, lost her job when she exposed irregularities in the school system. But the seven school board members whose conduct she attacked either resigned, were defeated for re-election or removed from office by the court.



CLARICE DAVIS reigned as queen at Illinois University's traditional homecoming celebration. Crowned on the eve of the Illinois-Iowa football game, Clarice was the first Negro to hold the coveted honor at any college in the Midwest's Big Ten Conference.



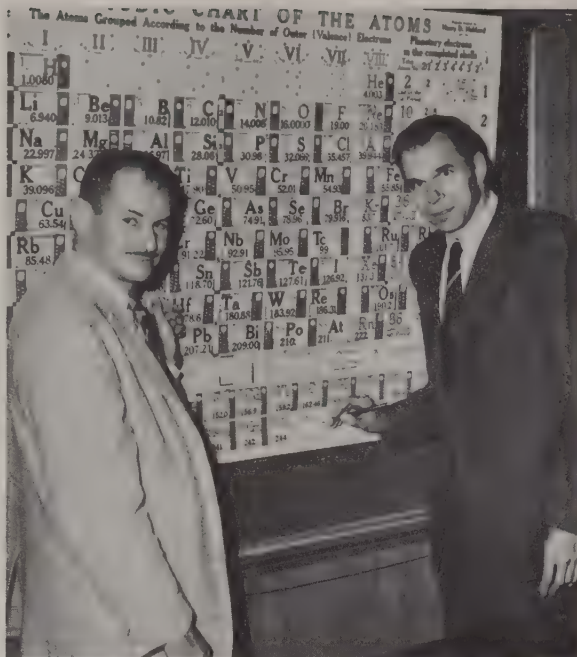
FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENTS and teachers were encouraged with scholarships by governments and universities of 60 countries. Californian Mrs. Joan D'Arcy Jeancon lectured students of West Berlin's Political Academy on International Relations (I.), while Rosemarie Golob (top, r.) and Christiana Neuhauser arrived at New York from Germany for study in U.S. During the year of 1951-52 10,000 students were exchanged.



TEACHING KINDERGARTEN is not necessarily a woman's job. Richard Brandon, 22-year-old university-trained teacher at Willoughby, Ohio, found the job very much to his liking. Said Brandon, "I'll teach kindergarten as long as I can be patient and understanding." Mr. Brandon's first problem in understanding: kids called him "Miss Brandon."



50TH ANNIVERSARY of the awarding of Nobel Prizes honored Leon Jouhaux, 72-year-old French leader of CGT-Force Ouvriere with the 1951 Peace Prize of \$32,400 for his efforts in furthering the non-communist trade union movement in Europe.



NOBEL CHEMISTRY AWARD for 1951 went jointly to Dr. Edwin M. McMillan (left) and Dr. Glen T. Seaborg, noted atomic scientists of Univ. of Calif. They were credited with having discovered, with help of their associates, six new radio-active elements, all heavier than uranium.



HIGHEST MEDICAL HONOR, the Nobel Prize in medicine, was awarded to Rockefeller Foundation's Dr. Max Theiler for his many years of research and ultimate success in discovering a sure defense against yellow fever, vaccine 17D.



BARABBAS, widely acclaimed novel by Par Lagerkvist (l.) is story of criminal whose place Christ took on the cross, and won its 60-year-old Swedish author the Nobel Prize for literature. Here Prince Wilhelm of Sweden congratulates his countryman.

NOBEL, PULITZER AND OTHER AWARDS AND PRIZES



NOBEL PHYSICS PRIZE went jointly to Sir John Cockcroft (l.) head of England's "Atomic City" at Harwell, and Ireland's Prof. Ernest Walton of Trinity College. Their pioneering resulted in splitting of atomic nuclei with artificially boosted high tension.



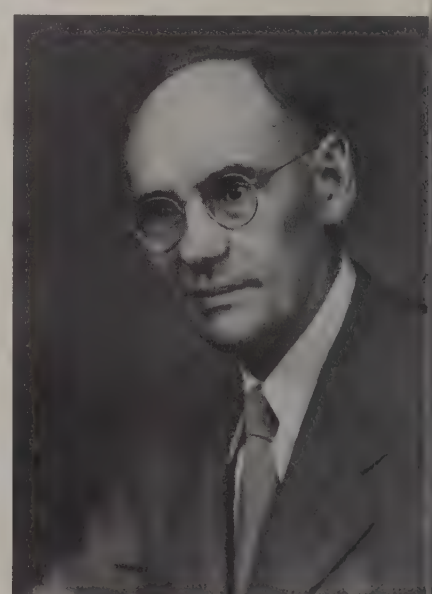
1952 PULITZER FICTION winner was Herman Wouk for *The Caine Mutiny*, Navy war novel. Earlier novels: *Aurora Dawn*, *City Boy*.



THREE TIME WINNER was Marianne Moore's *Collected Poems*. In addition to the coveted Pulitzer Prize, it was awarded Bollinger Prize and National Book Award. The *Uprooted* won Pulitzer Prize in history for O. Handlin.



DRAMA AWARDS were as follows: Pulitzer Prize to Joseph Kramm (above) for *The Shrike*; N. Y. Critics Circle Prize to *I Am a Camera* by John Van Druten; Antoinette Perry Award to Jan de Hartog's *Four Poster*.



BIOGRAPHY of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles Evans Hughes, bearing his name as its title won the Pulitzer Prize for its author Merlo Pusey.



DISCLOSURE of Wake Island conference talks in 1950 between Truman and MacArthur won *N. Y. Times'* Anthony Leviero Pulitzer Prize.



"DISTINGUISHED editorial writing in a daily newspaper" won Pulitzer Award for Louis La Coss of *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. His editorial was "Low Estate of Public Morals."



INTERNATIONAL news coverage for the year by John M. Hightower of *Assoc. Press* earned for him three successive awards: Sigma Delta Chi prize, Raymond Clapper Award, Pulitzer international reporting prize.



EXPOSE OF RANSOM racket in which Communist China extorted millions of dollars from Chinese living in the U.S., won George De Carvalho of the *San Francisco Chronicle* Pulitzer Prize for local news.



ANGRY PRESIDENT scolding Washington newsmen is subject of Pulitzer Prize winning newspaper cartoon, drawn by Fred L. Packer of the *New York Daily News*.



PULITZER PRIZE for public service went to *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* for expose by its Managing Editor Raymond Crowley of corruption in government. *Kansas City Star* won Pulitzer Prize for coverage of Kansas-Missouri floods.



PHOTOGRAPHERS Don Ultang (l.) and John Robinson of *Des Moines Register and Tribune*, won Pulitzer Prize for pictures of Drake-Oklahoma A&M game in which Negro player's jaw was broken (see Football, p. 130).



MAX KASE exposed basketball fixes for *New York Journal-American*, won the Pulitzer Citation.



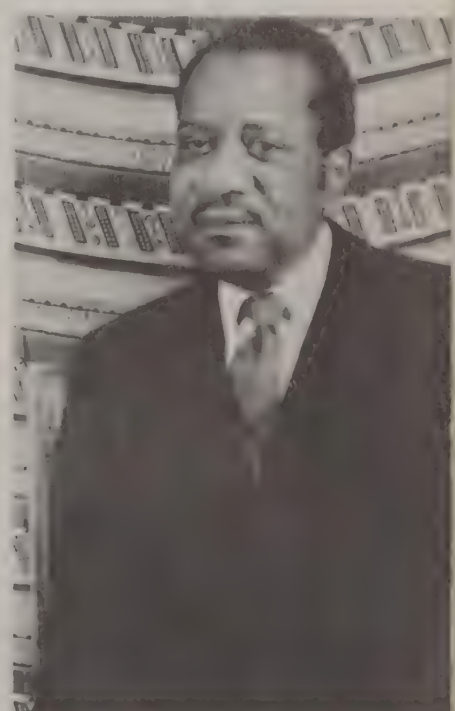
"SYMPHONY CONCERTANTE" won the Pulitzer Prize in music for its composer, 38-year-old Gail Kubick. Mr. Kubick is a member of the staff of National Broadcasting Co.



PRIX DE ROME Fellowship of \$3,000 was awarded to 26-year-old William Styron for his first novel *Lie Down in Darkness*, and entitles him to live and study for year at Academy of Arts and Letters in Rome.



FRANCE'S ECONOMIC PLANNER Jean Monnet, author of plan for post-war industrial expansion by pooling of French-German steel and coal resources won Carnegie Foundations' \$5,600 Wateler Peace Prize.



NEW YORK music critics' Circle presented its award for orchestral music to Negro composer Howard Swanson for composition *A Short Symphony*.



DISASTERS

CAPTAIN KURT "STAY-PUT" CARLSEN created a modern seafaring legend when he stuck to his crippled *Flying Enterprise* almost until the moment it sank while being towed to an English port in a storm. New York-bound from Holland, the freighter was carrying a two-million-dollar cargo, cracked open at midships Dec. 28, when it ran into a hurricane 350 miles off Falmouth, Eng. Seeing to the rescue of the passengers and crew, Carlsen stayed alone on the listing ship (l.) for seven days until the tug *Turmoil* succeeded in giving him a tow. Above left, Captain Carlsen and Kenneth Dancy, mate of the *Turmoil*, cling to the rail of the *Enterprise*, Jan. 8, while there was still hope of getting the freighter to port. Two days later a new storm hit and the tow line snapped.

The *Enterprise* sank (above r.) 41 miles from Falmouth. Below left, Captain Carlsen, holding flowers, attends a reception in his honor at Falmouth. His daughters, Karen and Sonja (below, c.) gave him a quiet welcome at home in Woodbridge, New Jersey. Millions of New Yorkers turned out to give the Captain a hero's ticker tape parade up Broadway (below, right). Other millions across the nation were still thrilling to newsreels of the Captain's ordeal when he put out to sea again, in one of the Isbrandtsen line's newest, fastest ships. Later, spring storms killed some 80 seamen.



COAL MINE BLAST killed 119 men Dec. 21, 1951, in the New Orient No. 2 Mine near West Frankfort, Ill. Cecil Sanders, 44, was rescued alive (below) 58 hours after the blast. The explosion was 4th at New Orient since 1928, the worst in the U.S. since 195 miners lost their lives at Mather, Pa., in May, 1928.

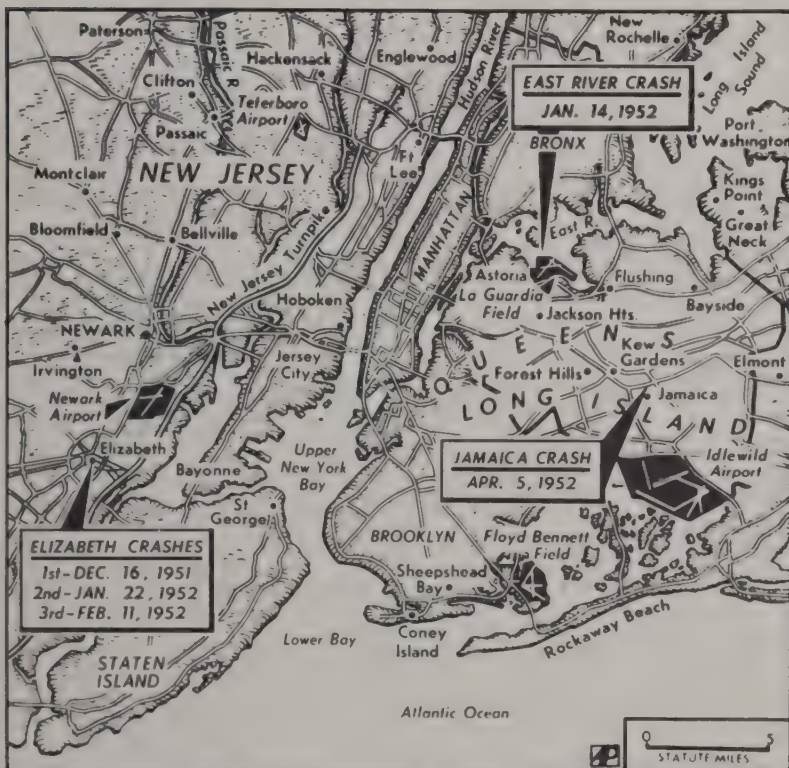
WORST BLIZZARD in 15 years stalled the streamliner "City of San Francisco" Jan. 13, in California's Donner Pass, near the spot where 36 of George Donner's emigrant party died in the winter of 1846. The train's 232 passengers shivered in the heatless cars for 72 hours, were brought food and medicine by ski patrols and helicopter (below, l.) after supplies in the diner and first-aid kits were exhausted. At right, passengers are crowded into the club car, while 1,000 members of the rescue party dug a road to the train through snow drifts. All were safe, including a dope addict who went berserk when he was unable to get drugs on train.





TRAIN WRECKS, as in 1951, caused a flurry of investigations. Twenty died and more than 100 were injured when two eastbound streamliners collided near Evanston, Wyo., Nov. 12, 1951. When five more train wrecks had killed 42 persons in November, Sen. Edwin Johnson called for federal legislation to require automatic safety devices on all railroads. Left, are the streamliner *Southern Belle*

and a troop train, which collided head-on near Simmesport, La., in August, 1951 killing 12 persons and injuring 60. Two were injured when a broken rail stabbed into a Pullman coach (c.) as eight cars of Chicago-to-Cincinnati train were derailed. One of the year's most spectacular wrecks was diesel (r.) which plowed into a rock slide in Feather River Canyon, California, but none was hurt.

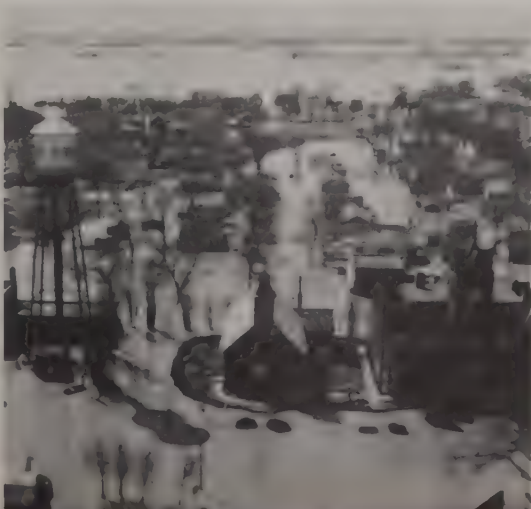


DEATH FROM THE SKY struck Elizabeth, N.J., three times in eight weeks. On Dec. 16, 1951, 56 persons died when an airliner headed for Miami, crashed after take-off from nearby Newark Airport. It was the second worst crash in U.S. history. Police (r.) were examining the debris following the Jan. 22 crash when a plane making an instrument landing smashed into two houses, killing six resi-

dents and all 23 passengers aboard, including former Secretary of War Robert Patterson. On Feb. 11, a plane with 63 aboard dove into a 60-family apartment building, killed 32 persons and injured 42 others. Frightened citizens forced officials to close Newark Airport, though pilots called it safest field in the U.S. Map shows where five planes crashed in four months in the New York area.

DEADLY BARRAGE OF TORNADOES, worst in 20 years, swept through six southern states March 21 and 22, killing 250 persons and injuring 2500 others. An estimated 1000 homes were destroyed and 1500 damaged. The main street of Judsonia, Ark. (below), where 46 were killed, was typical ruin.

RAMPAGING MISSOURI RIVER, running 15 miles wide in stretches, cut a 1000-mile path of destruction through the Dakotas, Iowa and Nebraska. Spreading over two million acres of farmland, the April flood left 130,000 people homeless and an estimated damage of \$200,000,000. South Sioux City, Neb. (left), was one of 50 towns flooded. At the twin cities of Omaha and Council Bluffs 24,000 volunteer floodfighters worked round the clock for six days and nights buttressing the levees in what proved to be a successful effort to hold the river at its narrowest point. Right, soldiers help Engineers, National Guard sandbag Omaha levees.





BIGGEST PEACETIME DISASTER in modern U.S. naval history occurred when the aircraft carrier *Wasp* rammed and sank the destroyer-minesweeper *Hobson*, Apr. 26, during night maneuvers in mid-Atlantic. Lost were 176 men, all members of the *Hobson* crew, including skipper Lt. Comdr. William J. Tierney. The *Hobson*, normally stationed a half-mile away from the carrier to rescue downed



planes, apparently crossed the bow of the *Wasp* at full speed and was cut in half. Sinking in four minutes, the *Hobson* had most of her crew asleep below-decks. The *Wasp*, hampered by the darkness, succeeded in rescuing only 61 men from the *Hobson*. At left, a lifeboat with oil-covered survivors is hoisted aboard the *Wasp*. Right, the carrier, a 75-foot gash in its waterline, limps to safety.



WORST STORM in 62 years smothered California mountain passes with 50-foot snows in mid-January, but hardest hit was Los Angeles where floods poured through streets trapping motorists in their cars. Four nearly drowned in car above. Tons of rain-soaked earth slid onto highways, felled telephone lines, knocked down houses. After 5.67 inches of rain in 48 hours, 24 were dead.



VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK rocked Southern California on July 21. The five-minute shock, centering in Tehachapi, killed 11 persons and left the business district in ruins (above). An estimated 100 were injured in Bakersfield, Mojave and Los Angeles. August 22, another quake hit Bakersfield, shook down buildings weakened by the first. Scientists warned aftershocks might continue through 1953.



WORST HIGHWAY CRASH of the year came Aug. 4, when two Greyhound buses topped a rise of Highway 81 near Waco, Tex., and roared into a head-on collision. As injured clawed at emergency doors the gas tanks erupted and both buses burned. An estimated 28 died, though police would never be sure. While work of identifying mangled bodies went on, police probed wreck for more (above).



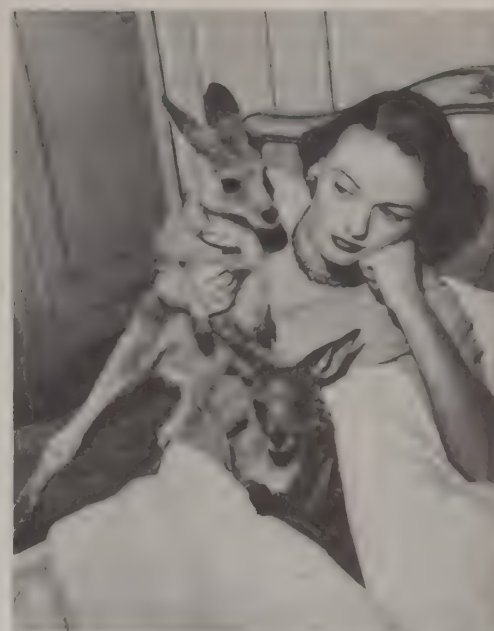
A BLOWOUT sent this car crashing into a cemetery, a grim symbol of accidents that claimed 37,100 lives in 1951. Among the dead was one Elma H. Wischmeier who died of injuries after she was struck down near Cleveland, Dec. 11. She was the millionth person killed on U.S. highways since H. H. Bliss became the first victim of a horseless buggy while crossing street in New York, Sept. 13, 1899.



LOVELY MET STAR Patrice Munsel married Robert C. C. Schuler, 36, television producer-director, in June. Miss Munsel joined the Metropolitan Opera 9 years ago when she was only 18.



JUDY GARLAND CAME BACK with her own style of singing and an International Variety Show that made show-business history. Plagued by years of illness, divorce and declining stardom, Judy opened in London to critical raves. In New York she singlehandedly revived vaudeville tradition with two-a-day shows at the old Palace Theatre, grossing \$750,000 in 184 performances. Audiences cheered her comeback, stage and TV offers poured in. Her successes were repeated on West Coast, where in June she married her manager Sid Luft.



LUCKY KANGAROOS visited U.S. with Loretta North, winner of Australia's prettiest girl title "Miss Kangaroo." To dismay of Joey-roo, girlfriend Matilda, in blankets, was sick most of trip.



STRIPTSEASER Lili St. Cyr, charged with showing more than the law allows at Ciro's, a swank Sunset Strip nightclub, maintained her act was "real art." Beverly Hills, Calif., jury agreed, acquitted her.

The Passing Scene

People and events
that made big
or small headlines
during the year



ELUSIVE GRETA GARBO minus the glamor that made her one of history's best known movie stars, flew to Paris several times, rented villa at Capri, but (to newsmen) she still wanted to be left alone.



HOME FROM INDIA young TV actor Joey Mazzuca brought two-month-old baby elephant, gift of Maharaja of Mysore. Joe heralds Tusker, who weighs over 300 pounds, as the "biggest thing on television."



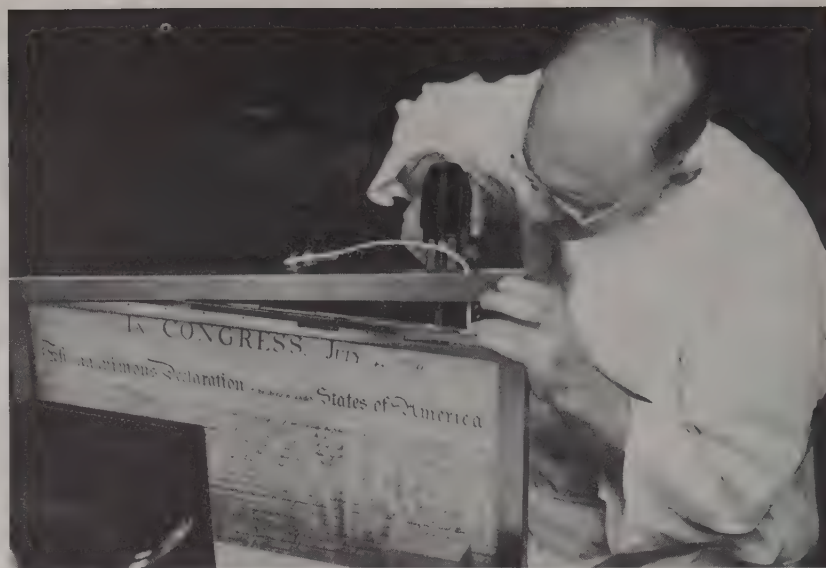
"MY DOG FALA," White House pet and constant companion of late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, died two days before twelfth birthday, was buried in rose garden at the foot of his master's grave.



ESCAPED LEOPARD prowled forest near Mount Ida, Ark., all night after circus truck overturned. Hunter Roiston Fair tracked it down, shot it, and finally clubbed it to death after the beast had killed his dog.



ARMED WITH COURAGE, 17-year-old Helen McNab, of Brewster, Minn., who was born without arms, learned to write with her feet as well as many of her classmates write with their hands. She can comb, wash and feed herself, even thread a needle. High school senior, she is advertising manager of school annual.



ALREADY YELLOWING WITH AGE, the Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution were sealed to preserve them for all time. Eleven years of research went into preparation of special cases in which each page is mounted. Cases are hermetically sealed and air inside replaced with 99.99 per cent pure, dry helium.



AS A REWARD for her wartime efforts, German-born actress Marlene Dietrich was made a chevalier in French Legion of Honor. French Ambassador Henri Bonnet made presentation.



BRITISH COMEDIENNE Gracie Fields wed her radio repairman Rumanian-born Abraham Boris Alperovici in February on the Isle of Capri. Alperovici, 48, has lived on Capri for nearly 20 years. It was the third marriage for Miss Fields.



STUCK with a geometry problem, 15-year-old Los Angeles schoolgirl Johanna Mankiewicz wrote Einstein for help. He cannily sent back means to correct solution but erred in sketch.



FORMER WAR SECRETARY Robert P. Patterson, age 60, was killed in an airliner crash at Elizabeth, N.J., January 22. A lifelong Republican, he served under Democratic presidents.



"NAPOLEON OF BOOKS" Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, 75, who gathered greatest collection of rare books and manuscripts ever known, died July 1. During 40 years as dealer-collector his book transactions involved between \$60 and \$80 million.



NOTED PHILANTHROPIST Anne Morgan, 78, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, died January 29. One of world's richest women, she fought for woman's rights, aided France in World Wars.

PHILOSOPHER-EDUCATOR JOHN DEWEY, who influenced U.S. thought and education more than any other man of his time died June 1, at 92. One of the last pictures taken of Dewey (opposite page) caught him showing his adopted children an Honorary Degree awarded him by Yale University. A founder of pro-

gressive education, he taught that reality is constantly growing, that truth is revealed only through experience. His ideas changed educational methods throughout the world during his lifetime. The shy, rumples Vermont began his long career of teaching in 1888, had lived in semi-retirement since 1930.





PORTLY EX-KING FAROUK, run out of Egypt on six hours notice July 26, began his royal exile on the island of Capri. Stripped to his last yacht, 204 pieces of luggage and an estimated \$150 to \$250 million (much of it cached in foreign banks), the 32-year-old prince declared, "I am no longer a rich man . . . I will live very simply. The greatest kindness . . . would be to accept us as ordinary, simple people." Accompanied by his 19-year-old wife Narriman (above, center, with her court in Cairo), 7-month-old son, now King Fuad II, and three daughters by a former marriage, Farouk moved into a plush \$500-a-day hotel suite. Later, he was a guest at British singer Gracie Field's resort (left). At home his palaces were opened to reporters to reveal his lush life. As king he had banned press mention of his escapades.



"FREEDOM TRAIN" from Iron Curtain was planned by Czech train engineer who disconnected communications and switched tracks at the border to bring the Prague express thundering into U.S. German zone. Of 107 passengers, 77 returned, including guard (phoning) who tried to stop wild ride Sept. 11, 1951.



LAST OPEN WINDOW to China was the Portuguese island-colony of Macao. Lying in the mouth of Canton River, it had become a port for smuggling gold and information in and out of Red China. Underground bigwigs owned notorious gambling casinos where each croupier at fantan tables had his own bodyguard.



FAMOUS DIONNE QUINTUPLETS (from left) Annette, Cecile, Marie, Emilie and Yvonne graduated on their 18th birthday anniversary, May 28, from Villa Notre Dame, a private high school near their home at Callendar, Ont., Canada. They planned to continue their education, entering women's college in Quebec.



"HONEST HAROLD" ICKES, who held the post of Secretary of Interior longer than any other man (1933-46) died February 3 at age 77. Incorruptible and acid-tongued, he had a talent for pinning barbed labels: branding himself "Old Curmudgeon," tagging Wendell Willkie a "simple, barefoot Wall Street lawyer."



ALL FRANCE MOURNED the death of Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, head of French forces fighting Reds in Indo-China. Seven months before, soon after being cited for bravery, his only son, army lieutenant Bernard, 23 (with father), was killed near Hanoi. De Lattre, ill with cancer, returned to France, died Jan. 11.



CHASED FROM YEMEN by threats of violence, archeology expedition led by American Wendell Phillips (second from right) fled to British Aden. Expedition had uncovered 30-foot limestone pillars of Temple of the Queen of Sheba, first built about 800 B.C. Phillips denied charge of smuggling out gold statue of Queen, hoped to recover through U.N. \$250,000 worth of equipment left behind.



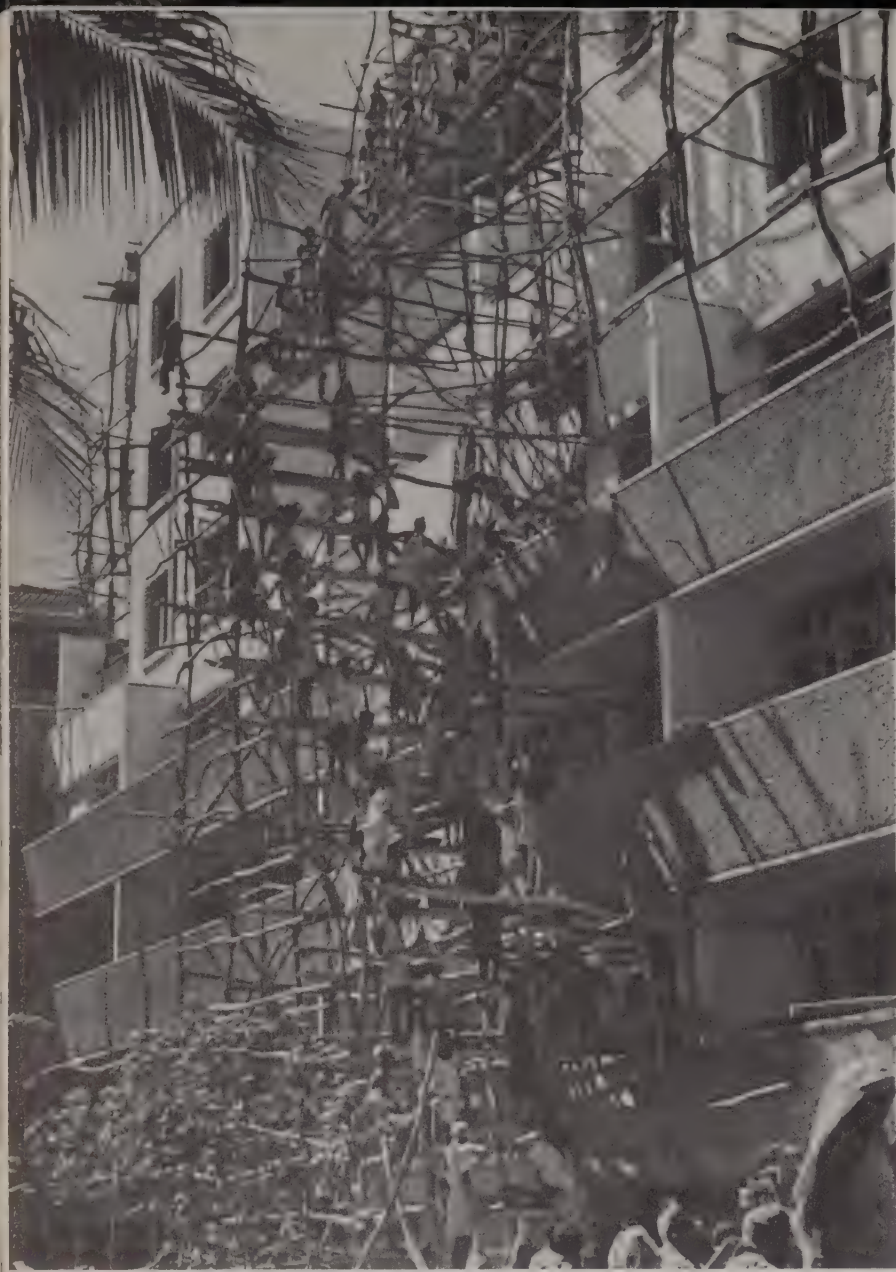
"CORPORAL" IKE, on farewell tour of NATO forces, again met Italian Sgt. Zacchini whose squad had made him honorary corporal. Although title had made sergeant military superior, he quipped, "Don't worry, I know who's boss."



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, British socialist and economic czar under the labor government, died April 21 after a long illness. He served in important public posts for 12 years, the last three (1947-50) as Chancellor of the Exchequer, led Britain on its "austerity program" following World War II and was responsible for devaluation of pound sterling in 1949 to bring about favorable balance of trade.



NEW NATO HEAD was Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway (with 3-year-old son Matt Jr. and wife Margaret) who took over Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's post June 1. Former Korean Commander, Ridgway had replaced Gen. MacArthur April, 1951.



CHEAP INDIAN LABOR erects an apartment building in Bombay, India, by methods which prove effective if not modern. It takes only eight seconds for bowls of concrete, passed hand over hand in quick succession, to reach top of scaffolding. Empty bowls are then passed down another line of men.

WEIRD IMPRESSION of being merely a sheer wall and vulnerable to wind is given by the most unusual building in Madrid, Spain. Similar to one in New York City, this "flatiron" building is constructed on a triangular base.



WARNER BROS. STUDIO suffered \$5 million damages in fires which broke out on the Burbank, California, lot within two months of each other (May 16, July 9). Wooden and canvas outdoor sets collected throughout many years were destroyed.



RHUMBA KING Xavier Cugat, 52, was married on May 5th to Abbe Lane, 20-year-old vocalist with his band. Cugat received much publicity during divorce action by his former wife, bandleader Lorraine Cugat.



MARION DAVIES, former actress and longtime friend of the late publisher William Randolph Hearst, was married on Oct. 31, 1951, to commercial sea captain Horace G. Brown.



"TOUGH GUY" of stage and screen, John Garfield died of a heart attack in New York City on May 21. After probe of Hollywood Communists, he had retracted statements that he had never engaged in any kind of un-American activities.



SENTENCED to four months in jail was film producer Walter Wanger for Dec. 13, 1951, jealousy shooting of Jennings Lang, agent of his wife, Joan Bennett.



LIBERATED FROM COAL MINES of Russia where they were interned at hard labor for seven years since their mass capture during World War II, these German women are happily sniffing perfume and soap which they have purchased with the first money received since being permitted to return to Germany.



EXCOMMUNICATED AND UNFROCKED by the Roman Catholic Church was Luciano Negrini, Italian priest and missionary, for his announced intention to marry Claire Young, 21-year-old professor's daughter whom he met in America. They were married on Dec. 27, 1951, in Milan, Italy.



BRITISH PRIME MINISTER Winston Churchill received emblem of Society of Cincinnati from its President, Gen. Edgar Hume, in Washington D.C. on Jan. 16. Churchill qualified through his maternal ancestors for this society which is made up of male descendants of American Revolutionary War officers.



FLYING SAUCERS, or whatever they are, were photographed from Salem, Mass., base on July 16 by U.S. Coast Guard cameraman who chanced to have photographic equipment on hand at the time.



PRETENDER to Spanish throne, Don Jaime, son of late King Alfonso and until recently a deaf mute, is shown with wife.



BILLY ROSE, contestant in publicized divorce action with swimming champ Eleanor Holm, escorts Joyce Matthews, named in Eleanor's suit.



NAHMA, MICHIGAN, SOLD for \$250,000 in Sept., 1951, to American Playground Device Co. The depleted lumber town of 4300 acres bordering Lake Michigan and with 750 pop. was built 70 years ago by Bib Bay de Noc Lumber Co. Included in sale were \$100,000 community house, civic center and schools.



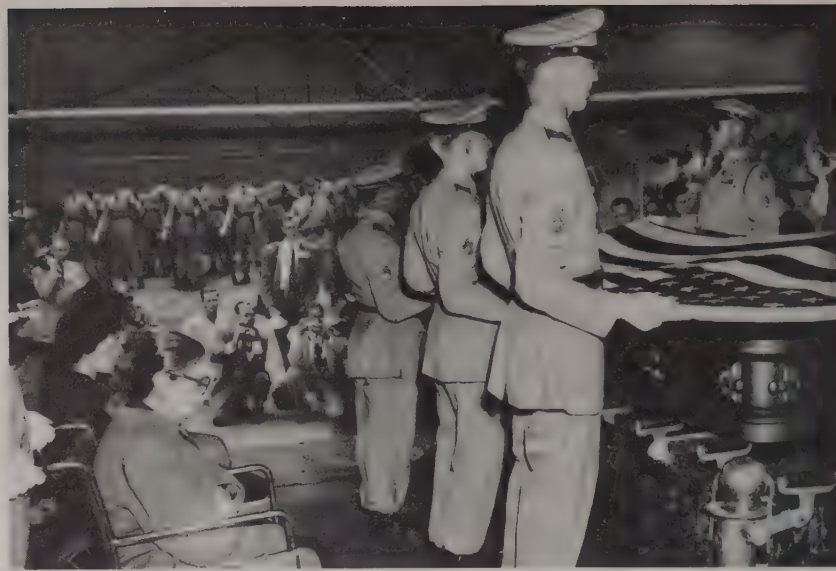
LUMINOUS SCULPTURES made in three dimensional form of transparent acetate and painted with pigments which glow under ultraviolet were invention of California artist Robert Mallary. Hung by wire in dark, they twirl and glow gently in mysterious fashion.



TALENTED NATIVES in copper and tin district of Belgian Congo were given welcome access to the local studio of artist Paul Romain-Defosses, who supplied them with art materials as well as instruction. Above painting done by one of Defosses' pupils is a native's conception of a tax collector riding through the country on his rounds.



CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY In the U.S., democracy successfully met the challenge of race prejudice more than once in 1952, but in San Francisco's all-white Southwood district, democracy did not fair so well. Southwood's residents objected to the presence of Sing Sheng and his family who had bought a house there. A former intelligence officer for the Nationalist Chinese, Sheng had gone to an American college and was working as a mechanic for Pan-American Airways. Notified of the neighbors' objections, Sheng suggested a democratic referendum. Southwood voted 174 to 28 against him. Above, Sheng quietly is



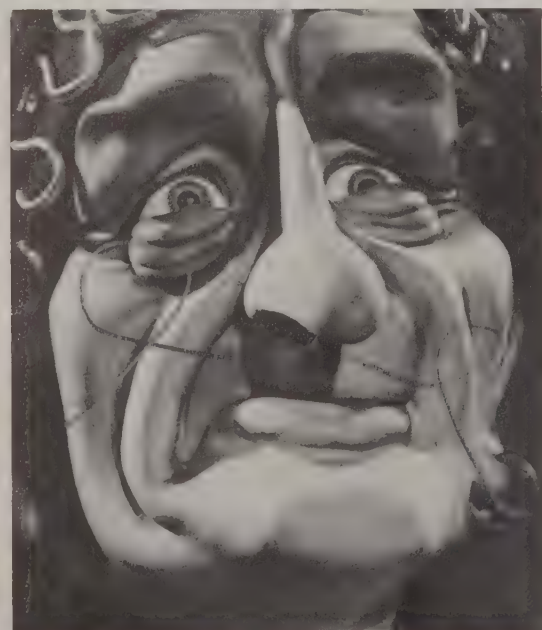
telling the town's residents "I hope you are happy... now that your property values will continue to rise." Elsewhere President Truman turned democracy's defeat into a last minute victory. Sgt. John Rice, U.S. Army, veteran of four years of fighting in the Pacific during World War II, was killed in Korea in 1950. He was refused burial in the military section of the Sioux City, Iowa, Memorial Park Cemetery. Bronze Star winner Rice, a Winnebago Indian, was "unacceptable" in a white cemetery. President Truman, plainly ruffled, stepped in to give Rice a hero's reward. Above, right, his widow and his mother (foreground) watch as he was given a full-dress military burial in Arlington, Virginia, National Cemetery.



YOUTHFUL KING FAISAL of Iraq got a good look at U.S. on an informal tour in August. Invited by President Truman, he began trip in New York with Giant-Dodger game, inspected Detroit tank plant and assembly lines, visited power and



irrigation projects in South and West. In Hollywood he and his uncle, the regent Prince Abdul Ilah, met Ava Gardner and Robert Taylor on movie set. Although king since 3, he would not begin his actual rule until he became 18 in May, 1953.



NEWEST BOON to an age-old art were electronically controlled puppets invented by television producer Michael Myerberg. Puppets' rubbery faces could produce an infinite number of expressions.



CROWNED "Baby Gourmet of 1952" by movie monkey Bozo, 7-month-old David Feldman of New York lost decorum (but not etiquette) which copped honors among diaper set in eating, drinking, catnapping.



"BOBO" ROCKEFELLER'S 1948 marriage to Winthrop Rockefeller ended in separation, Bobo taking custody of their child. Winthrop was new chairman of Urban League's committee on Negro employment.



BIGGEST SHINDIG international cafe society had seen in many a year was given in Venice, Sept. 3, 1951, by Mexican-born millionaire Don Carlos De Bestegui y Iturbi (talking to Aga Khan, left). At the \$200,000 "house-warming" for Don Carlos' recently purchased Palazzo Labia off the Grand Canal, 1,500 famous guests mingled in lavish 18th century costumes. Some costumes reputedly cost as much as \$15,000. U.S. actress Gene Tierney, with unidentified "Turk," paid about \$16 for hers. Said Aga Khan, "I don't think we will ever see anything like this again." Such blatant extravagance in needy Italy gave the country's communists a good target for their anti-capitalist propaganda.



OUT LOOKING FOR EXCITEMENT, six boys aged 8 to 13 and dog "Butch" from a Bakersfield, Calif., slum called "Billy Goat Acres" stole a car, wrecked it, stole another and wrecked it. In a third car they roared into Los Angeles at 95 mph pursued by police who pumped 11 shots into it (see trunk) before it halted. Expecting to find desperadoes, police learned they had captured the scared but unhurt Billy Goat Acres Mob.



FIRST NILE DESCENT was made in kayaks by American John Goddard, 26, and two Frenchmen. The 4000-mile trip took nine months.



JAPANESE WRESTLERS' bikini style suits caused concern to television officials during their visit to U.S. Because of excessive nakedness, they were not shown on T.V. Above are Japan's Yoshida and Haguro.



TRADITIONAL RIVALS Italian and English soccer teams faced each other at Florence, Italy, May 18. England scored the first goal but Italy's Amadeo Amadei (above) tied the score. The goal delighted spectator-voters, who elected Amadei Town Councillor of Rome.



LITTLE ROBERTINO, 2, greets his twin sisters Isotta and Isabella born June 18 to actress Ingrid Bergman and Italian movie director Roberto Rossellini. Miss Bergman lost her U.S. court suit to have daughter by former marriage, Pia, 13, visit her in Italy.



KOREAN SOUVENIR sent home by Sgt. Elverne Giltner to his family cost \$61. It was an 18x8 rug made up of 48 matched leopard skins. Korean consul said it was a stolen national treasure, worth \$100,000. Giltners returned rug to Korean government.



DEATH ENDED the romantic marriage of beautiful actress Maria Montez and French actor Jean-Pierre Aumont. Miss Montez, taking her daily reducing bath in extremely hot water, collapsed of a heart attack in their Paris, France, home Sept. 7, 1951.



TURKISH MISS Gunzeli Basar paraded off with the "Miss Europe" title for 1952 in Naples, Italy, wearing a conservative bathing suit. Two of her 11 rivals complained when she refused to strip to the traditional Bikini but the judges stuck to their decision.



NEW BEAUTY TITLE "Miss Universe" was won at Long Beach, Calif., by Finland's Armi Kuusela, 18, who stood five feet five inches, weighed 110. Beauties from many countries competed. Charges were made judges were influenced by political motives.



SINGER JOSEPHINE BAKER, of international nightclub fame, accused Sherman Billingsley's Stork Club of discrimination against her and friends. She sued Walter Winchell and Hearst Corp. for \$400,000 for comments in Winchell's column about the incident.



NUCLEAR SCIENTISTS from Western European countries met in Copenhagen in June to plan an International Laboratory under the Council of European States. Professor-scientists: (l. to r.) Pierre Auger, UNESCO; Niels Bohr, Denmark; L. Kowarski, France; C. J. Bakker, Holland; standing, O. Dahl, Norway.



U.S. OPENED ITS DOORS to 800 Kalmuk DPs, last remnants of a Mongolian tribe led into Europe by Genghis Khan. Long residents of the Balkans, they had been captured by Nazis for slave laborers, were previously refused homes in New World because of Asiatic origin. Here, the first arrivals seek employment data.

EGYPTIAN BELLY DANCER Samia Gamal shows one of her steps to New York showgirls and bridegroom Sheppard ("call me Abdullah") King, Texas oil heir, who became Moslem to marry Nov. 29, '51.



INTERNATIONAL PLAYBOY Freddy McEvoy, 44, and his third wife French model Claude Stephanie, 26, drowned when yacht sank off Moroccan coast. McEvoy, almost on shore, swam back to save wife.

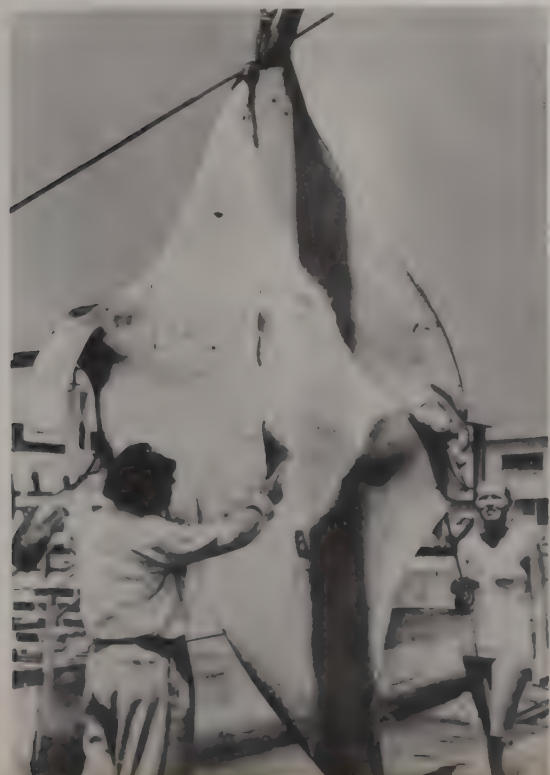


"FABULOUS FLAPPER" actress Fannie Ward, whose efforts to stay young made her an international celebrity for half a century, died January 27 at admitted age of 79. She was probably closer to 84.



FIRST ATLANTIC ROUND-TRIP CROSSING in a single day was made August 26 by a British twin-jet *Canberra* bomber in 10 hours, 2 minutes. Veteran three-man crew included (l. to r.) Peter Hillwood, Denis Watson and pilot Roland Beaumont. Actual flying time on 4,144-mile trip was 7 hours 58 minutes 35.18 seconds. Refueling stop took two hours. Record west-east speed was 606 mph.

GIANT DEVILFISH was landed off Newport Harbor, Calif., by Gail Humphrys (left) and two other fishermen after a seven-hour fight in which 75 rounds from a .45 caliber pistol were fired at the manta ray with no apparent effect. The fish weighed 1,380 pounds, measured more than 14 feet from tip to tip.



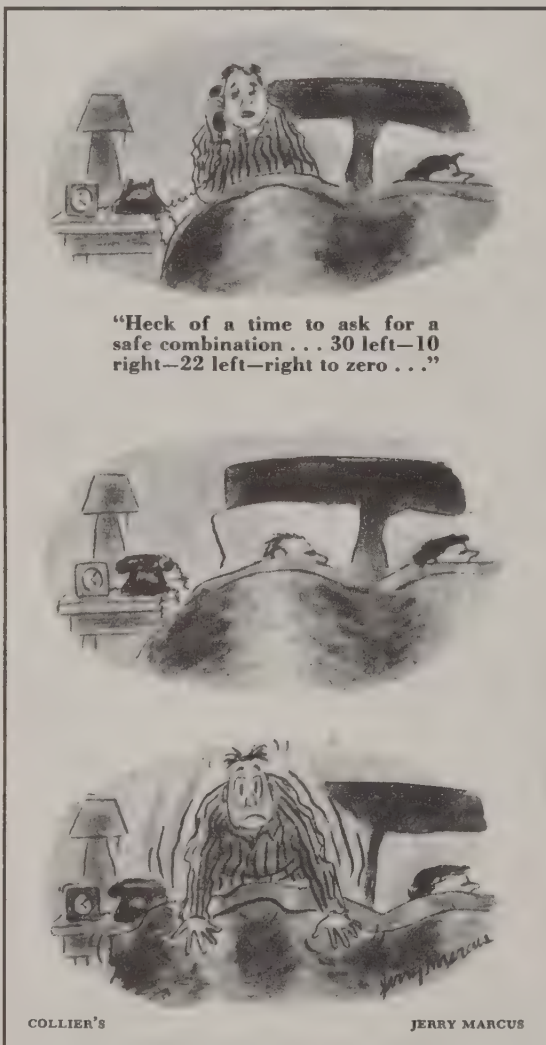
OLD RECORDS showed Navy hero Captain James ("Don't Give Up the Ship") Lawrence (below) had a green crew and orders to avoid battle when he engaged British ship in 1813. Recent bill reversed court-martial of Lt. William Cox, battle's sole surviving officer, who was made scapegoat for defeat.



NEWLYWEDS British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, 55, and Clarissa Spencer Churchill, 32, niece of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, pause on the steps of 10 Downing Street before their wedding party August 14. Eden, long considered one of the world's most handsome men, was divorced from his first wife in 1950. British law allowed him to take only \$140 for honeymoon in Portugal.

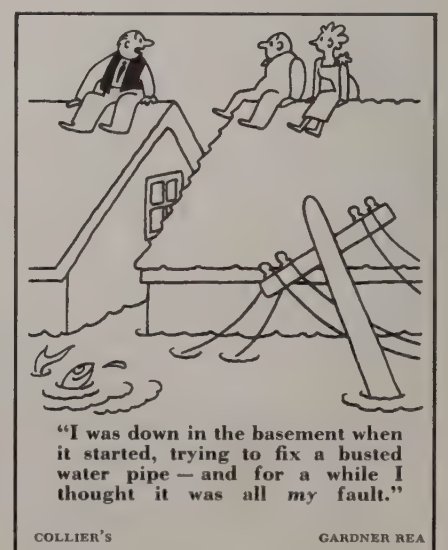
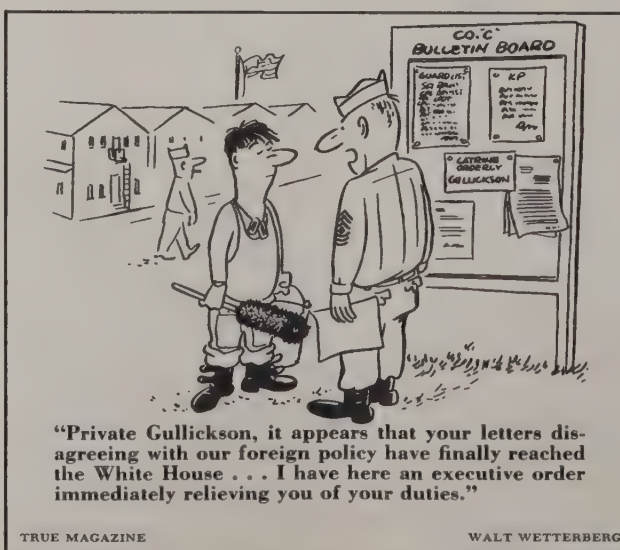
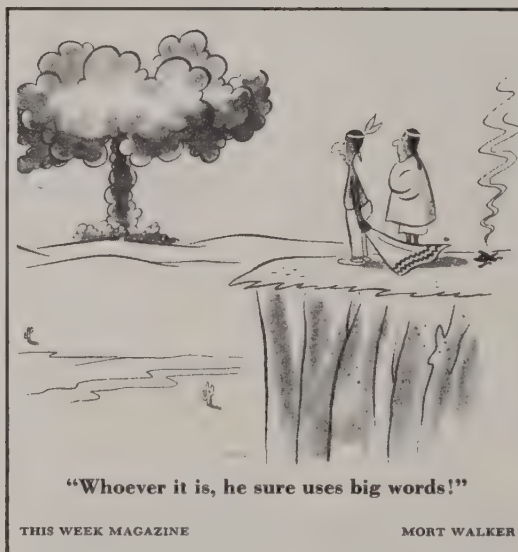
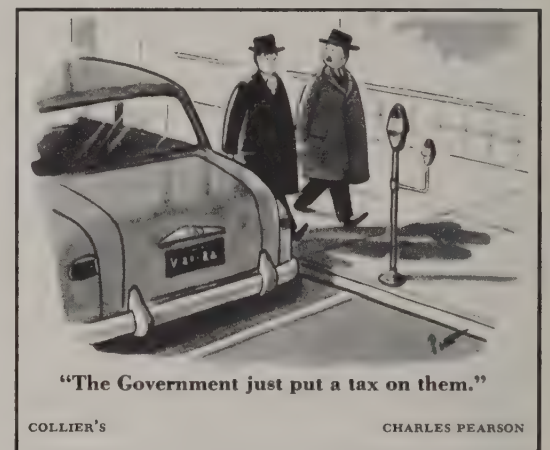
COUNT CARLO SFORZA, 79, Italy's famous liberal foreign minister in the treaty-signing periods after World Wars I and II died September 4, 1952, in Rome. A champion of a united Europe, Sforza opposed Mussolini and fascism, later went into voluntary exile and led the Free Italian movement.

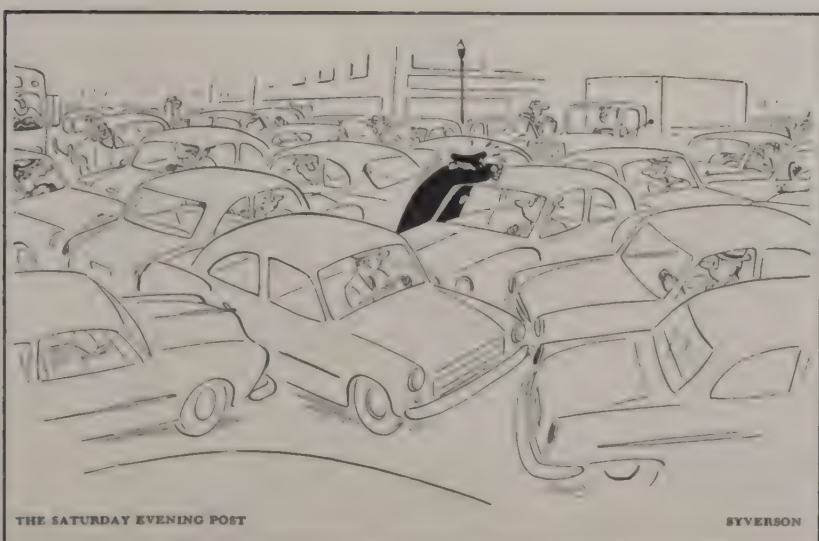
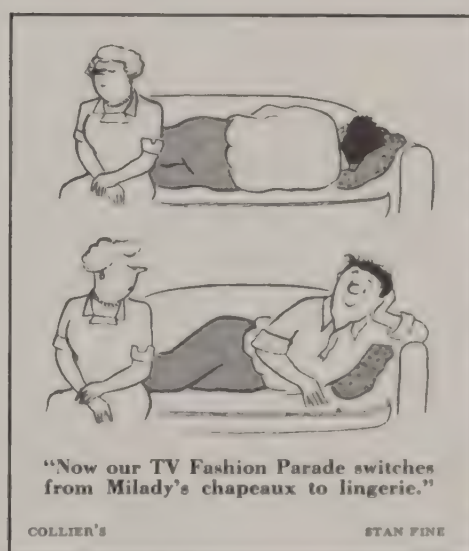
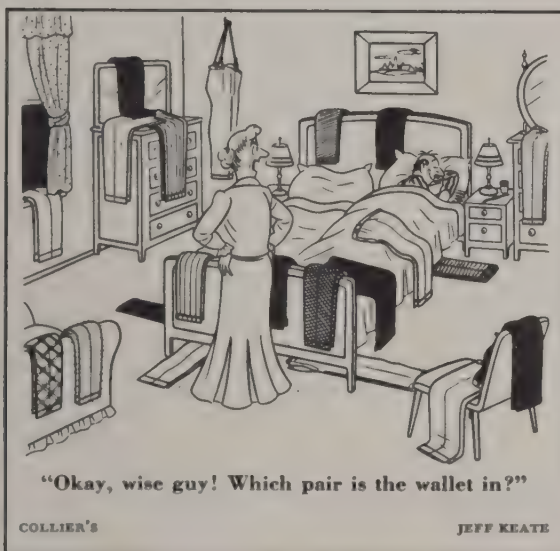
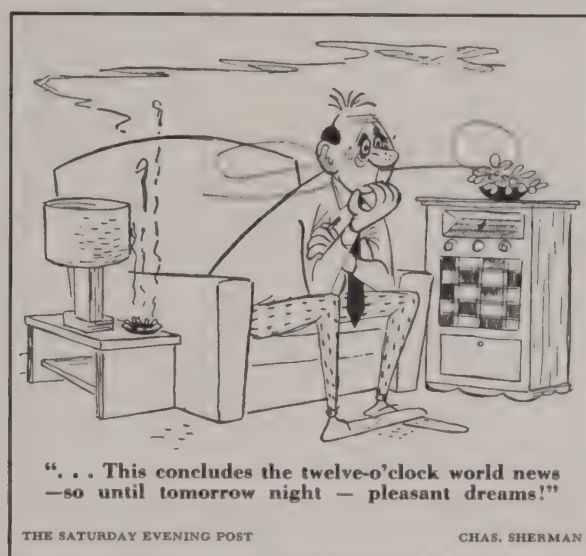
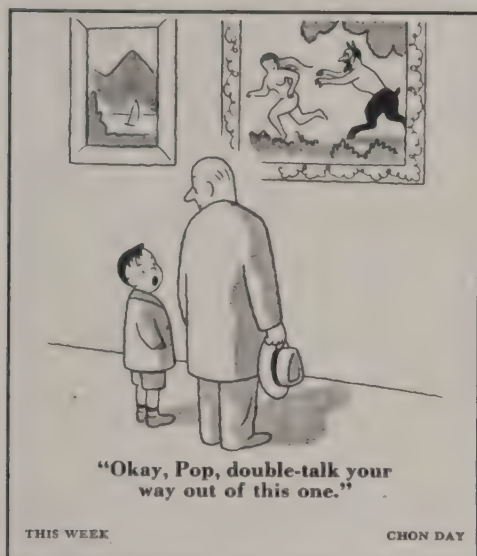
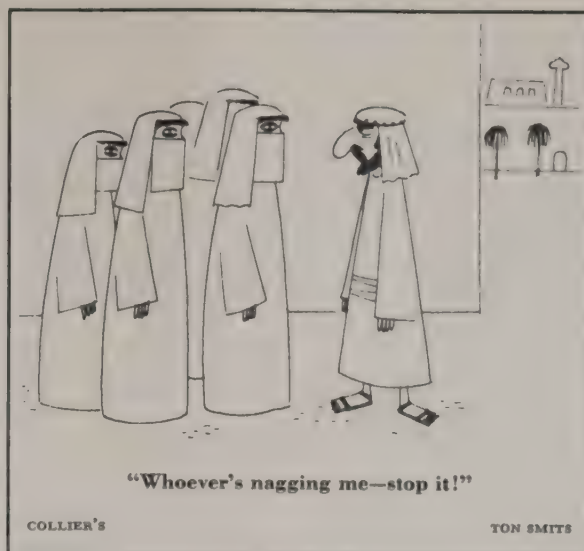




WIT AND HUMOR

Leading cartoonists portray the trials and absurdities of political, business and family life in United States







"... How I long for my own little castle and to have you for my queen to rule my heart for endless, joyful, carefree days ... hah, hah, hah!"

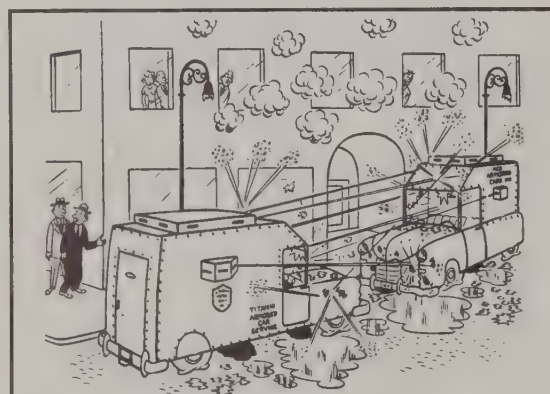
COLLIER'S

STAN FINE



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DANA FRADON



"It started with just a simple collision, and then one word led to another."

COLLIER'S

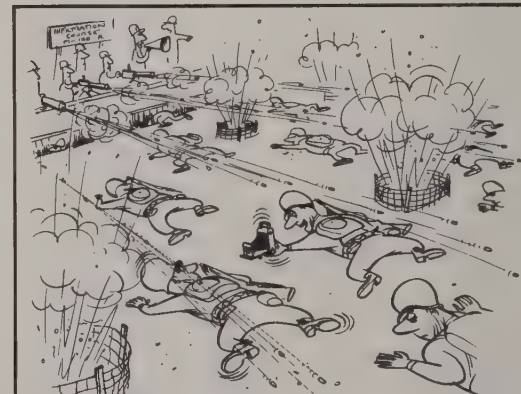
JEFF KEATE



"At first we thought he was just joking about spending his whole two weeks' vacation in bed."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

AL JOHNS



"Would you mind taking my picture, Sam? Mom has no idea what an infiltration course looks like."

COLLIER'S

VIRGIL PARTCH



"Come, come, men! ... we haven't got that war contract, yet ... This is still private industry ... not urgent government business!"

FIELD ENTERPRISES INC.

LIGHTY



"Come in, Sir! Come in! Glad to meet ya! Insurance is my line! Happen to have a day off, but maybe I can interest y'in ...!"

COLLIER'S

CHARLES SHARMAN



"Sylvia, you'll just have to give up this mad dieting."

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

JOSEPH TRECENO



"Damn' decent of you, Nunnally, to come to the Sarge's wedding after the way he's treated you..."

COLLIER'S

GEORGE BOOTH



"Steady, Prince. Steady."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

GALLAGHER



"You are a most gallant gentleman, sir, and I shall always be grateful for your generous offer—but he's merely trying to find a place to park."

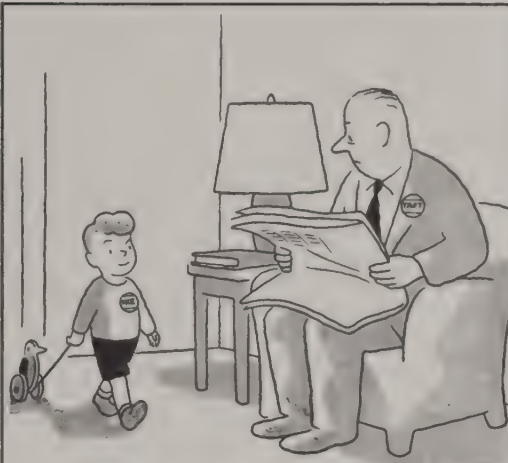
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

GARDNER REA



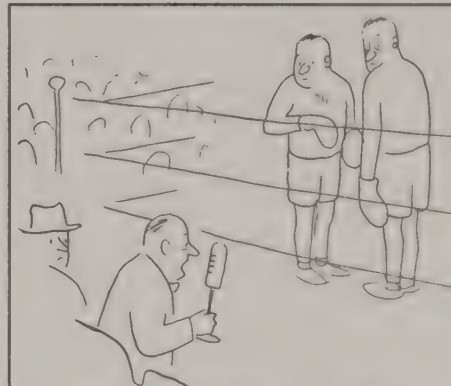
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DANA FRADON



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CHON DAY



"Now Gillardo brings fierce right to Wilson's jaw! Wilson counters with a terrific uppercut—Gillardo is staggered, but manages a sharp left hook to the body!"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

CHON DAY



"I'm so hungry I could eat a horse!"

COLLIER'S

PETER WYMA



"Sir, it's Regimental Headquarters—for you."

COLLIER'S

VIRGIL PARTCH



"The first thing I want to do is get a good meal. There's a little place down the road, I remember, that serves all you can eat for 35 cents."

COLLIER'S

MORT WALKER



"Are we ready, now?"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

JOE CAMPBELL



"Every day she walks in here and says, 'George Bernard Shaw lived over ninety years without meat' and then she walks out again."

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HANK KETCHAM



"Stop worrying. My sister hasn't failed us yet, has she?"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

CAVALLI

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- p. 83, lower right-burkah should read burka
p. 90, upper left-bourkah should read burka
p. 106, center left-Arbalaez should read Arbelaez
p. 110, center-82 billion dollar livestock should read \$2 billion
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- p. 128, center left-brighest should read brightest
p. 130, upper right-Harold Riley not included in picture
p. 155, lower right-Malino should read Malmo
p. 177, center right-Signey should read Sidney

- p. 178, lower right-Cedrick Hardwicke should read
Cedric Hardwicke
p. 182, top-undertaker's should read undertakers'
p. 192, upper right-Gracie Field's should read Gracie Fields';
Nariman is fourth from right

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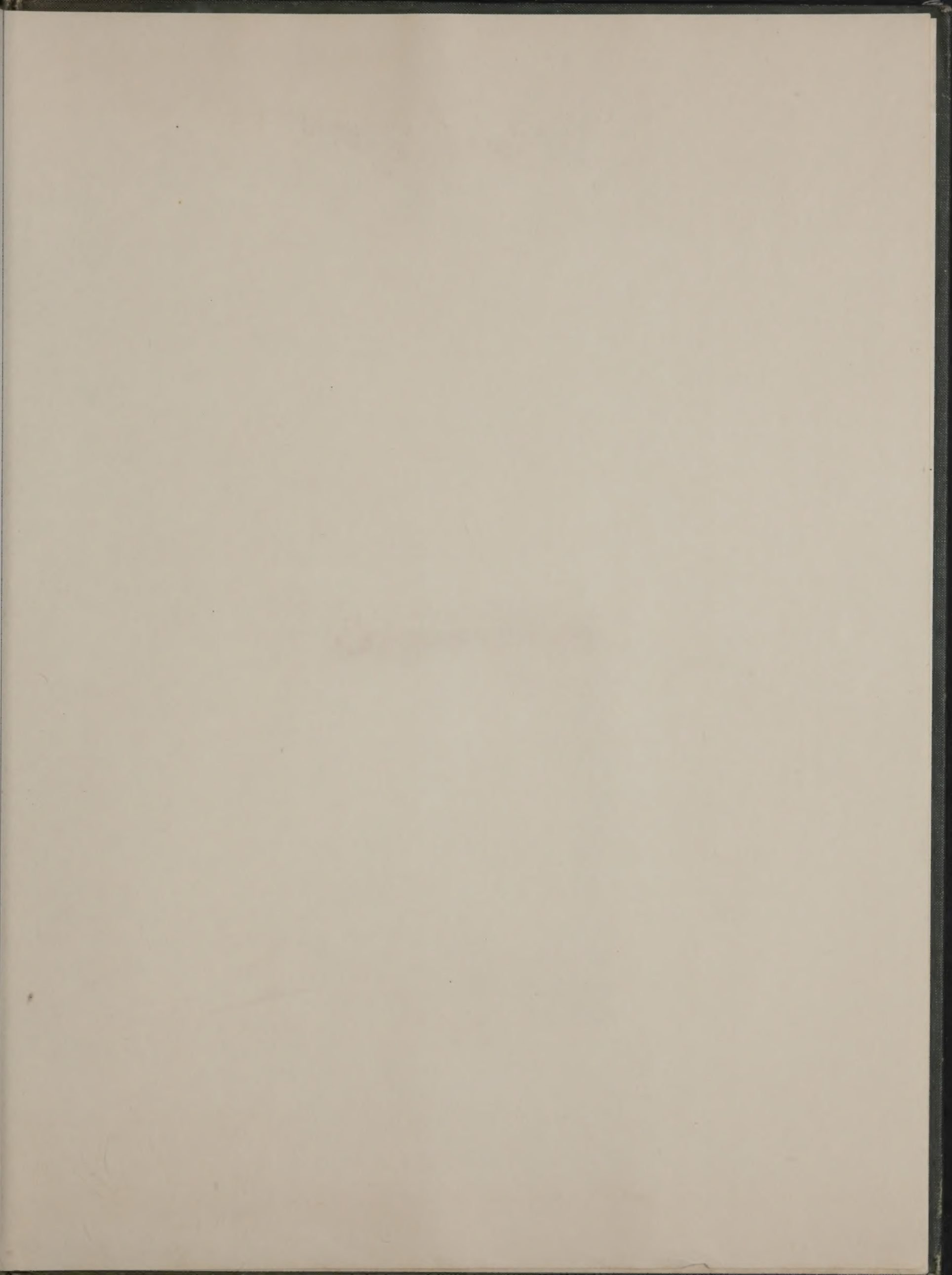
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